



Manse of Aytors
THE
GENERAL GAZETTEER; 1805

OR, COMPENDIOUS
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS,
HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, &c.

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD.

WITH THE

GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION OF THE
INHABITANTS.

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS of each Country; the
TRADE, MANUFACTURES, and CURIOSITIES of the Cities and Towns; their
LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARINGS and DISTANCES in English Miles from re-
markable places; and the various Events by which they have been distinguished.

INCLUDING

An Account of the COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHES, MARKET-TOWNS, and
principal VILLAGES, in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN

By R. BROOKES, M. D.

THE TWELFTH EDITION,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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from the best
Authorities.



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from the best
Authorities.



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ADVERTISEMENT *to the* TWELFTH EDITION.

This edition has been carefully revised and corrected; and besides the considerable improvements which have been introduced in former editions of this Gazetteer, the publishers have availed themselves of all the latest and most approved publications, which could be of any utility in the compilation of this work. Park's Travels into Africa have been consulted, and the alterations introduced by that traveller into the geography of Africa have been particularly attended to; the late Embassy to Ava, and Journey to Thibet, have been carefully perused, and several alterations in the Geography of these countries have been introduced, besides the names of several towns and other topographical corrections. No pains have been spared to render this edition as correct as possible, and every publication has been consulted by the publishers, from which new geographical information could be obtained. The very material changes which have been introduced in the state of the different kingdoms of Europe within these few years, by the vicissitudes of war, or the still more uncertain operations of internal tumult, have been particularly noticed, and the historical events have been all brought down to 1801, except such as happened while the work was at press; and the distances, longitudes, and latitudes have been given with all possible accuracy.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY.

ASTRONOMY, is the science of the celestial bodies; and GEOGRAPHY, is a description of the Earth. As these two sciences have, in many respects, a necessary connexion, we shall take a cursory view of each.

Of Astronomy.

ASTRONOMY is a science, which has been the study and admiration of the most remote ages. The true system of the universe appears to have been known in the earliest times. Pythagoras, in particular, who flourished near 500 years before Christ, was undoubtedly acquainted with the present doctrine of the planetary motions, which he is supposed to have learned during his residence with some more enlightened nations in the East. Hence this doctrine, for many ages, was called the Pythagorean System. This system supposes the Earth at rest in the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolve round it from east to west, carrying all the celestial bodies along with them, in twenty four hours. Being consonant to appearances, it was adhered to for many ages, till happily, in the year 1530, the true system was revived by Nicolaus Copernicus, a native of Thorn, in Western Prussia.

Of the Solar System.

As by the *universe* is to be understood the whole frame of nature, to the utmost extent of the creation, by the *solar system* is meant that portion only of the universe which comprehends the Sun, planets, satellites, and comets. Of this system the Sun is the centre; and there are seven planets which revolve round him, each in its path or orbit. The names of these planets, in the order of their distance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian. The first two, because they move within the orbit of the Earth, are called inferior planets; and the last four, on account of their moving without that orbit, are called superior planets.

The Sun.

The SUN, the centre of our system, the parent of the seasons, and "great delegated source of light and life," is in the form of a spheroid, higher under the equator than about the poles. His diameter is 763,000 miles, his solid bulk a million of times larger than the Earth's; and his distance from the Earth is 95,173,000 miles. This distance is so prodigious, that a cannon-ball, which moves at the rate of about eight miles in a minute, would be something more than twenty-two years and a half in going from the Earth to the Sun. A number of maculae, or dark spots, by means of a telescope, may be seen on different parts of his surface. These spots are supposed to be immense excavations in the body of the Sun. They have a motion from east to west; and as they are observed to move quicker when they are near the central regions, it follows that the Sun must be a spherical body, and revolve on his axis. The time in which he performs this revolution is twenty-five days and six hours.

The Planets.

The planets are all opaque spherical bodies, and have no light of their own, but shine by means of that borrowed light which they receive from the Sun. From the regular appearance and disappearance of several remarkable dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, are constantly to be seen on their bodies, it may be demonstrated, that each has a motion round its axis, and from their seeming sometimes to be stationary, and at other times retrograde, it is equally certain, they must have a progressive motion round the Sun. As the Earth, moreover, is similar to the other six planets, it may reasonably be concluded, by analogy, that they must be designed for the same purposes, although, from their different proportions of heat and cold, it is not credible that beings of our make and temperament could live upon all of them. We now proceed to the consideration of each planet in particular.

1. **MERCURY**, the nearest planet to the sun, revolves round that luminary in about eighty-seven days and twenty three hours, or little less than three of our months, which is the length of his year. Being seldom seen, however, on account of his proximity to the Sun, and no spots appearing on his disk, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and nights, is unknown. His distance from the Sun is 36,841,000 miles: his diameter 3,100; and, in his annual revolution round the Sun, he moves at the rate of 105,000 miles an hour. These calculations, as well as those of the other planets which follow, are founded on astronomical observations made on the transit of Venus over the Sun, in the year 1761. Mercury seems, when viewed in different positions, with a good telescope, to have all the phases or appearances of the Moon, except that he can, at no time, be seen entirely round, or quite full; because his enlightened side is never turned directly toward us, but when he is so near the Sun, he is hid in his beams.

2. **VENUS**, which is the brightest, and in appearance the largest, of all the planets, is the next beyond Mercury. She is 68,891,000 miles from the Sun, and, by moving at the rate of 76,000 miles an hour, completes her annual revolution in 224 days and seventeen hours, or about seven months and a half. Her diameter is 7,360 miles, and her diurnal rotation on her axis is performed in twenty-four days and eight hours. When this planet appears to the west of the Sun, she rises before him in the morning, and is called the morning star; and when she appears to the east of that luminary, she shines to the evening, and is called the evening star. She is in each situation, alternately, for about 290 days; and during the whole of her revolution, appears, through a telescope, to have the various phases of the Moon.

3. **THE EARTH**, the next planet beyond Venus, is 95,173,000 miles distant from the Sun, and by travelling at the rate of 58,000 miles an hour, performs its annual revolution in 365 days, five hours, and 49 minutes, which is the space of our year. This motion, although 120 times swifter than that of a cannon ball, is little more than half the velocity of Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7,970 miles: and as it turns round its axis every twenty-four hours, from west to east, it occasions an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies from east to west, in the same time. The line which it describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and in this line it proceeds from west to east, according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the different length of day and night in these seasons. The rotation of the Earth on its axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned toward the Sun, and night in the parts which are turned from him. It is now received as an incontrovertible truth, that the Earth is of a

spherical figure, nearly resembling that of a globe. This is evident from the voyages of several celebrated circumnavigators, who, by steering continually westward, arrived, at length, at the place whence they departed; which could never have happened, had the Earth been of any other than a spherical figure. This form is also evident from the circular appearance of the sea itself, and the circumstances which attend large objects when seen at a distance on its surface; for, when a ship is sailing from the shore, we first lose sight of the hull, afterward of the rigging, and, at last, discern the top of the mast only. This is evidently occasioned by the convexity of the water between the eye and the object; for, otherwise, the largest and most conspicuous part would be visible the longest. Another proof of the globular form of the Earth is taken from the circular form of its shadow on the face of the Moon, in the time of an eclipse. The unevennesses on the surface of the Earth, which are caused by mountains and vallies, do not afford an objection to its being considered as a circular body: for the most lofty mountains bear less proportion to the vast magnitude of the Earth, than the small risings on the coat of an orange do to the orange itself, or a grain of sand to an artificial globe of a foot in diameter. Accordingly, we find, that these trifling protuberances occasion no irregularities in the shadow of the Earth, during the time of a lunar eclipse. It has been demonstrated, however, that the Earth is not a perfect globe. Sir Isaac Newton found, by mathematical calculations of the action of gravity on a revolving sphere, that the Earth must be flattened toward the poles; which hypothesis was fully confirmed by the mensuration of a degree in Lapland and France, from which it appeared, that the polar diameter of the Earth is to the equatorial as 229 is to 230; or, that the regions of the equator are elevated about thirty-five miles more than those of the poles; and that the true figure of the Earth, consequently, was that of an oblate spheroid, or a body nearly resembling an orange.

4. **MARS**, the next planet beyond the orbit of the Earth, is distant from the Sun 145,014,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour, and completes his revolution round the Sun in little less than two of our years. His diameter is 5,150 miles; and his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in twenty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. He sometimes appears gibbous, but never horned, like the Moon; which evidently demonstrates, that his orbit includes that of the Earth, and that he shines not by any native light. This planet is diversified with spots like the Moon; and from his ruddy and obscure appearance, as well as from other circumstances, it is concluded, that his atmosphere is nearly of the same density with that of the Earth.

5. **JUPITER**, the largest of all the planets, is the next in the system beyond Mars. His distance from the Sun is 494,990,000 miles. He travels at the rate of 29,000 miles an hour, and completes his annual revolution in something less than twelve of our years. His diameter is 94,100 miles; and, by a prodigious rapid motion on his axis, he performs his diurnal rotation in nine hours and fifty-six minutes. The telescopic appearance of this planet affords a vast field for the curious inquirer. It is surrounded by several faint substances, resembling belts or bands, which are parallel to the plane of its orbit. They are not regular or constant in their appearance; for sometimes one only is to be seen, and sometimes five; and, in the latter case, two of them have been known to disappear during the time of observation. This planet is also diversified with a number of large spots, which are on the brightest parts of the surface; but, like the belts, they are subject to various mutations, both in their figure and periods. His moons, or satellites, which are four in number, were discovered by Galileo, in 1610, soon after the invention of the telescope; but the belts were not discovered till near twenty years after.

6. SATURN, the next planet beyond Jupiter, is 907,956,000 miles from the Sun; and, by travelling at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-nine and a half of our years. His diameter is 77,990 miles; and he is surrounded by belts, like Jupiter, by observations on which Dr. Herschel determined, in January 1794, that his diurnal rotation is performed in ten hours and sixteen minutes. Saturn is observed to be attended by seven satellites. Of these, five were discovered in the last century; and the other two were first observed by Dr. Herschel, in 1788. A magnificent luminous ring encompasses this planet, at such a distance, that several of the stars may frequently be seen between the inward surface of the ring and the body of the planet; its distance from which is equal to its breadth, which is about 21,000 miles. This ring was discovered by Huygens, about the year 1655.

7. The GEORGIAN, the most remote planet in our system, had escaped the observation of every astronomer (at least as a planet) till the 13th of March 1781, when it was seen by Dr. Herschel, who gave it the name of *Georgium Sidus*, as a mark of respect to his present majesty, and to convey an idea to posterity of the time and place of the discovery. Its distance from the Sun is 1,816,455,000 miles, which is nineteen times greater than that of the Earth. Its diameter is 35,220 miles; and it revolves round the Sun at the rate of 7,000 miles an hour, in about 82 years. It shines with a faint steady light, somewhat paler and fainter than Jupiter; but its apparent diameter being only about four seconds, it can seldom be seen plainly by the naked eye, but may be easily discovered in a clear night, when above the horizon, by a good telescope. Six satellites, attending upon it have since been discovered.

The Secondary Planets.

Besides the primary planets, there are eighteen others, called secondary planets, satellites, or moons, which regard their primaries as the centres of their motions, and revolve round them in the same manner as those primaries do round the Sun; namely, the Moon, which attends our Earth; the four satellites of Jupiter; the seven that belong to Saturn; and the six that attend the Georgian. From the continual change of their phases or appearances, it is evident that these also are opaque bodies, and shine only by the reflection of the light which they receive from the Sun.

The MOON, which is the constant attendant of our globe, is the most conspicuous of these satellites. She accompanies the Earth in its annual progress through the heavens, and revolves round it continually by a different motion, in the space of a month. The diameter of the Moon is 2,180 miles; her distance from the Earth 240,000 miles; and, in bulk, she is sixty times less than the Earth. The rotation of the Moon on her axis is performed exactly in the same time that she moves once round the Earth, as is evident from her always presenting the same face to us during the whole of her monthly revolution. On viewing the moon through a telescope, the hypothesis of planetary worlds receives additional confirmation. Vast cavities and asperities are observed upon various parts of her surface, exactly resembling vallies and mountains; and every other appearance seems to indicate, that she is a body of the same nature with the Earth. Dr. Herschel, the superiority of whose telescopes is well known, has stated, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1787, his observations on three different volcanoes in the Moon. Several astronomers have given exact maps of the Moon, with the figure of every spot, as it appears through the best telescopes, distinguishing each of them by a proper name. One of the most remarkable circumstances at ending the Moon, is the continual change of figure to which she is subject. While that half of her

which is toward the Sun is illumined, the other half is dark and invisible. Hence, she disappears when she comes between the Earth and the Sun, because her dark side is then towards us. When she is gone somewhat forward, we see a little of her enlightened side, which still increases to our view as she advances, until she comes to be opposite the Sun, when her entire enlightened side is toward the Earth, and she appears with a full-illumined orb, which we call the Full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she decreases gradually as she proceeds through the other half of her course; showing us less and less of her bright side, every day till her next change or conjunction with the Sun, and then she disappears as before.

The Comets.

COMETS are solid opaque bodies, of different magnitudes, like the planets. Their number is unknown; but they have been found to move round the Sun, and to cross the orbits of the planets in all manner of directions. They are principally distinguished from the planets by long fiery tails, which continually issue from the side that is furthest from the Sun. The orbits, in which these vast bodies move, are exceedingly long ovals, or very eccentric ellipses, of such amazing circumferences, that in some parts of their circuit through the heavens, they approach so near the Sun, as to be almost vitrified by his heat; and then go off again into the regions of infinite space, to such immense distances, as to be totally deprived of the light and heat which the rest of the planets receive from that luminary. The paths which they describe, and the laws to which they are subject, have been discovered by Newton. Their revolutions are governed throughout by the same law, of describing equal areas in equal times, which is known to regulate the motions of all the other bodies in the system.

Of the Fixed Stars.

What a magnificent idea of the Creator and his works is presented in this account of the solar system! In the centre is placed the Sun, a stupendous body of fire, around whose orb, the planets, satellites, and comets, perform their revolutions with an exactness and regularity which must fill the mind with the most sublime conceptions of their divine origin. Who can contemplate the magnitudes and distances of those vast bodies, and not be struck with the wonders of Omnipotence? But to form some idea, however imperfect, of the extent of the universe, and the more glorious works of creation we must extend our views to those numerous and splendid orbs, which are dispersed far beyond the bounds of our solar system.

The fixed stars are distinguished from the planets by being more luminous, and by continually exhibiting that appearance which we call the twinkling of the stars. But a more remarkable property of the fixed stars (and from which they obtain their name) is their never changing their situation with regard to each other, as the planets do; for although the rotation of the Earth, on its axis, occasions an apparent diurnal motion of the whole frame of the heavens, in a contrary direction, yet any two fixed stars being observed, at distant intervals of time, will always be found to preserve the same relative position during the whole of this revolution.

The stars which are the nearest to us seem the largest, and are therefore called stars of the first magnitude, and so on as far as the sixth, which includes all the stars that are visible without a telescope; and, since the invention of that instrument, their number is considered as immense. But the immensity of their number is not alone worthy of admiration: their immense distance from

us, and from each other, must equally exalt our ideas of the wonders of Omnipotence, and the inconceivable extent of the creation. The nearest star to us, or that supposed to be such from being the largest in appearance, is Sirius, or the dogstar; its distance from the Sun is computed to be above 32 millions of millions of miles, which is further than a cannon-ball would fly in seven millions of years.

The stars being at such immense distances from the Sun, cannot receive from him so strong a light as they seem to possess, nor even a degree of brightness sufficient to make them visible to us. They therefore, shine by their own native lustre, and, in this respect, are totally different from the planets.

The vulgar and uninformed imagine, that all the stars were made only to give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe, although many of these stars are so far from benefiting us, that they cannot be seen without a telescope; and there are innumerable others which the eye, even by the aid of that instrument can never reach. It cannot be imagined therefore, that the omnipotent Creator, who acts with infinite wisdom, and never acts in vain, should have created so many glorious suns, fitted for so many important purposes, and placed at such distances from each other without suitable objects sufficiently near them to be benefited by their influence. On the contrary, it is reasonable to conclude, that they were created for the same purposes with our Sun; to bestow light, heat, and vegetation, on a certain number of planets revolving round them. And, from analogy we may infer, that all these innumerable systems are with equal wisdom contrived for the accommodation of rational inhabitants; perhaps of still higher orders of intelligent beings, all capable, in the different scales of existence, of a perpetual progression in knowledge and virtue, in perfection and felicity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPHERE.

ON the convex part of the terrestrial globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is truly represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographic miles; consequently the globe is 21,600 such miles round: but as 60 geographic miles are about 69 miles English measure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 24,840 English miles. The circles represented on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. The Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines. 3. The Horizon. 4. The Ecliptic. 5. The two Tropics; and 6. The two Polar Circles.

The EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL, is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world, and so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts: that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the southern half. It is divided into 360 degrees, or 180 degrees east, and the same west, from the first meridian, which on English globes passes through London; and its principal use is to shew the longitude of any place, east or west, from such first meridian. When the Sun is in this circle, there is an equality of days and nights all over the world: hence these points are called the equinoxes.

The MERIDIAN is a great circle supposed to pass through the poles of the world and those of the horizon, cutting the sphere into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It also passes through the zenith and the nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of time during which the Sun and stars appear above the horizon. As there is an infinite number of zeniths and horizons, the number of Meridians is also infinite; for the

Meridian is changed, as well as the zenith and horizon every step we take toward the east or west ; but if we pass in a right line northward or southward, we still continue under the same Meridian, though we constantly change the zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are supposed to pass through every degree of the equinoctial. It has been customary for geographers to establish a First Meridian ; though this is altogether arbitrary : Ptolemy placed it at the island of Ferro, which is the most western of the Canaries ; but the common method, at present, is for every geographer to make the Meridian of the capital of his country the First Meridian ; and, accordingly, the longitudes in this Dictionary are reckoned east or west from the Meridian of London. The use of the brass Meridian of a globe is to show when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied ; and also to find the latitude of places, north or south, from the equator.

The ECLIPHTIC is a great circle that cuts the equator obliquely, and represents that path in the heavens, which the Sun seems to describe by the Earth's annual course round it. It is divided into 12 parts, called signs, and each of those into 30 more, called degrees, corresponding to the 12 months, and the days of the month.

The HORIZON is a great circle, which divides the world into two equal parts or hemispheres, of which one is superior and visible, and the other inferior and invisible. When the Sun is above this circle it is then day, and when it is sunk 18 degrees beneath it, night then commences. This circle is of wood, and the brass meridian is inclosed therein with all the rest of the sphere : it is also immoveable, and on it are marked the degrees of the 12 signs of the ecliptic, and the days of the 12 months of the year.

THE TROPICS are two small circles parallel to the equinoctial, described by the first points of the first degrees of the signs termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is, where they touch the ecliptic. They are distant from the equinoctial very near 23 degrees and a half. The Sun describes these Tropics about the 20th of June, and the 21st day of December. When he touches the Tropic of Cancer, he makes the longest day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole ; and, when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes the longest day for the people between the equator and the south pole. On the contrary, the shortest day to the former will be when the Sun touches the Tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the Tropic of Cancer. For this reason, those points are called the winter and the summer Tropics, or the southern and northern ; and they are as it were the two barriers, beyond which the Sun never passes.

THE POLAR CIRCLES are distinguished by the names of the arctic and antarctic, or the north and the south, and are circles parallel to the equinoctial. They are termed Polar, because they are near the poles of the world, being only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The *Map of the World*, at the beginning of this book represents the globe, taken out of its horizon, cut through, turned up, and squeezed flat. The circles bounding the projection, represent the brass meridian ; and the curve lines running across at every 10 degrees, show the latitude, north or south, from the equator. The top and bottom are the north and south poles ; and the curve lines uniting them, are the other meridians on the globe, which are drawn at every 10 degrees on the equator, and show the longitude, east or west, from the meridian of London. The equator or equinoctial is the straight line running across the meridians exactly in the middle. The tropics and polar circles are delineated at their proper distances on each side toward the north and south.

INTRODUCTION.

Of the Zones.

The ZONES are five broad spaces encompassing the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The torrid Zone contains all the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its excessive heat, the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The two temperate Zones are so called from their lying between the two extreme degrees of heat and cold, viz. between the torrid Zone and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. These are both 43 degrees broad. Of the two frigid Zones, the one encompasses the arctic or north pole, and extends to the distance of 23 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or south pole, to the same distance.

Of the Climates.

A CLIMATE is a space of the Earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that in proportion as we advance toward the polar circle, the days of each climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of 24 hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all, on each side of the equator. It is easy to know in what Climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as for instance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long we need only subtract 12 from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done on any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Compass.

The Earth may be considered, with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental or toward the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus Ireland is to the west of England, Poland is to the east of Germany, and Africa is to the south of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal: thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof: but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie southwest of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary. France will be northeast with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

Of the terms used in Geography.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and signifies a description of the Earth. By the Earth is meant the terraqueous globe composed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terrestrial globe. *Chorography* is the description of a country, province, or county; as, for instance, Dorsetshire, *Topography* is the description of a particular place, as a town and the like. *Hydrography* is a description of the water, such as oceans, seas, and lakes.

As the Earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, it forms the difference between geographical charts or maps, which, however, may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planisphere, which shows the two surfaces

of the whole terrestrial globe, cut in two by the meridian passing through the equinoxes ; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe ; such as Europe, Asia, or Africa ; and even kingdoms ; as Sweden, Spain, or Great Britain. However, those maps may be called particular, which represent any particular country ; but they are more properly such as give an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, Normandy in France, and Staffordshire in England.

After all, nothing can give a better or more general idea of the Earth than a globe, because it is of the same shape and figure ; but as it is impossible to make one large enough to shew every part of the land and sea distinctly, there is a necessity of having recourse to general and particular maps.

Geography, as well as other arts and sciences, has terms proper to itself ; some of which have relation to the land, and others to the water.

A *Continent* is a large part of land that comprehends several countries not separated by any sea : thus Europe is a continent.

An *Island*, or *Isle*, is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

A *Peninsula*, or *Chersonesus*, is a quantity of land which is joined to a continent only by a neck of the same, it being every where else encompassed with water ; as the peninsula of the Crimea.

An *Isthmus*, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninsula is joined to the land ; as the isthmus of Suez.

A *Promontory* is a high part of land, which projects into the sea, and is commonly called a *Cape*, when it appears like a mountain ; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a *Point*. Thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An *Ocean* is a large collection of waters surrounding a considerable part of the continent ; such as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A *Sea* is a smaller collection of waters, when understood in a strict sense, as the Irish Sea ; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the sea ; and it is still more general, when the terraqueous globe is said to consist of land and sea.

A *Channel* is a narrow sea, confined between an island and a continent, or between two islands ; as the English Channel, and St. George's Channel.

A *Gulf* is a part of the sea surrounded by land, except in one part, where it communicates with the ocean ; as the gulf of Bengal, the Gulf of Florida ; and yet these are more properly seas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas, which properly speaking, are gulfs, as well as the Gulf of Venice.

A *Bay* is said to differ from a gulf only in being less, and more narrow at the entrance than within ; but this is far from being true ; for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be also larger than some gulfs ; as for instance, the Bay of Biscay ; though it must be acknowledged that bays in general are much smaller.

A *Creek* is a small inlet, and is always much less than a bay :

A *Road* is a place upon any coast where there is a good anchorage, and where vessels, in some sense, are sheltered from the wind.

A *Strait* is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulfs, or a sea and a gulf ; such as the Sound, near the Baltic ; and the Straits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

A *Lake* is a collection of standing water surrounded by land, having no visible communication with the sea. Thus the Caspian Sea is truly and properly a lake. Smaller lakes are those of Lagoda, Geneva, and several others.

Description of a Map.

The top of most modern Maps is considered as the north, the bottom as the south, the right hand as the east, and the left hand as the west. In old Maps, where this rule is not always strictly followed, a flower de luce is generally placed on some part of it, pointing toward the north, by which the other points are easily known.

On the top of the Map, between the marginal lines, are placed the several figures, which show the number of degrees of eastern or western longitude of every place that is directly under those figures. At the bottom of most Maps are placed the same figures as those at the top; but in Maps of the best sort, instead thereof are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies distant, east or west, from its chief town or first meridian. For instance, every place which is situate one degree east of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, situate one degree west of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place situate fifteen degrees east of us, as Naples, will appear to have the Sun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and any place situate fifteen degrees west of us, as the Island of Madeira, will appear to have the Sun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every Map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that shew the number of degrees, either north or south latitude which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situate 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over most Maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left; those which run from the top to the bottom, are lines of longitude, and those which cross them, lines of latitude; but these are sometimes omitted, when a Map is too full to admit of them.

Kingdoms or *Provinces* are divided from each other by a row of single points, and they are often stained with different colours. *Cities* or *great towns* are made like little houses, with a small circle in the middle of them; but smaller *towns* or *villages* are marked only with little circles. *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little rising hillocks; and *forests* are represented by a collection of little trees. The names of *villages* are written in a running hand, those of *cities* in a Roman character, and those of *provinces* in large capitals. The *sea* is generally left as an empty space on the Map, except where there are rocks, sands, or shelves, currents of water or wind. *Rocks* are sometimes made in Maps like little pointed things sticking up sharp in the sea. *Sands* or *shelves* are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the shape of these sands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by sounding the depths. *Currents of water* are described by several long parallel crooked strokes, imitating a current. The *course of winds* is represented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coast toward which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are described by a single crooked waving line, and *large rivers* by such double and treble lines made strong and black. *Bridges* are distinguished by a double line across the rivers.

THE

GENERAL GAZETTEER;

OR COMPENDIOUS

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A A R

A A, a river of Dutch Brabant, which waters Helmont, and falls into the Dommel, a little above Bois-le-duc.

AA, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Zwoil, and enters the Vecht, opposite Hasselt.

AA, a small river of Germany in Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and falls into the Embs.

AA, a river that rises in the department of Somme in France, becomes navigable near St. Omer, passes on to Gravelines, where it falls into the German Ocean.

AA, a river of Courland, that rises in Samojitia, and falls into the gulf of Riga.

AA, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, crosses Unterwalden, from S. to N. and falls into the Waldstätter See. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

AAR, a large river of Switzerland, which issues from a lake, near Mount Saalberg, in the S. of the canton of Bern, and running NW through the whole extent of the lakes of Brienz and Thun to Bern, takes a circuitous course to Soleure, whence it flows E to Arburg, and NE to Brugg, below which it is joined by the Reuss and Limmar, and then enters the Rhine below Zurzach. Gold dust is found in its bed, conveyed to it by the river Emme. Aar is also the name of a small island in the Baltic.

AARBERG. See **ARBERG**; and for other words beginning with AA, look under a single A.

AARASSUS, a town of Pisidia in the

A B A

Hither Asia, thought to be the *Anassus* of Ptolemy.

AASAR, a town of Palestine in the tribe of Judah, situate between Azotus and Askalon.

ABACOENA, a town of Media, and another of Cana in the Hither Asia.

ABACOENUM, a town of Sicily, whose ruins are supposed to be those lying near Trippi.

ABACH a market-town of Germany in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, seven miles SW of Ratibon. It has a citadel, and is remarkable for Roman antiquities, and some fine springs of mineral water. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 48 53 N.

ABAKANSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, seated on the Janeska. It is provided with artillery, and has a garrison. Lon. 94 5 E lat. 63 5 N.

ABALAK, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolsk; famous for an image of the Virgin, constantly visited by a great number of pilgrims; the clergy carry it every year in procession to Tobolsk. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 58 11 N.

ABANO, a village five miles SW of Padua, in Italy, famous for warm baths. In one, called Bagno di Fango, the patients are covered with the warm mud, in hopes of a cure.

ABARA, a town in the Greater Armenia, under the dominion of the Turks.

ABARANER, a town of Armenia, where the archbishop of Naksivan often resides: he is an Armenian, and yet there are 300

A

Roman Catholics said to be in this place. It is 20 miles N of Nakfivan. Lon. 63 59 E, lat. 39 0 N.

ABASCIA, or **ABCAS**, a country in Asia, tributary to the Turks, situated on the coast of the Black sea. The people are poor, thievish and treacherous. Their commodities are furs, buck and tyger skins, linen yarn, box-wood, and beeswax; but their greatest traffick is in selling their own children, and even one another to the Turks.

ABASKAJA, a town of Siberia, on the river Isehim. The church is surrounded by a rampart and palisades, and garrisoned by dragoons. Lon. 69 5 E, lat. 50 10 N.

ABASSUS, a town of the Greater Phrygia in Asia.

ABEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, seated in a pleasant valley, where the Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. A manufacture of woollen cloth was set up here in 1665; they also make sailcloth, coarse linen, and black and green soap. It is 52 miles S of Calais, and 80 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ABBEY BOYLE. See **BOYLE**.

ABBEY HOLM. See **HOLM**.

ABBEY MILTON. See **MILTON**.

ABBOTS, or **APEWOOD CASTLE**, in Staffordshire, situate on a lofty round promontory, and a steep ridge of hills (conjectured to have been one continued fortification, and a work of the ancient Britons) seven miles from Wolverhampton.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, called also **PAGETS-BROMLEY**, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is six miles E of Stafford, and 129 NW of London. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 52 51 N.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorsetshire, where there is a famous swannery. It has a market on Thursday, and is seven miles SW of Dorchester, and 127 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 50 38 N.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a village in Herts, four miles SW of St. Alban's, famous for being the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspere, who, under the name of Adrian IV, was the only Englishman that ever became pope.

ABENRADE, a town of Denmark in Sleswick, in a territory of its own name. It is a flourishing place, and seated on a spacious bay of the Baltic, surrounded on three sides by high mountains. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 55 6 N.

ABENSPURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 25 miles SW of Ratibon. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 46 N.

ABERAVON, a town of Glamorgan-shire, seated at the mouth of the Avon, 19 miles NW of Cowbridge, and 195 W of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 35 N.

ABERNROTHWICK, or **ABROATH**, a royal borough of Angushire. It is a flourishing place, well built and still encreasing. The town has been in an improving state for the last 40 years, and the number of inhabitants has greatly augmented; which is owing to the introduction of manufactures. The inhabitants principally consist of weavers of olonaburghs and sailcloth; others are employed in white and coloured threads. The glory of this place was the abbey, whose stupendous and magnificent ruins give some idea of its former magnificence. It was founded in 1178, by William the Lion, and dedicated to the celebrated Thomas a Becket. It is 15 miles NE of St. Andrews, and 40 NNE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 56 36 N.

ABERDEEN, OLD, a city in Aberdeenshire, about a mile to the north of the new, at the mouth of the river Don, over which is a fine Gothic bridge of a single arch, greatly admired, which rests at both sides on two rocks. The old town was the seat of the bishop, and had a large cathedral, commonly called *St. Macbers*. Two very antique spires, and one aisle, which is used as a church, are now the only remains of it. But the capital building is the Kings-college, on the south side of the town, which is a large and stately fabric. It is built round a square with cloisters on the S side. The Chapel is very ruinous within; but there still remains some woodwork of exquisite workmanship.

ABERDEEN, NEW, a handsome city in Aberdeenshire, for largeness, trade, and beauty it greatly exceeds any town in the north of Scotland. It is built on a rising ground, and lies on a small bay formed by the Dee, over which about two miles from the town is an elegant bridge of seven arches. The buildings, which are of granite from the neighbouring quarries, are generally four stories high, and have for the most part gardens behind them, which gives it a beautiful appearance. On the high street is a large church, which formerly belonged to the Franciscans. In the middle of Castle-street is an octagon building with neat bas-reliefs of the kings of Scotland from James I. to James VII. The town-house makes a good figure, and has a handsome spire in the centre. The grammar school is a low but neat building. Gordon's hospital is handsome; in front is a good statue of the founder; it maintains 40 boys, who are apprentices at pro-

perages. The infirmary is a large plain building, and sends out between 8 and 900 cured patients annually. But the chief public building in the new town is the Marischal college, founded by earl Marischal in 1593. In both Colleges the languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, divinity, &c. are taught by very able professors. The harbour, which was formerly very dangerous, is defended by a pier, erected some years ago; this pier is 1200 feet in length, and gradually increases in height and thickness, as it approaches the sea, where the head or rounding is 60 feet diameter at the base, and the perpendicular elevation is 38 feet. It was built under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and cost upwards of 17,000*l.* Beside the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to Norway, Holland, Portugal, Sweden, Spain, and Italy, and to the northern states of Europe. The principal manufacture is stockings. The thread manufacture is likewise carried to great perfection. A manufactory of sail-cloth and osnaburghs has lately been established. They have likewise excellent salmon fisheries. The number of inhabitants in Old and New Aberdeen, and the suburbs, is estimated at 25,000. Aberdeen is 84 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 57 6 N.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NW of Bannffshire and the river Deveron; on the N and NE by the German Ocean; on the S. by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; and on the W by Invernesshire. Its length, from NE to SW, is 80 miles; its breadth not quite 30. The NE part, extending toward the river Ythan, is called Buchan. There is much excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, called Strathbogie, contains many well cultivated fields.

ABERDOUR, a village in Fifeshire, on the N coast of the Frith of Forth, about 12 miles from Edinburgh.

ABERFORD, or **ABERFORTH,** a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, for horses, &c. It is 16 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 53 50 N.

ABERFRAW, a village in the isle of Anglesey, formerly a place of great account, the princes of N Wales having then a palace here. It is six miles NW of Newburgh.

ABERGAVERN, a populous well-built town in Mohmouthshire, containing about 500 houses, with two parish churches, and an old castle. It has a market on Tuesday and Friday, and is 16 miles W of Mon-

mouth, and 143 W by N of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 51 50 N.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in Strathern on the river Tay, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings, and afterward the see of an archbishop.

ABERYSTWITH, a small town in Cardiganshire, on the Riddal, near its confluence with the Istwith, where it falls into Cardigan Bay. The market, on Monday, is considerable. It is 30 miles NE of Cardigan, and 203 WNW of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 52 25 N.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E; Abyssinia and Nubia lie on the W; Egypt on the N; and the coast of Ajan to the S. The principal towns are Eracco and Suaquam which is the capital. It is very sandy and barren, being destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ABIAD, a town on the coast of Abex, on a high mountain, and remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a small town of Italy, seated on a canal, in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

ABINGDON, a town in Berks, on the Thames, with a market on Monday and Friday. The assizes, sessions, and other county meetings, are often held here. It has a handsome townhall for the assizes, &c. and two churches. The town consists of several well built streets, which centre in a spacious corn-market; and great quantities of malt are made here, and sent in barges to London. It sends two members to parliament, and is six miles and a half S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 12 W lat. 51 42 N.

ABIUL, a town of Beira in Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 40 20 N.

ABKHAS, one of the seven nations in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient establishments are on the southern slope of the mountains comprehended between the river Cuban and the Black Sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the western and the eastern; each subject to a bashaw, commonly chosen out of the principal native families; one of whom resides at Sotchukkale, and the other at Soghummale. The Abkhas speak an original language, essentially different from all the known languages, though appearing to have a very remote affinity to that of the Circassians. They have, at present very little religion, although they still preserve some traces of Christianity.

Their capital is Anacopir, formerly Nicopolis.

ABLAY, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians: but their chief is a Calmuck prince. Lon. from 72 to 83° E, lat. 51 to 54° N.

ABLOE, a town in Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper, and the Black Sea. Lon. 33 15 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ABNAKIS, a savage people of North America, between New England and Canada. They hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.

ABO; a seaport, the capital of Swedish Finland, on the point where the gulphs of Bothnia and Finland unite. It contains several brick houses; but the generality are of wood painted red. Here is a university, founded in 1640, by queen Christina; and here likewise is a royal botanic garden, established by the late unfortunate Gustavus. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, iron, and planks. Abo is an episcopal see, 140 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 22 18 E, lat. 60 27 N.

ABO-FLOT, or **ABO-HUS**, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninsula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has often suffered from the enemy, and by fire.

ABON, **ABONA**, or **ABONIS**, a town and river of Albion; the town is supposed to be Abingdon, and the river the Avon.

ABOUKIR, a small town of Egypt situated in the desert between Alexandria and Rosetta, rendered for ever famous by the memorable victory gained in *Aboutir-bay*, by the gallant admiral Lord Nelson, 1799.

ABOUTIGE, **ABUTISH**, or **ABOHIBE**, a town in Upper Egypt, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which the best opium is made. It is now a mean place. Lat. 26 50 N.

ABRAHAMSDORF, a small town in Hungary, but well inhabited. Lon 19 50 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Tajo. It contains 35,000 inhabitants, has four convents, an alms-house, and an hospital. Lon. 7 18 W, lat. 39 13 N.

ABREIRO, a town of Tra-os-montes, in Portugal. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 41 20 N.

ABROLHOS dangerous shoals, about 50 miles from the coast of Brasil, near the island of St. Barbe.

ABRUG-BANYA, a populous town in Transylvania, situated on the river Ompay, 33 miles above Alba Julia, near which are mines of gold and silver. Lon. 23 24 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, bound-

ed on the E by the gulph of Venice, on the N and W by Ancona, Umbria and Campagna di Roma; and on the S by Terra di Lavara and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, whereof one is called Interior, and has Aquila for its capital; and the other Citerior, of which Solmono is the capital. Beside the Appennine Mountains, there are two others called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayallo. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwick beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapiau, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia. It is a mountainous, but pleasant country, and abounds in corn and cattle.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Natolia, on the strait of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 36 E, lat. 40 16 N.

ABYO, or **ABUYO**, one of the Philippine islands, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122 15 E, lat. 10 0 N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Nubia; on the E by the Red Sea and Dancala; on the W by Gorham and part of Gingira; and on the S by Gingia and Alaba; lying between 6 and 20° N lat. and 26 and 40° E lon. It is about 900 miles long and 800 broad. The rainy season continues from April to September, which is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as immediately follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is perpetually cold, as to feel disagreeable to the soles of the feet; partly owing to the six months rain, when no sun appears, and partly to perpetual equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Beside many species of eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of glede, called haddayan, which is very frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyssinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains; and storks cover the plains in May, when the rains become constant: there are few owls; but these are of an immense size and beauty. The most remarkable insect is the Tsfalsal or fly, which is so fatal to cattle, that in some particular countries, great emigrations are obliged to take place in the beginning of the rainy season, to prevent all their stock of cattle from being destroyed. Even the camel must yield to this insect, for when once attacked, his body,

head, and legs, break out into large bosses, which swell, break, and putrify, to the certain destruction of the animal. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its source in this country, near the village of Geesh, in lon. 36 55 E, and lat. 10 59 N. Gondar is the metropolis. There is a remarkable coincidence between the customs in the court of ancient Persia and those of Abyssinia. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek church; and the language is Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic.

ACADIA. See **NOVA SCOTIA.**

ACAMBOU, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, whose king is absolute, and all his subjects slaves; which, however, does not prevent them from being haughty and insolent.

ACANNY, an inland country of Guinea, affording the best gold, in great plenty. There is a town or village of the same name. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 8 30 N.

ACAPULCO, a considerable town of Mexico, seated on a bay of the S Sea. It has a fine harbour, from whence a ship annually sails to Manila; and another returns annually thence to this port, laden with all the treasures of the E Indies. One of these, laden with silver, was taken by commodore Anson, in 1743. Lon. 102 20 W, lat. 17 22 S.

ACARNANIA, the first country of free Greece, bounded on the w by the Sinus Ambracicus, and separated from Ætolia by the river Achelous on the east.

ACARIA, a town of S America, in Paraguay, built by the Jesuits in 1624. Lon. 51 5 W, lat 26 0 S.

ACBARABAD. See **AGRA.**

ACERENZA, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. It was formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon. 16 5 E, lat 40 20 N.

ACERNO, a town of Italy in the interior principality of Naples, with a bishop's see, 12 miles NE of Salerno. Lon. 15 6 E, lat. 40 45 N.

ACERRA, a town of Naples, on the river Agno, seven miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 55 N.

ACH, a town of Suabia, in the land-gravate of Nellenburg. on the river Ach, 14 miles NE of Schaffhausen.

ACHAA, a town of the island of Rhodes, said to be built by the Heliades.

ACHAIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, now called *Livadia*, of which Athens was the capital.

ACHAM, a country in Asia, bounded on the N by Bostan, on the E by Chima, on

the S by Burmah, and on the W by Hindoostan.

ACHEEN, a kingdom in the NW part of the island of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portuguese from the island, and its sovereigns received embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. Achem is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than most other parts of the island. The soil is light and fertile and produces fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. The Achinese differ from the other Sumatrans and are, in general, taller, stouter, and much darker-complexioned. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, and have more sagacity and penetration. They are Mahometans.

ACHEEN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Sumatra, seated on a river which flows into the sea, near the NW point of the island, about two miles from the mouth; it lies in a wide valley, formed like an amphitheatre by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, by emptying itself in several channels, is very shallow at the bar. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a rude piece of architecture, designed to resist the force of an enemy, and surrounded for that purpose by a wide and deep moat, and strong walls. The houses are built of bamboo and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, on account of the place being overflowed in the rainy season. A large manufacture of a thick species of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short drawers worn by the Malays and Achinese, is established here. Payments are commonly made in gold dust, which is carried about in bladders. The Achinese are expert and bold navigators. The laws of the Achinese are very severe but the poor suffer chiefly by their severity. Petty theft is punished by suspending the offender from a tree, with a gun, or heavy weight, tied to his feet; or by cutting off a finger, hand, or leg, according to the nature of the theft. Many of these mutilated people are to be seen daily in the streets. Highway-robbers and housebreakers are drowned; and their bodies are exposed, a few days, on a stake; but if a priest be robbed, the offender is burnt alive. An adulterer is not screened by his friends, but is delivered up to the relations of the husband, who take him to a large plain, and forming themselves into a circle, place him in the middle; a large weapon is then delivered to him by one of his family, and if he can force his way through, he is not

liable to further prosecution; but he is generally cut to pieces in an instant; and his relations bury him as they would a dead buffalo, refusing to admit the corpse into their house, or to perform any funeral rites. Yet, after all, the Acheneſe are ſuppoſed to be the moſt diſhoneſt and flagitious people in the Eaſt. Acheen is 1000 miles ſe of Madras. Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 9 22 N.

ACHMIM, a large town of upper Egypt, on the eaſtern bank of the Nile. Though this town be fallen from its ancient ſplendor, it is ſtill one of the moſt beautiful of Upper Egypt. An Arab prince commands there, and the police is well attended to. The ſtreets are wide and clean and commerce and agriculture flouriſh. It has a manufactory of cotton, ſtuffs and pottery which are conveyed over all Egypt. It is the ſame that Herodotus calls *Cheemmis*, and Strabo *Panopolis*. It has loſt its ancient edifices and much of its extent. Nothing remains of the temple deſcribed by Abul-feda, but ſome ſtones ſo large that the Turks have not been able to move them.

ACHONRY, a ſmall town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shannon.

ACHMETSCHET, a town of Crim Tartary, in the Ruſſian province of Taurida and government of Catharinellaſ. Lon. 33 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ACHYR, a ſtrong town and caſtle of the Ukraine, on the river Uorſklo, 127 miles W. of Kiow. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 49 32 N.

ACIERNO. See ACERNO.

ACKEN, a ſmall town in the duchy of Magdeburg. It has a citadel, and ſtands on the Elbe, five miles below Deſſau.

ACOMA, a town of New Mexico, ſeated on a high mountain, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is the capital of the province. Lon. 104 15 W, lat. 35 0 N.

* ACQS, a town of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the department of Arriege. So called from the hot waters in theſe parts. Lon. 140 E, lat. 43 0 N.

ACQUA, a town in Tuſcany, noted for warm baths. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 43 45 N.

ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA, a celebrated fountain of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and its ruins are called *Sibari Rovinata*.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a large town of Orvieto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Paglia, 50 miles N by W of Romę. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 42 43 N.

ACQUARIA, a ſmall town in Frigiana, a diſtrict of Modena, noted for medicinal waters. It is 12 miles S of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 12 N.

ACQUAVIVA, a town of Naples, in

Terra di Bari. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 10 N.
ACQUI, a town of Monterrat, with commodious baths, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Bormia, 25 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 44 40 N.

ACRA, a town on the coaſt of Guinea, where the Engliſh, Dutch, and Danes have forts, and each fort its particular village. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 5 0 N.

ACRE, a ſea-port of Paleſtine, formerly called Ptolemais. It is a biſhop's ſee. It was famous in the time of the cruſades, and underwent ſeveral ſieges; it has become lately very famous for the obſtinate reſiſtance it has made, under the conduct of the gallant Sir Sidney Smith and a handful of Engliſh officers, againſt the reiterated but fruitleſs attacks of the French army under Buonaparte. It is 28 miles S of Tyre, and 37 N of Jeruſalem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 32 32 N.

ACRON, a territory on the Gold coaſt of Guinea. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience: and under it is the village, inhabited only by fiſhermen. The other inhabitants are huſbandmen, and ſell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. This is called Little Acron, Great Acron being further inland, and a kind of republic.

ACROTERRI, a town in the iſland of Santorini. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 25 N.

ACTON, EAST, a village ſix miles W of London, noted for its medicinal waters.

ACTON-BURNEL, a village in Shropſhire, eight miles from Shrewbury. A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward 1, when the lords ſat in the caſtle, and the commons in a barn, which is ſtill ſtanding. A great part of the caſtle remains, the walls exceedingly ſtrong, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curiouſly carved; it muſt have been a magnificent ſtructure.

ADAM'S-PIKE, a high mountain in the iſland of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the firſt man was created.

ADANA, an ancient and handſome town of Natolia, in a charming climate, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Choquen, 25 miles NE of Tarſus. Lon. 36 12 E, lat. 37 26 N.

ADDA, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the country of the Grifons, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

ADEL, a kingdom of Africa, on the S coaſt of the ſtrait of Babelmandel. It ſeldom rains here, and yet the country is fruitful, being well watered by rivers. It abounds with wheat, millet, frankincenſe,

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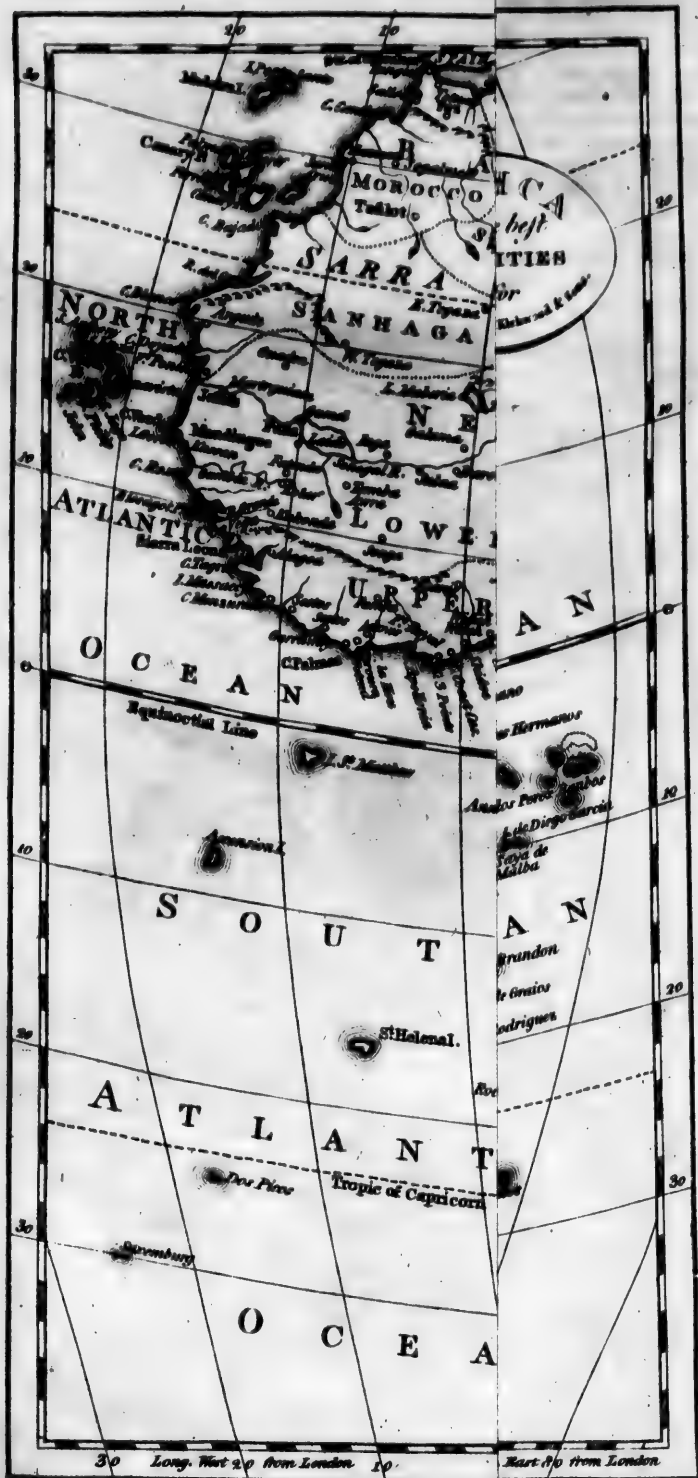
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and pepper; and the tails of their sheep weigh 25lb. each. Zeita, its capital, is a rich town and has a good trade. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ADEN, once a rich and considerable seaport of Arabia Felix, 60 miles E of Mocha. Lon. 46° 30' E, lat. 13° 10' N.

ADDENBURG, or **ADDENBURG**, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, subject to the elector palatine, 12 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 7° 16' E, lat. 51° 2' N.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, which has its source to the S of the lake Glace, among the Alps, and runs S by Trent, and E by Verona, into the gulf of Venice.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, lie in about 2° 18' lat. 146° 44' long. in the S Pacific Ocean. They were discovered in 1767.

ADON, a town of Hungary, in the province of Stuhel-Weissenburg, seated in a fruitful country near the Danube. Lon. 19° 25' E, lat. 47° 33' N.

ADONI, a town of Golconda, in the peninsula of Hindostan, on one of the branches of the Tungebadda. It is 175 miles SW of Hydrabad, and 310 NW of Madras. Lon. 77° 0' E, lat. 15° 37' N.

ADOUR, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and running by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

ADRA, a seaport of Granada, in Spain, 47 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 2° 37' W, lat. 36° 42' N.

ADRIA, a town in the territory of Venice, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea. It is a bishop's see, 25 miles SSW of Venice. Lon. 12° 5' E, lat. 45° 8' N.

ADRIANO, a mountain of Spain in Biscay. There is a road over it to Aalba and Old Castile, which is very difficult: at its beginning there is a dark path of 150 paces, cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that must be passed over. The number of inhabitants may be about 100,000. The air is wholesome, and the country very pleasant. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few shepherds, who live in cottages.

ADRIANOPLE, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, in Romanis, with an archbishop's see; situate in a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles NW of Constantinople. The grand signior often visits this place. It is eight miles in circumference, but the streets are narrow and crooked. Lon. 26° 27' E, lat. 41° 45' N.

ADRIATIC SEA. See **VENICE**, **GULF OF**.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship

Adventure, in which capt. Furneaux sailed. The people are mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which savages in general have. They are, however, almost totally devoid of activity or genius, and are nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 147° 29' W, lat. 43° 21' S.

ADULA, a mountain of Spain, in Navarre, in which are the fountains of the Rhine.

ADZENOTA, a small town of Spain, in Valentia, seated on mount Pegna-Goloso. Lon. 2° 16' W, lat. 39° 10' N.

ÆGATES, or **ÆGATES**, three small islands on the W side of Sicily, between Marfella and Trapani; their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretana.

ÆGEAN SEA, now the Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean, separating Europe from Asia and Africa.

ÆGIMURUS, an island on the bay of Carthage, about 30 miles distant from that city now the *Galeta*.

ÆGIUM, a town of Achaia Proper, famous for the council of the Achæans which usually met there.

ÆOLIA, a country of Hither Asia, settled by colonies of Æolian Greeks. It comprehends all Troas, and the coast of the Hellespont to the Propontes.

ÆERSHOT, a town in Brabant, on the river Demur, ten miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 4° 49' E, lat. 51° 1' N.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; and on the S by the Southern Ocean. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, being joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 60 miles over. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid Zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts in Africa, than in any other part of the world: there are also some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the beautiful striped zebra. Beside these, they have crocodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, called Za-





kara, which is almost without water; but these are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers; but the chief are the Nile, Niger, Senegal and Gambia, the two last having been falsely supposed branches of the Niger. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone, or the Mountains of the Lions. The inhabitants consist of Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians. The first, which possess the greatest part of the country, from the Tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the most numerous, and are generally black. The Mahometans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barbary. The people of Abyssinia are denominated Christians, but retain many pagan and Jewish rites. In the N of Africa are some Jews, who manage all the little trade of that part of the country. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Cassina, Fezzan, Senna, Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguabar, Monomotapa, Monomugi, Sefola, Caffaria, and the country of the Hottentots. In 1788, an association was formed for the purpose of exploring the interior regions of Africa; and Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lucas were selected as their missionaries. Mr. Ledyard died on his journey. Mr. Lucas was prevented from pursuing the plan sketched out for him, and was obliged to content himself with such imperfect information as his guides could give him. In 1795, the African association dispatched Mr. Park to explore this immense continent. His journey has brought to our knowledge more important facts respecting the geography of Africa than the accounts of any former traveller. He has pointed out to us the sources of the great rivers, the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger; the course of this last he has determined to be from W. to E, and thus set this much disputed point for ever at rest.

AFRICA, a seaport town of Tunis, 70 miles SSE of Tunis. It was taken by Charles v, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 33 36 N.

AFRIQUE, St. a small town of France, in the department of Aveyron, six miles E of Vabres.

AGADES, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the same name, tributary to the king of Tomboctou. It produces excellent senna and manna. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 19 10 N.

AGAMENTICUS, a mountain of N America, in the district of Main. It is

a noted landmark for sailors, about eight miles from the sea, in lat. 43 16.

AGATHA, St. a town of Naples, in the Ulterior Principality, with a bishop's see, 20 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 36 E, lat. 41 5 N.

AGATTON, a town near the mouth of the Formosa, on the coast of Guinea, 80 miles S of Benin. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 7 20 N.

AGNE, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Herault, a mile and a half from its mouth in the gulf of Lyons, where there is a small fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 45 19 N.

AGEN, a city of France, in the late province of Guienne, the episcopal see of the department of Aveyron. It is seated on the Garonne, in a pleasant country. Prunes, on account of their antiscorbutic property, form here a considerable object of commerce; of which the Dutch take great quantities for long voyages. Great part of the hemp in the neighbourhood is manufactured into table linen, which is sent to Cadiz, and thence exported to the Spanish islands. Here are likewise manufactures of camblets, serges, and sailcloth. Agen is 108 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 40, E, lat. 42 12 N.

AGENABAT, a town of Transylvania; 10 miles NE of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 46 32 N.

AGER, a small town of Catalonia in Spain. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 50 N.

AGGA, or **AGGONA**, a town and country on the coast of Guinea, in which the English have a fort. Lon. 0 0, lat. 6 0 N.

AGGERHUYS, a town of Norway, and capital of a province of the same name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles NW of Frederickshall. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 59 30 N. See **CHRISTIANA**.

AGHRIM, a village in the county of Galway, memorable for the victory, gained by king William, over James II.

AGHRIN, a town in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles SW of Wicklow. Lon. 6 21 W, lat. 52 45 N.

AGIMERE, or **AZMERE**, the capital of a territory of the same name in Hindostan Proper, built at the foot of a very high mountain; on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is 230 miles W of Agra; Lon. 73 20 E, lat. 26 35 N.

AGINCOURT, a village of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late county of Artois, seven miles N of Hesdin, famous for the victory obtained by Henry v, over the French, in 1415.

AGMAT, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the soil is fertile. It is 16 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 30 56 N.

AGMONDESHAM. See **AMERSHAM**.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milanese, famous for a victory gained by Lewis XII, over the Venetians, in 1509, and by the duke of Vendome over prince Eugene, in 1705. It is seated on the canal between Adda and Serio, five miles SE of Cassana, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 25 N.

AGNANO, a circular lake, in the kingdom of Naples, seven miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains; and on its margin is situate the famous Grotta del Cane. See **CANE**, **GROTTA DEL**.

AGOSTA, a seaport town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 37 35 N.

AGRA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindostan Proper, on the S bank of the river Jumna, which is seldom fordable. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acbarabad. It was then a small fortified town; but it soon sprung up to an extensive well built city, regularly fortified according to the Indian method, and with a fine citadel of red freestone. Agra is 100 miles S by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 27 0 N.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, eight miles SW of Tاراcona. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 41 53 N.

AGRIA, a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see and a citadel. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 20 10 E, lat. 48 10 N.

AGRIGNAN, one of the Ladrone islands which is 40 miles in compass. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 19 40 N.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores in the Atlantic. Lon. 25 40 W, lat. 38 0 N.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a district of two parishes. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 39 40 N.

AGUILA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river of that name.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W of

Estella, Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 42 35 N. It is also the name of another town in old Castile.

AGURANDE, a small town of France in the department of Indre and late province of Berry. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 20 N.

AHUYS, a town of Sweden, strong by situation, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles SE of Christianstadt. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 56 15 N.

AI, a town of Judea to the north of Jericho taken by Joshua.

AJACCIO, or **AJAZZO**, a fine seaport of Corsica, on the W side of the island, built on a point of land that juts into the gulf. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 35 50 N.

AJAZZO, a seaport of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Silefia, seated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles N of Antioch, and 40 W of Aleppo, where flood the city of Issus, and where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 37 0 N.

AICH, a town of Bavaria, on the Par, taken by the Swedes in 1634, and afterwards burnt. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 48 30 N.

AICHSTAT, a town of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of massy gold, and is enriched with 350 diamonds; 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. This place is moderately large, and lies in a valley, on the river Altmul, 30 miles S of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 57 N. The bishopric is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

AIELLO, a small town of Naples in Abruzzo Ulterior, belonging to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 40 N.

AIGLE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Rhone, six miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva. All the houses, even the meanest, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood.

AIGLE, a small town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, 47 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 45 N.

AIGNAN, St. a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois. It is in the shape of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the river Cher, at the distance of 60 miles from Bourges.

AIGUE MORTE, a town of France, in

the departments of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Languedoc. It is very strong, on account of its situation among the morasses, though at some distance from the sea. It had a harbour, which is now choked up. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 43 34 N.

AIGUE-PERSE, a town of France in the department of Puy de Dôme and late province of Auvergne, 18 miles N of Clermont, and 261 S of Paris. It has a fountain, once regarded as a prodigy, its cold water having the appearance of boiling. The water of this spring is said to be fatal to the animals that drink it. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 46 6 N.

AILAH, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E side of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 29 10 N.

AILESBUURY, the largest and most populous town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It consists of several streets tho' the houses are not very contiguous; these lie about the market place, in the middle of which is a convenient hall, in which this town shares the assizes with Buckingham. It is also the centre of the business of the vale of Ailesbury, which occupies the centre of the county, and is one of the most fertile tracts in England. The inhabitants of this town, and its neighbourhood, supply the London market with early ducklings. They carry this trade to such an extent, that it is said, 30000 have been received at Ailesbury from London in six weeks, for that article. This town sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles SE of Buckingham, and 41 NW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 50 N.

AILSA, a great insulated rock, to the S of the isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is two miles in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a wild series, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, accessible only on the NE. The lower parts are inhabited by goats and rabbits, and the lofty summits are the refuge of innumerable sea-fowls. The depth of water at the base is from 7 to 48 fathoms. The ruins of a chapel, and of a castle, are still seen; and within 30 yards of the latter is a spring of fresh water.

AIME, or **AXIMA**, a small town in Savoy, on the river Here.

AIN, a department of France, lately the province of Bresse.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, seated in a plain, on the river Ara.

AIRE, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of Landes and late province of Gascony, seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 43 42 N.

AIRE, a strong town in the department of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles S of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer, by a canal from the river Aa. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 50 42 N.

AISNE, a department of France, including the late provinces of Soissonnois and Vermandois.

AIX, an ancient city of France. It was the capital of the late province of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc. It is 75 miles E of Montpellier. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 32 N.

AIX, an ancient town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is eight miles N of Chamberry. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45 40 N.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France, between the isle of Oleron and the continent. It is memorable for an inglorious expedition of the English in 1757, against Rochefort, when they returned without doing any thing, except demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles NW of Rochefort. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 5 N.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a free and imperial city of Westphalia. The emperor Charlemagne chose this place for his residence on account of its beauty. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt, and the Four Evangelists, written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of the emperors. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. The French took it in 1792; it was retaken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles NE of Liege. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 50 48 N.

AKISSAT, the ancient Thyatira, a town of Natolia, built in a fine plain 18 miles broad, which produces plenty of corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is seated on the river Hermits, 50 miles SE of Pergamo. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 48 N.

ALABA, or **ALAVA**, one of the three smallest districts of Biscay in Spain, but pretty fertile in rye, barley, and fruits. There are in it very good mines of iron. Vitoria is the capital.

ALADULIA, a province of Turkey in

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Asia, between Amasia and the Mediterranean, toward Mount Taurus. The country is rough, rugged, and mountainous; yet there are good pastures, and plenty of horses and camels.

ALAGOA, a town in the isle of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

ALAIS, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, situated on the river Gardon, near a beautiful meadow, at the foot of the Cevennes. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, was lately an episcopal see, and has a citadel. It is 37 miles N of Montpellier. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 44 8 N.

ALAND, a cluster of islands at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia, in the Baltic Sea. The principal island, which gives name to the rest, is 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It is included in the government of Swedish Finland, and is 75 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 60 0 N.

ALATAMEA, a noble river of N America, called also **St. GEORGE'S RIVER**. It rises in the Alleghany mountains, and running SE through Georgia, empties itself, by several mouths, into the Atlantic about 60 miles SW of the river Savannah.

ALATRI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on a hill, with a bishop's see; 5 miles NW of Veroli 40 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 41 30 N.

ALATYR, a town of Russia, in Asia, on the river Suru, 40 miles E of Kasan.

ALAUTA, a considerable river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in the mountains that separate Moldavia and Transylvania, runs through Walachia, and falls into the Danube, almost opposite to Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 44 46 N.

ALBA-JULIA, a city of Transylvania, with a bishop's see, and a university; situated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompias, 25 miles W of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 46 26 N.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Venice; bounded by Livadia on the S, by Thessalia and Macedonia on the E, and on the N by Bosnia and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine; and the inhabitants are good horsemen, and great thieves. They are Christians of the Greek church, and descended from the ancient Scythians. Durazzo is the capital.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in Campagna di Roma,

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with a bishop's see, famous for its excellent wine. It stands 15 miles SE of Rome, and for its pleasantness is the summer retirement of a great many Roman princes. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 41 43 N.

ALBANO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, remarkable for the fertility of the soil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

ALBANOPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania, seated on the river Drino, 43 miles E of Alessio. Lon. 20 12 E, lat. 41 48 N.

ALBAN'S ST. an ancient borough of Herts, on the river Coln, so called from St. Alban, who was the first martyr in England, and was buried on a hill in the neighbourhood. In memory of St. Albans, Offa, king of the Mercians erected an abbey here, calling it St. Albans. Edward VI incorporated the town, which is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. Here are three churches, beside the ancient one that belonged to the monastery, which the inhabitants purchased of Edward VI for 400l. and is now a parish church. The shrine of St. Alban stood in the east part; and in the pavement are to be seen six holes, in which the supporters of it were fixed. The church of the abbey is remaining to this day. In 1703 a tomb was discovered in this church said to be that of Humphrey duke of Gloucester; when the leaden coffin was opened, the body was pretty entire, being preserved in a sort of pickle. Not a vestige beside this church, remains of the abbey, except the gateway. In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illustrious Francis Bacon, viscount St. Alban's. In the centre of the town stood one of the magnificent crosses, erected by Edward I, in honour of his queen Eleanor; and a building erected in its stead, in 1703, still retains the name of the Cross. Near the town, is a kind of fortification, supposed by some to be the camp of Ostorius, the Roman proprietor; but others imagine it to have been the site of the Saxon royal palace at Kingsbury. St. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI; and for a victory which queen Margaret gained in 1461, over the earl of Warwick. This town rose from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, nothing of which remains except the old walls. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday. St. Alban's sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 45 N.

ALBANY, a fortress belonging to the

British, on the SW of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 81 20 W, lat. 52 20 N.

ALBANY, a city of N America, the capital of one of the ten counties of the province of New York, on the W side of Hudson's river, 160 miles N of New York. It contains 600 houses, and 4000 inhabitants, collected from almost all parts of the northern world. Adventurers are led here, by the advantages for trade, which this place affords; it being situate on one of the finest rivers in the world, and the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes. Lon. 75 26 W, lat. 42 36 N.

ALBARAZIN, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, seated on the Guadalavir, 100 miles E of Madrid. It is an ancient and strong place, its wool is the best in Arragon. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 40 30 N.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 54 0 N.

ALBEMARLE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. From this town the English family of Keppel take the title of earl. Its ferges are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, 35 miles NNE of Rouen, and 70 NNW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 50 N.

ALBENGUA, an ancient strong seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with olive trees, but the air is unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean 37 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 3 E, 44 4 N.

ALBISOLA, a small town belonging to the republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain manufacture, and several country houses of the Genoese nobility. It was bombarded, in 1745, by the English. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 15 N.

ALBRET, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony, 37 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

ALBURG, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see, seated on a canal 10 miles from the sea, and 30 N of Wiburgh. It has a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufacture of guns, pistols, saddles and gloves; a great number of eels are likewise taken here. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 56 50 N.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, defended by an almost impregnable castle. It carries on a great trade in wool and cloth, and is 22 miles

SW of Alcantara. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 50 N.

ALBY, an ancient town of France, lately the capital of the territory of the Albigeois in Languedoc, and an archiepiscopal see. It is situated in the department of Tarn, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. In point of architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The inhabitants were called Albigenfes; and were the first that disputed the authority of the pope; they were condemned by a council here in 1176. It has 4 gates through which you may view all the beauties of a delightful plain, which produces all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, coriander, and woad. The fine pastures afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into knit stockings for the soldiers, rattenens of all colours, shalloons, coarse woollens &c. The wax candles of Alby are equal in whiteness to those of Mans. This town is 42 miles NE of Toulouffe, and 335 S of Paris. Lon. 2 14 E, lat. 44 15 N.

ALCALA-DE-GUADAIIRA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, seated on the river Guadaira, five miles SE of Seville. Lon. 5 16 W, lat. 37 28 N.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ, a large handsome town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. It is seated on the river Henarez, 15 miles ENE of Madrid. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 40 26 N.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia with a famous monastery; seated near the river Salado, six miles S of Seville. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 38 N.

ALCAMA, a handsome town of the United Provinces, in N Holland. In the environs, they make the best butter and cheese in Holland, and have the finest tulips. It is 17 miles N by W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 44 E, lat. 52 40 N.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifati. Lon. 13 52 E, lat. 38 2 N.

ALCANTARA, a small but strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built by Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, but retaken the same year. It is 42 miles N by W of Seville. It gives name to one of the three orders of knighthood. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 39 20 N.

ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 40 N.

ALCASSAR, a city of Barbary in the kingdom of Fez. It was formerly a city of great note, but is now fallen into decay,

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ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La
Mancha, defended by a strong castle and
has a remarkable ancient aqueduct ; it is
situate near the source of the Guadal-
quiver, 135 miles SSE of Madrid. Lon.
2 5 W, lat. 38 28 N.

ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in New
Castile, on the river Guadamaña. It has
a fortress on a high hill, and lies in a very
fruitful country, 100 miles NW of Car-
thagena. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 38 15 N.

ALCAZAR LEQUER, a town in the king-
dom of Fez, seated on the straits of Gib-
raltar. It was taken by Alphonso, king
of Portugal, in 1468 ; but soon after aban-
doned. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 35 0 N.

ALCAZAR-DE-SAL, a town of Portu-
gal, in Estramadura, with a castle reckoned
impregnable. They make fine white salt
here, whence the town takes its name. It
is seated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles
from the sea, and 35 SE of Lisbon. Lon.
9 0 W, lat. 38 18 N.

ALCMAER, a city in the United Pro-
vinces, about 4 miles from the sea, 15
from Haerlem, and 18 from Amsterdam.
In 1799 it was taken by the British in their
unfortunate expedition to Holland, who
were forced soon after to abandon it.

ALCONCHON, a castle of Spain, on the
frontiers of Estramadura, seated on the
river Alcaraque, that falls into the Gua-
diana, 20 miles S by W of Badajoz. Lon.
6 58 W, lat. 38 12 N.

ALCOUTIM, a small town of Portugal,
in Algarva, seated on the river Guadiana,
16 miles from its entrance into the gulf
of Cadiz, and 22 NNE of Tavira. Lon. 7
20 W, lat. 37 20 N.

ALCUDIA, a town in Majorca, consist-
ing of about 1000 houses, between two
large harbours. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough and seaport
in Suffolk, pleasantly seated in a dale, be-
tween a high hill and the sea, with a
market on Wednesday and Saturday. A
river runs on the SW ; and the harbour
is tolerably good, but small. The town
was formerly much longer ; but the sea
has taken away whole streets. It sends
two members to parliament. It is 40 miles
E of Bury, and 94 NE of London. Lon.
1 42 E, lat. 52 16 N.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough in the W
riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, which
sends two members to parliament. It is
15 miles NW of York, and 205 N by
W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 54
8 N.

ALDEA, a town of Portugal, in Estr-
madura, 10 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon.
8 55 W, lat 38 36 N.

ALDERBURY, a village in Wiltshire,
on a healthy hill, two miles from Salisbury,
and near the Avon. It carries on a ma-
nufacture of fustians, and, received confi-
derable damage by a fire in 1777, when
200 houses were destroyed.

ALDERHOLM, a pleasant island of Swe-
den, formed by the three arms of a river,
running through Gentle, a town of Nor-
land, in Sweden. A considerable trade is
carried on here in planks and deals.

ALDERNEY, an island in the English
Channel ; it is eight miles in compass
separated from the coast of Normandy by
a strait called the Race of Alderney, which
is a very dangerous passage, on account of
the rocks under water. It is a healthful
island, and fruitful in corn and pasture ;
but has only one church, in a town of
the same name. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 49
45 N.

ALDERETTE, a small town of Portugal,
in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls
into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz.
It is seven miles SE of Portalegre. Lon.
7 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

ALENTEJO, a fertile province of Por-
tugal, between the Tajo and the Gua-
diana. The inhabitants are very industrious.

ALENCON, a large handsome town of
France, in the department of Orne and late
province of Normandy. Near it are stone
quarries, fit for building, wherein is
found a sort of crystal like Bristol stones.
It is seated in an open country, abounding
in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river
Sart, 20 miles N of Mans, and 97 SW of
Paris. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 48 18 N.

ALEPPO, the capital of Syria, inhabited
by Turks, and four forts of Christians,
who have each a bishop and a church,
and the free exercise of their religion. The
city and suburbs contain 235,000 persons.
Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is
the most considerable city in the Turkish
empire. It is situated in the vast plain,
which extends from the Orontes to the
Euphrates, and which towards the south
terminates in the desert. It is built on
eight hills, on the highest of which the
castle is erected, and is supposed to be the
castle of Beræa. The houses are large and
commodious, having terraces on their
tops, and generally sky-lights in form of a
dome, to let the light into the rooms,
which from their loftiness, the gilding on
the window-shutters, cup-boards &c. have
at first entrance a very agreeable effect.
The streets are carefully paved ; have

gutters and a foot pavement on each side ; and the middle of the street is laid with brick, the small end upwards, for the convenience of horses. There is also a cleanliness observed here, unknown to the other cities of Turkey, there being as drivers who go about the city and take up the rubbish and dust, which each inhabitant is obliged to sweep together. The mosques are numerous and some of them magnificent. Before each of them is an area, with a fountain in the middle, designed for ablutions before prayers. The bazars or market-places are long covered narrow streets, on each side of which are a great number of small shops, just sufficient to hold the tradesmen and his goods, the buyer being obliged to stand without. The situation of Aleppo, besides the advantage of a rich and fruitful soil, possesses also that of a stream of fresh water, which never becomes dry. Near Aleppo, its banks are covered with a fertile earth, and laid out in gardens, or rather orchards, which in a hot country, and especially in Turkey, cannot but be delightful. The city is itself one of the most agreeable in Syria. On whatever side it is approached, its numerous minarets and domes present an agreeable prospect to the eye, fatigued with the continued sameness of the brown and parched plains. Aleppo is the emporium of Armenia and the Diarbekar ; sends caravans to Bagdad and into Persia ; and communicates with the Persian gulph and India, by Bassora, with Egypt and Mecca by Damascus, and with Europe by Alexandretta and Latakia. Their chief commodities are raw or spun cottons, clumsy linens fabricated in the villages, silk stuffs manufactured in the city, copper, coarse cloths, goats-hair, the gall nuts of the Kourdestan, the merchandise of India, such as shawls and muslins. Eighteen miles SE of Aleppo, is a large plain, called the Valley of Salt, bounded by low rocky hills, which form a kind of natural basin, that retains the rain descending from the rocks, together with the water rising from a few springs, and cause the whole to be overflowed in winter. The extent of the surface prevents this water from being of any great depth ; so that it is soon evaporated by the sun, when it leaves a cake of salt, in some places half an inch thick ; and, in April, people are employed to gather this salt, which is sufficient to supply all this part of the country. Aleppo is seated on a small brook, 70 miles E of Alexandretta, and 170 N by E of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 35 45 N.

ALESIA, called ALEXIA by Livy and

others ; a town of the Mandubii, a people of Celtic Gaul.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 miles SW of Otranto. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 40 10 N.

ALESSIA, a town of Albania, with a bishop's see, near the mouth of the Drino. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 42 8 N.

ALESSIO, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatro.

ALET, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an episcopal see, and is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and silver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it stands. It is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles S of Carcassone. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 42 59 N.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. See ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, a town of Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the seaport of Aleppo, from which it is distant 28 or 30 leagues. It is now properly speaking nothing else but a village without walls, in which the tombs are more numerous than the houses, and which entirely owes its existence to the road which it commands. This is the only road of all Syria, where vessels anchor on a solid bottom, without their cables being liable to chafe : but in other respects it has many inconveniences. It is infested, during winter, by a peculiar wind, which rushing from the snowy summits, frequently forces ships to drag their anchors several leagues. But the worst circumstance is the extreme unwholesomeness of the air. It may be affirmed that this every year carries off one third of the crews of the vessels which remain here during the summer, nay, ships frequently lose all their men in two months. To this baneful epidemic, Alexandretta from its situation seems to be irremediably condemned ; for the plain on which the town is built is so low and flat, that the rivulets finding no declivity can never reach the sea. On this account, while the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W of Aleppo. Lon. 36 23 E, lat. 36 35 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a strong and considerable town of Italy, belonging to the duchy of Milan, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was taken by Buonaparte when he over-ran Italy, retaken by Suwarrow,

and since taken by the French, June 1800. It is seated on the Tanaro, 40 miles S by E of Milan. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 44 55 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Virginia, on the south bank of the river Potomac. The situation is elevated and pleasant, but the water so bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to send nearly a mile for what is drinkable. The original settlers laid out the streets on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains upwards of 300 houses, many of which are handsome. Nine miles below the town, on the Virginia bank of Potomac, where it is nearly two miles wide, is mount Vernon, the celebrated seat of general Washington. Alexandria is 100 miles N of Richmond. Lon. 77 0 W, lat. 38 30 N.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, an ancient and once rich and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour. This city was built by Alexander the Great, about 333 years before Christ, and was a league and a half long, by one-third in breadth, which made the circumference of its walls about four leagues. Lake Mareotis, bathed its walls on the south, and the Mediterranean on the north. It was intersected lengthwise by straight parallel streets. This direction left a free passage to the northerly wind, which alone conveys coolness and salubrity into Egypt. A street of 2000 feet wide began at the gate of the sea, and terminated at the gate of Canopus. This street, the handfomest in the universe, was intersected by another of the same breadth, which formed a square at their junction of half a league in circumference. At present, the city of Alexandria is reckoned to have about 14,000 or 15,000 inhabitants; a strange colluvies of different nations, as well as from various parts of the Turkish empire. The present condition of Alexandria is very despicable, being now so far ruined, that the rubbish in many places overtops the houses. The famous tower of Pharos has long since been demolished, and a castle, called *Farillon*, built in its place. Some parts of the old walls of the city are yet standing, and present us with a masterpiece of ancient masonry. But what most engages the attention of travellers is the Pillar of Pompey, as it is commonly called, situated at a quarter of a league from the southern gate. It is composed of red granite. The capital is Corinthian, with palm leaves, and not indented. It is nine feet high. The shaft and the upper member of the base are of one piece of 90 feet long, and 9 in diameter. The base is a square

of about 15 feet on each side. This block of marble, 60 feet in circumference, rests on two layers of stone bound together with lead. Nothing can equal the majesty of this monument; seen from a distance, it overtops the town, and serves as a signal for vessels. Approaching it nearer, it produces an astonishment mixed with awe. One can never be tired with admiring the beauty of the capital, the length of the shaft, nor the extraordinary simplicity of the pedestal. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the E Indies being deposited there: but since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, this trade is in a great measure lost. This place is subject to the grand signior, who, however, has but a limited authority. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles NW of Cairo. It was taken by the French under Buonaparte in their predatory expedition to Egypt, but they have been forced to abandon it. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 21 N.

ALFACS, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

ALFEIZERA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the seafide. Lon. 9 10 W, lat. 39 30 N.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 15 miles SSW of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 51 38 N.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ceteriore. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 48 N.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a small brook, six miles from the sea, and 20 N of Boston. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 53 16 N.

ALFRETON, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Monday; pleasantly seated on a small hill, 13 miles N of Derby, and 141 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 53 8 N.

ALGAGIOLA, a small fortified seaport in Corsica. It was almost destroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has since been restored. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 42 30 N.

ALGARVA, a province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: bounded on the W and S by the sea, on the E by the Guadiana, and on the N by Alentejo. It is fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; the capital is Faro.

ALGEZIRA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the straits of Gibraltar; but at present in a mean condition, the harbour being decayed. It is 10 miles NW of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 36 14 N.

ALGER, or ALCERI, a town of Sardinia.

Ala, on the NW coast, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 40 40 N.

ALGIERS, one of the states of Barbary, bounded on the E by Tunis, on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Mount Atlas, and on the W by Morocco. It extends 600 miles from E to W. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the N fertile in corn. The valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemsan on the W, Titerie on the S, and Constantia to the E of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the grand signior, and it is governed by a sovereign called the dey, but he can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the deys or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

ALGIERS, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, the capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; in-somuch, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk

upon them in the evening to take the air; besides, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to be 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Christian slaves. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. Algiers, tho' it has, for ages, braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom, it is said, could make but a faint defence against a regular siege. The emperor Charles v, in 1541, lost a fine fleet and army, in an expedition against it. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784, they sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great spirit and bravery. In 1767, the Algerines took the lead of the other states of Barbary, in refusing to pay any longer their usual tribute to the Porte. Algiers is situate opposite Minorca, 380 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 34 9 N.

ALHAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated in a valley, surrounded by craggy mountains, 25 miles SW of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36 56 N.

ALHAMBRA, the ancient fortress and residence of the Moorish monarchs of Granada. In many countries may be seen excellent modern as well as ancient architecture, both entire and in ruins; but nothing to be met with any where else can convey an idea of this edifice, except the decorations of an opera or the tales of the genii. The first place you come to is the court called the *communa*, or *common baths*; an oblong square with a deep basin of clear water in the middle; two flights of marble steps leading down to the bottom; on each side a parterre of flowers, and a row of orange trees. The ciellings are gilt or painted, the lower part of the walls is

mosaick, disposed in fantastic knots and festoons, a work so novel, so exquisitely finished, as must afford a stranger the most agreeable sensations, while he treads this magic ground. Opposite the door of the *communa*, is another leading into the apartment of the lions, an oblong court 100 feet in length and 50 in breadth, environed with a colonnade. The gate that leads into the *hall of the two sisters*, exceeds all the rest in proportion of ornaments, and in beauty of prospect, which it affords through a range of apartments, where a multitude of arches terminate in a large window open to the country. In a gleam of sunshine, the variety of tints and lights thrown upon this enfilade are uncommonly rich. It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with the Xenil, 125 miles SW of Murcia, and 225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

ALICANT, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia; remarkable for its excellent wine, and the fertility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of rosemary of an extraordinary size. The castle, on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable; but it was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards, after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 25 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 0 lat. 38 16 N.

ALIGATA, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It is seated on a peninsula, 22 miles SE of Gergenti. Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 37 11 N.

ALLAHABAD, a city of Oude, in Hindoostan Proper, seated at the confluence of the two great rivers, the Ganges and Jumna. It was founded by the emperor Achar, who intended it as a place of arms; but its fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field piece. It is 470 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E, lat. 24 45 N.

ALLEGANY or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a long range of mountains in N America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi and the lakes; extending nearly parallel with the seacoast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range have different names in the different states. Advancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and N Caroline, is the Blue Ridge; or South Mountain, from 130 to 200 miles from the sea, and about 4000 feet high from its base. Between this

and the North Mountain, spreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the *Alleghany*, which is the principal ridge, and has been descriptively called the *back-bone* of the United States. Beyond this is the long ridge called the Laurel Mountains, in a spur of which, in lat. 36° is a spring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and as blue as indigo. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These mountains are not confusedly scattered and broken, rising here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as they proceed S, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarcely one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture: but this is not the case in all parts; for numerous tracts of fine arable and pasture land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich black soil. Indeed, some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops.

ALLEGANY, a river of N. America, which rises in the Alleghany Mountains in lat. 42°. At Fort Pitt it joins the Monongahela, being then called Ohio.

ALLCHURCH, a village of Worcester-shire. It has an almshouse founded in 1580, and the Roman Ickneld street passes through it. The bishop of Worcester had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments. It is five miles E by N of Bromsgrove.

ALLEGANZA, one of the Canary islands, lying to the N of Graciosa, and to the E of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

ALLENDORF, a small town in the landgrate of Hesse Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is seated on the Weser, 15 miles E of Cassel. Lon. 9 59 E, lat. 51 19 N.

ALLER, a river which rises in the duchy of Magdeburg, waters Zelk, and falls into the Weser below Verden.

ALLERIA, a decayed town in Corsica, a bishop's see, and the place where king Theodore first landed in 1736. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 42 5 N.

ALLIER, a department of France, lately the province of Bourbonnois.

ALLOA, a commercial town, on the frith of Forth, about 20 miles higher up the river than Leith, and 5 miles E of Stirling. It consists of one spacious street, well paved, and shaded with rows of lime trees. Here is a customhouse for the convenience of shipping in this part of the north, and it is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. It has a glass-house and some other manufactures. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 10 N.

ALMACARRON, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Murcia, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW of Carthagena. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 37 28 N.

ALMANZA, a town of New Castile, remarkable for the defeat of the allies, by the French and Spaniards, in 1707, when most of the English were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is 50 miles SW of Valencia. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 38 54 N.

ALMEDA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Tago, opposite Lisbon. Lon. 9 4 W, lat. 38 33 N.

ALMEDIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-montes, on the confines of Leon, 17 miles NW of Ciudad Rodrigo. 6 15 W, lat. 40 45 N.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 40 38 N.

ALMENDUALAIO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5 6 W, lat. 38 36 N.

ALMERIA, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Granada, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Almeria, 62 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 36 51 N.

ALMISSA, a small but strong town, at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies. It is 10 miles E of Spalatro. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 44 4 N.

ALMONDBURY, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, two miles SSE of Huddersfield.

ALMONDSBURY, a village in Gloucestershire, eight miles N of Bristol.

ALMUNECAR, a seaport town in the kingdom of Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 30 miles SSE of Alhama. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 36 30 N.

ALNWICK, the county-town of Northumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Alne, and is a populous well-built town, with a town-house. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and show that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It was defended by

an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been lately repaired and beautified. It is 30 miles N of Newcastle, 26 S of Berwick, and 305 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 55 25 N.

ALOST, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, in the mid-way between Brussels and Ghent. Lon. 4. 12 E, lat. 50 58 N.

ALPNACH, a town of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, seated on lake Alpach, an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, with which it unites near Stantzstadt.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France toward the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice; and terminate at the gulf of Cambrero, which is part of the gulf of Venice. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow valleys between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four, and even six being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 12000 feet high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access. Switzerland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the vallies between them. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them.

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, comprehending part of the late province of Dauphiny.

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence.

ALPUXARES, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the coast of the Mediterranean, inhabited by the Moriscoes, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday. It has about 200 houses, two principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of linseys. It is 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 57 WSW of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 6 N.

ALSACE, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, on the S by Switzerland and Franche Comte, on the W by Lorraine, and on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine, now in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It is a very fertile country, producing plenty of all sorts of corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit. There are

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mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. The language is the German, it having been part of the empire.

ALSEN, an island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, or entrance into the Baltic, between Sleswick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, and is 100 miles W of Copenhagen.

ALSFELD, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 12 miles NW of Marburg. It is an ancient town, and its inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ALSHEDE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

ALSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday, seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the Tyne, with a stone bridge over it; and near the town is plenty of lead ore. It is 20 miles E by S of Carlisle, and 303 NNW of London. Lon. 2 14 W, lat. 54 50 N.

ALTAMONT, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, 15 miles NW of Basigliano. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 39 50 N.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, in the territory of Bari, at the foot of the Appennines. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 41 6 N.

ALTEA, a seaport of Valencia, in Spain. It was taken in 1705, in favour of the archduke Charles; but lost after the famous battle of Almanza. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles SE of Valencia, and 110 S by E of Madrid. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 38 34 N.

ALTENA, a flourishing sea port of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, commodiously seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been since beautifully rebuilt. Lon. 9 54 E, lat. 53 37 N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 miles S of Leipzig. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Transylvania, 18 miles S of Weissemburg. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

ALTENBURG, or OWAR, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 15 miles S of Presburg, and 40 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 13 E, lat. 48 0 N.

ALTENBURG, or OLDENBURG, a
ancient town of Germany, in Holstein.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, near Lauvenerie. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 44 36 N.

ALTEZEY, a town and castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 40 N.

ALTKIRCH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles SSW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, seven miles NW of Dungannon. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 54 43 N.

ALTON, a town in Hampshire, seated on the river Wey with a market on Saturday. It has one church, a famous free-school, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and lerges de Nismes; and round the town are plantations of hops. It is 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 48 WSW of London. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 51 22 N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremburg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. It is 10 miles SE of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 20 miles-NE of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 50 N.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, seated near the mouth of the river Rufs, on the lake of Lucern, 20 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Warrington, and 180 NW of London. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 53 23 N.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a considerable town of Spain, in Leon, with a strong castle, seated on the Tormes, 12 miles SE of Salamanca. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 41 0 N.

ALVESTON, a village in Gloucestershire. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up. It is eight miles N by E of Bristol.

ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 6 N.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a town of Persia, 200 miles NE of Bagdad. Lon. 47 4 E, lat. 35 15 N.

AMADIA, a trading town of Asia, in Curdistán, belonging to the Turks; seated on a high mountain, 40 miles SE of Gezira. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 36 5 N.

AMAK, an island in the Baltic, near Co-
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penhagen, from which it is separated by a canal. It is four miles long and two broad, and is chiefly peopled by the descendants of a colony from E Frieland, to whom the island was consigned by Christian 11, at the request of his queen, for the purpose of supplying her with vegetables, cheese, and butter. From the intermarriages of these colonists with the Danes, the present inhabitants are chiefly descended; but as they wear their own dress, and enjoy peculiar privileges, they appear a distinct race. It has two churches, in which the ministers preach occasionally in Dutch and Danish. The men wear broad-brimmed hats, black jackets, full-glazed breeches of the same colour, loose at the knee, and tied round the waist. The women are chiefly dressed in black jackets and red petticoats, with a piece of blue glazed cloth bound on their heads. The island is laid out in gardens and pastures; and still, according to the original design, supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour on lake Wener, 175 miles SW of Upfal. It carries on a great trade in timber, deals, and tar. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 0 N.

AMALFI, an ancient town in the Citerior Principality of Naples, and an archbishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century, was a native of this town. It is seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the gulf of Salerno, 13 miles SW of Salerno. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 40 28 N.

AMAND, St. a town of France, in the department of Cher and late territory of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Cher, 20 miles S of Bourges. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 46 45 N.

AMAND, St. a town of France, in the department of the North and in the late French Flanders, seated on the Scarpe, seven miles N of Valenciennes. It had lately a celebrated abbey, which is now plundered. When the Prussians and Austrians invaded France in 1792, it was taken by them, but evacuated on their retreat. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

AMANTEA, a seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the bay of Eufemia, 20 miles SW of Cosenza. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 12 N.

AMAPALLA, a seaport of N America, in Guatimala, seated on a gulf of the same name, 220 miles SE of Guatimala. Lon. 86 40 W, lat. 12 30 N.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Natolia,

the birthplace of Strabo, the geographer. It is the residence of a bashaw, and gives its name to the province it stands in where there are the best wines and fruits of Natolia. It was destroyed by an earthquake, July 3, 1794. It is seated near the river Calaimack, 36 miles N of Tocat. Lon. 36 0 E, lat. 40 31 N.

AMAZON, or **ORELLANA**, a great river of S America, which has its source in Peru, not far from the Pacific Ocean, and running E falls into the Atlantic Ocean by 84 channels, which in the rainy season overflow their banks, and fertilize the country. Its course is between 4 and 5000 miles, including all its windings. Its mouth is 150 miles broad; and it receives, in its progress, near 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 5 or 600 leagues, some of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile; and 1500 miles from its mouth, it is 30 or 40 fathoms deep.

AMAZONIA, a country in S America, bounded on the N by Terra Firma and Guiana, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean and Brasil, on the S by La Plata, and on the W by Peru. It is 1200 miles long, and 960 broad. It was discovered, in 1580, by Francisco Orellana, who sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river. But this was probably a fiction, for M. Condamine could perceive no such women. It is generally a flat region, abounding in woods, lakes, rivers, bogs and morasses. The soil is very rich and fertile; the trees and plants are verdant all the year. The rivers and lakes are infested by alligators and water-serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, the marks of whose dignity are a crown of parrots feathers, a chain of lions teeth or claws hung round his neck, and a wooden sword which he carries in his hand. The Spaniards have made many vain attempts to settle this country. On that part of the coast between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese, indeed, have some settlements.

AMBERG, a handsome town of Germany, capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. It has a strong castle, and is seated on the river Ills, 40 miles E of Nuremberg. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 49 20 N.

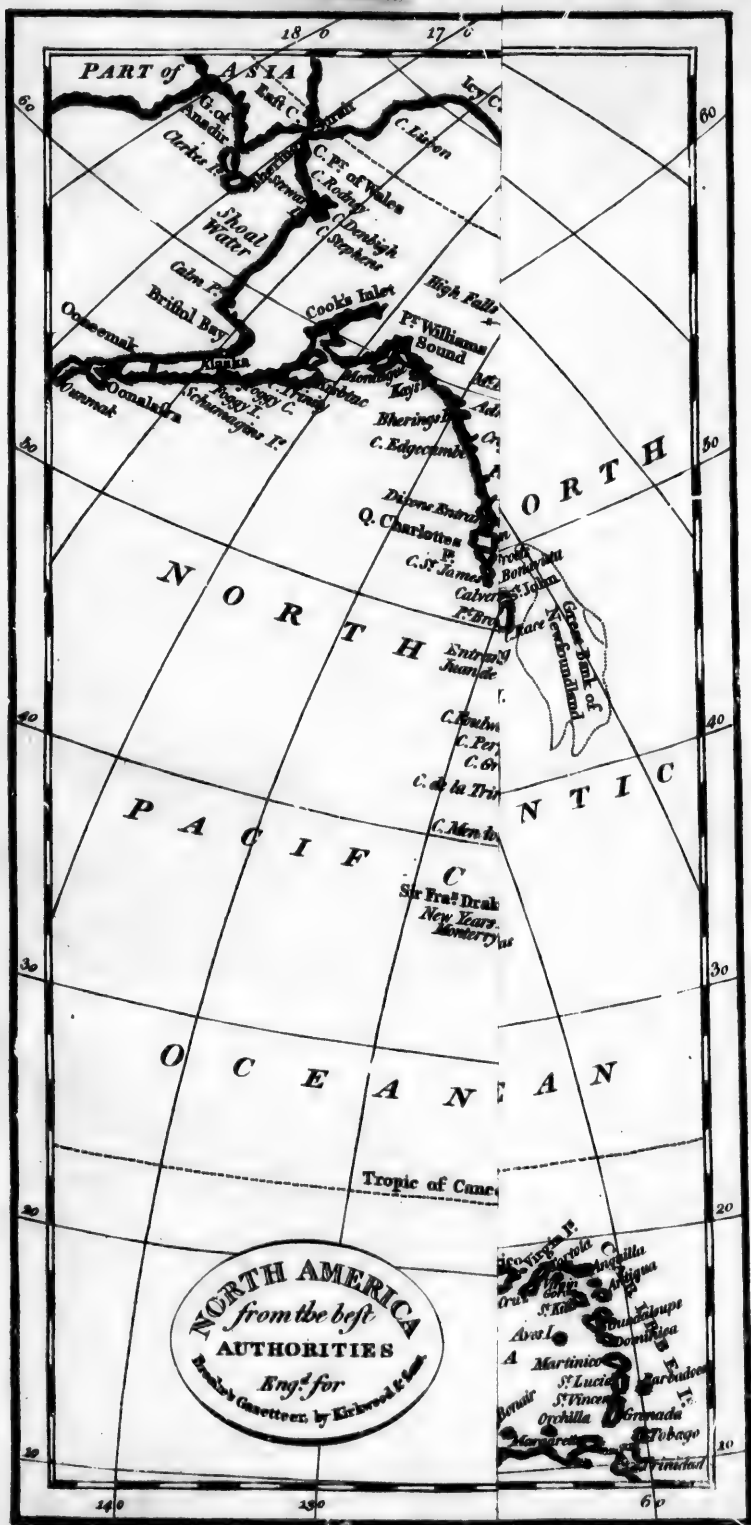
AMBERT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated in a beautiful valley, on the river Ore. It was remarkable, before the French revolution, for

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the great number of paper manufacturers in its vicinity, and for its trade in coarse laces, camlets, &c. It is 21 miles E of Issiire, and 300 S by E Paris. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

AMBLESIDE, a town of Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday, seated on Winander-merc, 13 miles NW of Kendal, and 271 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 28 N.

AMBLETEUSE, seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, eight miles N of Boulogne, defended by a battery of cannon. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 50 49 N.

AMBOISE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated at the confluence of the Loire and Massée. The staircase of the castle, being without steps, may be ascended to the very top. Here Lewis XI. instituted the order of St. Michael; and here, in 1506, was formed the famous conspiracy against the Guises, known by the name of Amboise. It is 12 miles E of Tours, and 118 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 54 E, lat. 47. 25 N.

AMBOYNA, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured them with the most savage cruelty. The natives wear large whickers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman catholics among them. Lon. 157 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

AMBRESBURY, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday, and three fairs six miles N of Salisbury, and 78 W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 11 N.

AMBRYM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 12 E, at. 16 10 N.

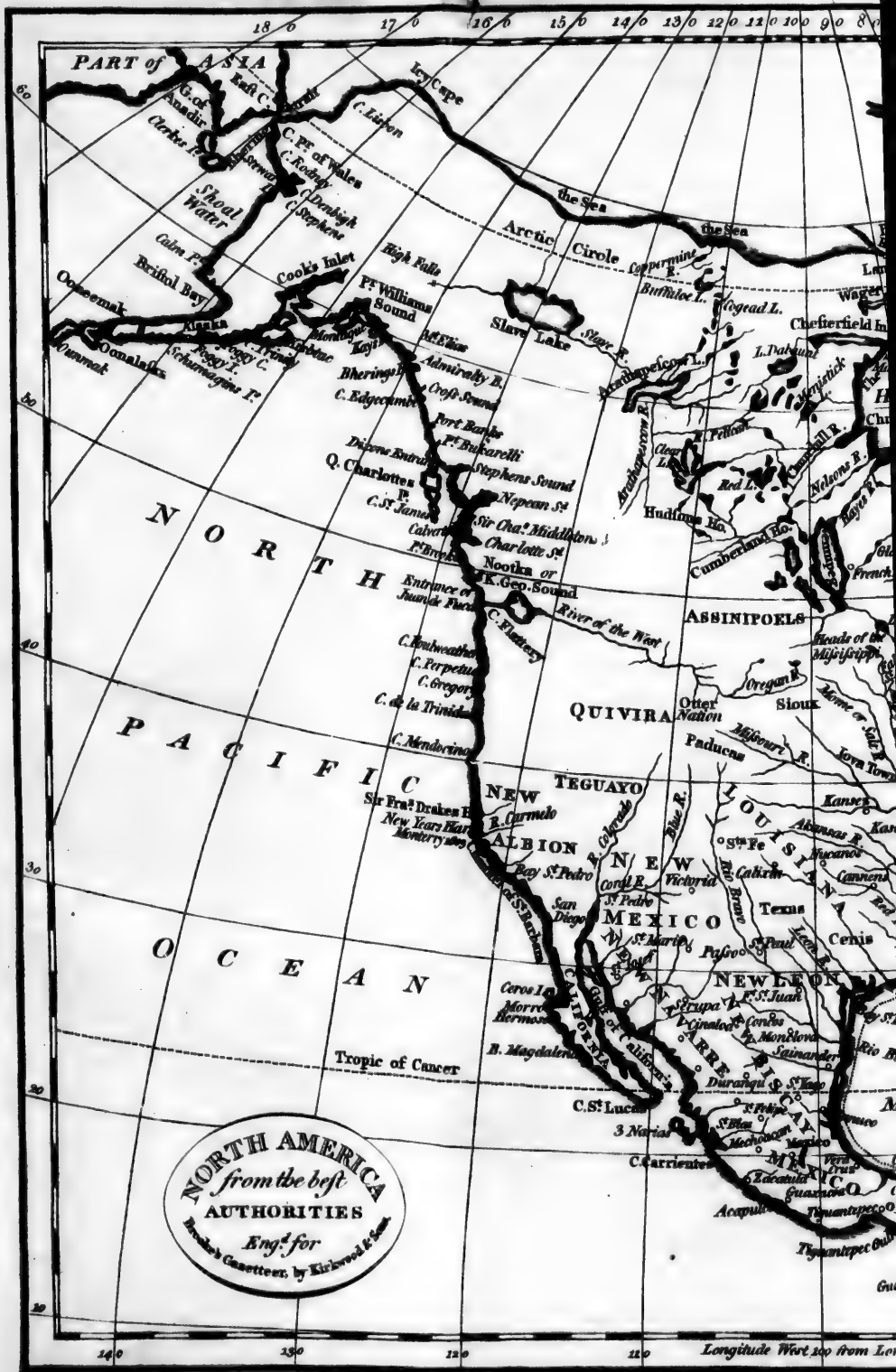
AMEDABAD, a large and populous city of Indostan, and the capital of the province of Guzerat. It is one of the best fortified places in India, but was taken by general Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. It stands in a beautiful plain on the banks of a navigable river that falls into the gulf of Cambay, 321 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 37 E, lat. 22 58 N.

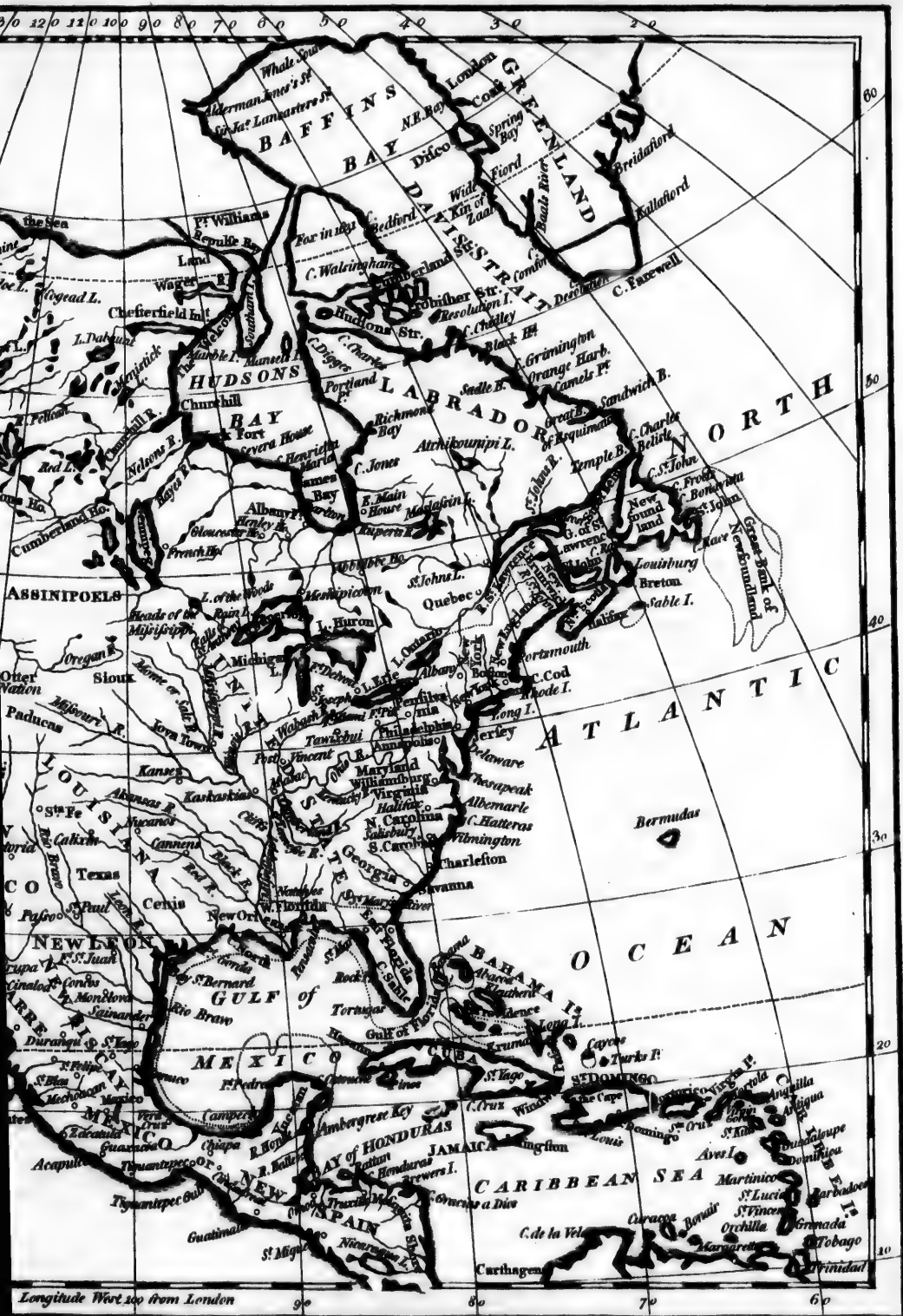
AMEDNAGUR, a city of Hindoostan

in the Deccan; once the capital of the foubah of the same name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of the emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the Carnatic. It is 181 miles, by Poonah, from Bombay. Lon. 75 0 E, lat. 19 10 N.

AMELIA an episcopal city of Italy, in the state of the church, in the duchy of Spoleto, 20 miles SW of Spoleto, and 45 N of Rome. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 42 33 N.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries; it being formerly supposed to join to the north-east part of Asia. It took its name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who is said to have discovered that part of the country seated under the line. But America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492. It is called the New World with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts differ, in some respects, from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees and plants, that grew no where else, before they were transplanted to other places. All the men, except the Eskimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same original; for they agree in every particular, from the straits of Magellan, in the S, to Hudson's Bay, in the N. Their skins, unless daubed with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling of this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but also the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, a vast number being spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to their religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized among them seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonies here, was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts where it is found in greatest plenty. This immense continent is divided into N and S America, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien. It has the loftiest mountains in the world, such as those that form the immense chain called the Andes; and





the largest rivers, such as the Amazon, Plata, Oronoka, Mississippi, Illinois, Misfaures, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehannah, Potomac, &c. Beside the Indians, who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who possess most of the territory that formerly belonged to Great Britain, the different European powers have rich and flourishing colonies here. The United States possess, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, and all the country to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Mississippi on the W. The countries possessed by Great Britain are, Labrador or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In N America, Spain possesses East and West Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, California, and Old Mexico or New Spain: in S America, they have Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paragua. In S America, the Portuguese have Brasil: the French, Cayenne; and the Dutch, Surinam, both in Guiana.

AMERSFORT, a town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, seated in a fertile country on the river Embs, 12 miles E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 14 N.

AMERSHAM, or **AGMONDESHAM**, a borough of Bucks, consisting of about 200 houses, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles SE of Buckingham, and 29 NW of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

AMID, a town of Natolia, 40 miles E of Amasia. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

AMIEN, a principal city of Mesopotamia, called *Ammæa* by Ptolemy, it is situated on a high mountain, on the borders of Assyria, on the Tigris, where it receives the Nymphius.

AMIENS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. The cathedral was one of the largest and most magnificent in France, previous to the French revolution. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV, who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, established by Colbert, which employ in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is 20 miles SE of Abbeville, and 75 N of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 49 54 N.

AMMERCOT, a fort in Hindoostan Proper, in a very extensive sandy desert, between the Indus, the territories of Agimere

and Moultan, and the Puddar. This place is celebrated as the retreat of the emperor Humaion, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious Acbar. It is 190 miles N by E of Tatta.

AMOL, a town of Asia, in Usbec Tartary, seated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W of Bokhara. Lon. 64 30 E, lat. 39 20 N.

AMORGUS, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The best parts belong to a monastery; and the greatest inconvenience of this island is the want of fuel. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N of Candia. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 36 20 N.

AMOUR, a river of Asia whose source is in Siberia; it runs E through Chinese Tartary, and falls into the bay of Corea.

AMOY, an island on the SW coast of China. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it on account of the impositions of the inhabitants.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, on the river Strymon, 70 miles NE of Salonichi. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 41 38 N.

AMPLEPUIS, a town of France in the department of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for its wines, and is 16 miles E of Roanne.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday, seated pleasantly between two hills, but in a barren soil. It is six miles S of Bedford, and 45 NW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 6 N.

AMPURIAS, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 42 5 N.

AMRAS, a very strong castle in Germany, seated in the Tirol, two miles SE of Inspruck. It is remarkable for a rich library, adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 47 9 N.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, and populous city in Holland, capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amstel, and is one of the finest pieces of architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all religions and countries. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, how-

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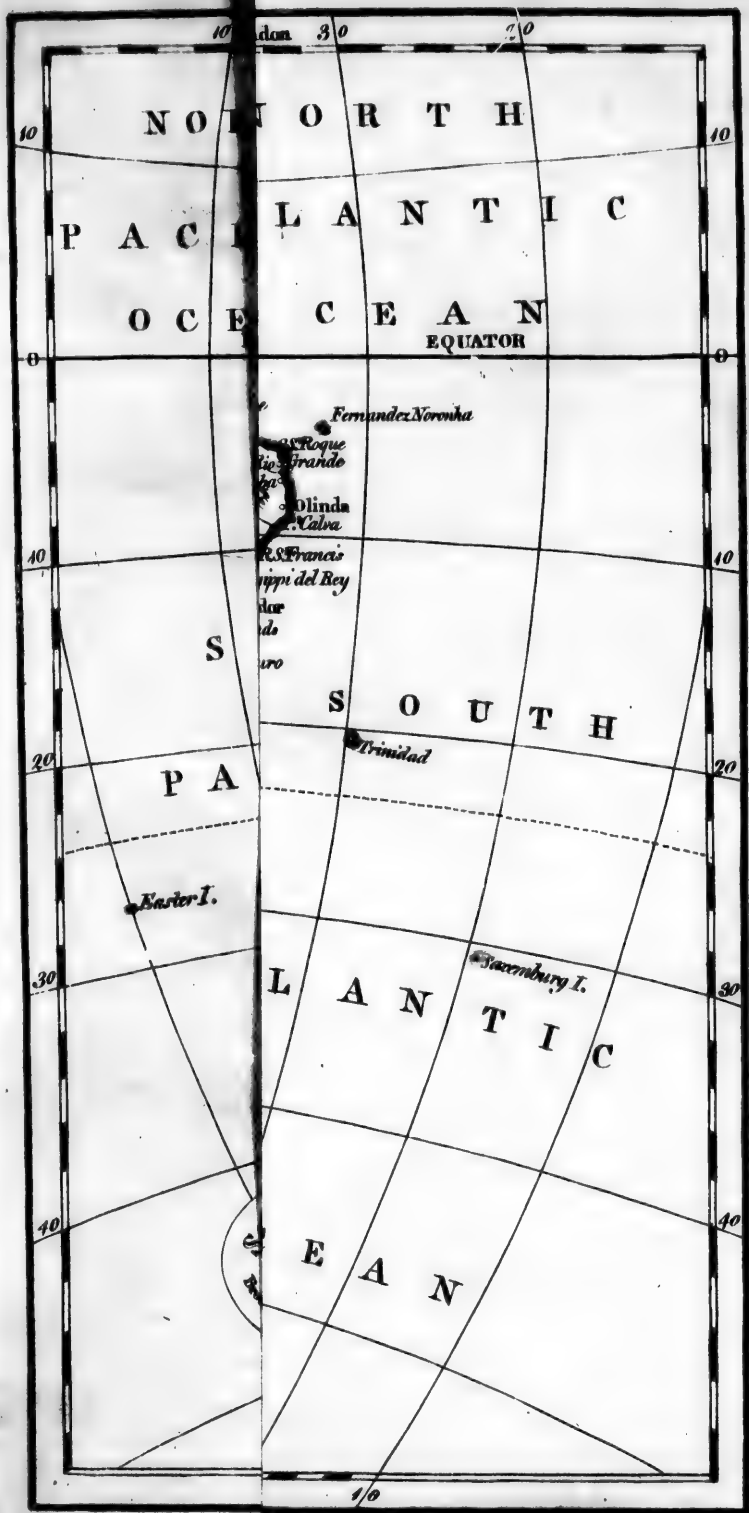
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ever, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,000. The streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. It is computed to be about half as big as London. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, but was evacuated on the restoration of the latter to his rights. Since it surrendered to the French in 1795, its trade has greatly diminished, and its merchants have been impoverished by the repeated exactions of their rapacious conquerors. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N of Antwerp, 175 E by N of London, 240 N by E of Paris, and 560 NW of Vienna. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

AMWELL, a village near Ware, in Hertfordshire, famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies London with water.

ANADIR, a considerable river of Siberia in Asia, that falls into the Eastern Ocean.

ANAGNI, a small town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma; a bishop's see, 33 miles E of Rome. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 41 56 N.

ANACOPUR, the capital of the nation of the Abkhas, on the river Makai, which, falls below it into the Black Sea.

ANATTOM, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 170 9 E, lat. 20 10 S.

ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, five miles N of Ascoli, and 82 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 48 N.

ANCASTER, a small town in Lincolnshire, 15 miles S of Lincoln. It was anciently a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies under a hill abounding with antiquities.

ANCENIS, a town of France, seated on the Loire, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, 20 miles E of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 47 15 N.

ANCLAM, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the river Pene, 20 miles S of Gripfswald. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 53 52 N.

ANCOBER, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with lofty trees. On the western bank is a populous village.

ANCONA, a province in the ecclesiastical State.

ANCONA, an ancient town and citadel of Italy, on the gulf of Venice, in the marquise of Ancona. It was originally built upon a hill, and the cathedral stands upon the highest part, but the houses have been gradually extended down the side of the eminence toward the sea. The commerce of Ancona has rapidly increased of late years; for which it is indebted to pope Clement XII, who made it a free port, and built a mole, to render the harbour safe: it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by the emperor Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in depth from the surface of the sea. The triumphal arch of Trajan, remains almost entire, with its inscription. The streets are narrow and uneven, the cathedral is a low and dark structure; and though the front is covered with marble, the architecture has neither beauty nor regularity. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon, and is a noble as well as useful edifice. Ancona was taken by the French in 1796. It is 116 miles N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 43 38 N.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S by Granada, on the W by Algarva and the Atlantic, on the N by Estramadura, and on the E by Murcia. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the best, most fertile, and trading part in Spain. The capital is Seville.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, on the E side of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are the most savage in the whole world. They go quite naked, the women wearing a fringe round their middle. The men are crafty and revengeful; and frequently express their aversion to strangers in a loud and threatening tone of voice. Sometimes they appear docile and quiet with the most hostile intent.

ANDAYE, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late territory of Basques, famous for its brandy. It is situated at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, opposite Fontarabia in Spain, 18 miles SW of Bayonne. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 43 25 W.

ANDELY, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, parted by a paved causeway into two little towns called Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is in a valley,

on the little river Gambons. It is 20 miles SE of Rouen, and 60 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ANDERNACH, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles NW of Coblenz. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 50 29 N.

ANDERO, St. a seaport of Spain in the bay of Biscay, where the Spaniards build and lay up some of their men of war. It is 60 miles W of Bilboa. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 43 25 N.

ANDES, or **CORDILLERAS**, a chain of mountains in S America, which running from the most northern part of Peru, to the Straits of Magellan, are the longest and most remarkable in the world. They divide the whole southern part of America, and run a length of 4300 miles. They are much superior in height to any other mountains; for the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is elevated further above the sea than the top of the Pyrenees; and they rise, in different places, more than one third above the Peak of Teneriffe, once thought to be the highest land in the ancient hemisphere. The Andes may literally be said to hide their heads in the clouds: the storms often roll, and the thunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snow. From experiments made with a barometer on the mountain of Cotopaxi, it appeared that its summit was elevated 6252 yards above the surface of the sea, something more than three geographical miles. In these mountains, there are said to be 16 volcanos.

ANDOVER, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 10 miles N by W of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 51 14 N.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, three miles S of Christianstad: where there is the greatest alum work in the kingdom.

ANDREW, St. a fort of the United Provinces, at the E end of the isle of Bommel Waert.

ANDREW, St. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Levant, 95 miles S by W of Vienna. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

ANDREW'S, St. a city in Fifeshire, with a university. It was formerly the see of an archbishop, and is seated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, extending E and W, having

an open prospect of the German Ocean. The town of St. Andrew's was erected into a royal borough by David I. in the year 1140 and their privileges afterwards confirmed. The charter of Malcolm II. is preserved in the tolbooth; and appears written on a bit of parchment, but the contents equally valid with what would at this time require whole skins. Here also are kept the silver keys of the city; which, for form's sake, are delivered to the king, if he should visit the place, or to a victorious enemy, in token of submission. In this place, likewise, is to be seen the monstrous ax which, in 1646, took off the heads of Sir Robert Spotswood and other distinguished loyalists. St. Andrew's is now greatly reduced in the number of its inhabitants; at present scarcely exceeding 2000. It is impossible to ascertain the sum where it was the seat of the primate: all that can be known is, that during the period of its splendor, there were between 60 and 70 bakers; but now 9 or 10 are sufficient for the place. It is a mile in circuit, and contains three principal streets. On entering the west port, a well-built street, straight, and of a vast length and breadth, appears; but so grass-grown, and presenting such a dreary solitude, that it forms the perfect idea of having been laid waste by the pestilence. The university, which was founded by bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, consist of three colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvador, and the priory, have been noble Gothic structures. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of cardinal Beton: the window is still shown, from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. The houses, though built of stone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures to support the numerous inhabitants; nor is the harbour in a good condition. It is 30 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 56 18 N.

ANDRIA, a town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, four miles S of Barletta. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 25 N.

ANDROS, an island and town in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields are very pleasant and fertile; being planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. It lies to the N of Candia. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 37 50 N.

ANDUXAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, de-

fended by a castle. It is 35 miles E of
wa. Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 37 55 N.

ANGUADA, one of the English Virgin
Islands. Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N.

ANGELO, ST. a small but strong town
of Naples, in Capitanata, five miles N of
Manfredonia, and two from the sea. Lon.
16 13 E, lat. 41 40 N.

ANGELOS, a populous and trading town
of Mexico, with a bishop's see. The air is
excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It
is 61 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 99 23
W, lat. 19 30 N.

ANGERS, an ancient town of France, in
the department of Maine and Loire, and
the late province of Anjou. It is seated
near the confluence of the Sarre and Loire,
and is divided by the Maine into two parts;
the western extending into the plain, and
the eastern which rises on the acclivity of
a hill. Its environs present a pleasing view
of numerous country houses, upward of a
hundred windmills, well-cultivated kitchen-
gardens, and eminences that produce good
white wine. The cathedral is an elegant
structure: the exquisite neatness of the
wainscot of the choir, the width of the
nave, and the principal gate, surrounded
by three steeples (of which the centre one
has no support but the bases of the other
two) are particularly admired. In this
cathedral is the tomb of Rene, king of Si-
cily, and several bishops, in white marble;
and here is shown an urn, which is pre-
tended to have been used at the wedding
of Cana. Before the late dissolution of
convents, monks of every order were to be
seen at Angers; and out of four abbeys
that belonged to the Benedictines, three
were particularly beautiful. Here is an
academy of belles lettres, established in
1685. The inhabitants are computed at
30,000; and here is a considerable manu-
facture of handkerchiefs and sailcloth. The
produce of the slate quarries, at the extre-
mity of the suburb of Bressigny, forms
likewise an important article of commerce:
this slate is so common, that the most pal-
try hovel in the suburbs is covered with it;
on which account Angers has been called
the Black City. The castle, flanked by 18
great round towers, is remarkable only for
its advantageous situation on a rock, and the
width of its ditches. It is 50 miles E of
Nantes, and 175 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 35
W, lat. 47 30 N.

ANGHIERA, a town of Italy, in the
duchy of Milan, and capital of a county
of the same name. It is seated on the
east side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles
NW of Milan. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45
42 N.

ANGLESEY, an island and the most
western county of N Wales. It is 24
miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends
two members to parliament. It is in the
diocese of Bangor, is divided into six
hundreds, containing two market towns,
and 74 parishes. It is separated from
Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow
strait called the Menai. That part of the
island which borders this strait is finely
wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient
state when it was the celebrated seat of
the Druids, whose terrific religious rites
were performed in the gloom of the thick-
est woods, where no soul ever entered but
the priest, who at noon, and at midnight,
with paleness on his brow, and tremor in
his step, went thither to celebrate the hor-
rible mysteries in honour of that terrific
deity, whose aspect he yet dreaded more
than death to behold. Rude mounds, and
heaps of stones, said to be druidical re-
mains, are still to be seen. But a little way
within, the whole appears a naked tract,
without trees or hedges, watered by nume-
rous rills, fertile in grass and corn, and
abounding in cattle. Vast quantities of cop-
per are procured from a famous mine on
Parys mountain. In the NW part of the
island is a quarry of green marble, in-
termixed with that curious substance called
asbestos.

ANGOL, a town of S America, in Chili,
125 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 72 59 W,
lat. 37 36 S.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded
on the N by Congo Proper, on the E by
Malemba, on the S by Benguela, and on
the W by the ocean. This country pro-
duces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons,
and several other fruits. The inhabitants
are very lazy, and generally idolaters, tak-
ing as many wives as they think fit. The
country is divided among several petty
princes, and the Portuguese have several
settlements on the coast; but the English
and Dutch traffic with the natives, and pur-
chase a great number of slaves.

ANGOULEME, a town of France, in
the department of Charente and late pro-
vince of Angoumois. It stands on a moun-
tain surrounded by rocks. The river Cha-
rente runs at the foot of it; there were
formerly fine paper manufactures in its
environs. It is 20 miles W of Limoges,
and 250 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 14 E,
lat. 45 39 N.

ANGOUMOIS, a late province of France,
bounded on the N by Poitou, on the E
by Limosin and Marche, on the S by Peri-
gord, and on the W by Saintonge. It is

now comprehended in the department of Chaeronte.

ANGORA, a city of Natolia, in the territory of Amasia, formerly Ancyra, computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and remarkable for some remains of antiquity. The castle has a triple inclosure, and the walls are of white marble and stone, resembling porphyry. Here they breed the finest goats in the world; and the hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which they work into the finest stuffs, particularly camlets. It is 112 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

ANGRA, the capital of Tercera, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of the Azores. Lon. 27 7 W, lat. 38 39 N.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Pignerol. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ANGUILLA, or **SNAKE ISLAND**, a long and narrow island, so called from its winding formewhat in the manner of a snake. It is woody, but perfectly level; and is the most northerly of the English Leeward Islands, in the W Indies, 60 miles NW of St Christopher's. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 18 15 N.

ANGUILLARA, a small town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles NW of Rome.

ANGUSSHIRE, a county of Scotland (sometimes called **FORFAR**, from the name of the county town) bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire on the NE by Kincardineshire, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the frith of Tay, and on the W by Perthshire. Its length and breadth are nearly equal, about 35 miles. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pastures. The principal rivers, are the North and South Esk, over both of which there is a bridge.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 42 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the S by Mansfield, on the W by Halberstadt, on the E by Saxony, and on the N by Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Saale and the Mulda.

ANHALT, an island of Denmark, lying in the Categate, eight miles from the coast of Jutland, and 10 from Zealand. It is dangerous to seamen, for which reason there is a lighthouse.

ANIAN, a barren sandy desert on the E coast of Africa, near the Red Sea, lying between 40 and 50° E, lon. and between the equator and 10° N latitude.

ANJENGO, a small town and factory on the coast of Malabar, belonging to the E India company. Their merchandize consists chiefly in pepper and calicoes. Lon. 77 1 E, lat. 9 0 N.

ANJOU, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, on the W by Bretagne, on the S by Poitou, and on the E by Touraine. It is now comprehended, with the late provinces of Maine and Touraine, under the departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine, and Sarthe.

ANKAM, a rivulet in Lincolnshire, famous for its fine eels. It empties itself into the Humber, and has been made navigable for sloops as far as Glandford-bridge.

ANNA, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the western bank of the Euphrates, and the pleasantest place in all these parts, there being plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields are sown with cotton; and the corn grows extremely high. It is 130 miles W of Bagdad, and 120 SSW of Moussol. Lon. 47 0 E, lat. 33 35 N.

ANNAMOOKA, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by captain Cook in 1774 and 1777. The island is well cultivated in many places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains. Many of them are extensive, and often inclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives, who are a friendly people, and much addicted to stealing. It is situate about 187 E lon. and 20 S lat.

ANNAN, the capital of Annandale, a division of Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Annan, about 60 miles S from Edinburgh. Lon. 15 4 W, lat. 55 0 N.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, which rising in the Moffat Hills, and flowing, in a southerly direction, through Annandale, empties itself into Solway Frith.

ANNANDALE, a district of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, so called from the river Annan. The mountains in the northern part of this district, sometimes named Moffat Hills, are the highest in the S of Scotland. From these descend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

ANNANO, a strong fort in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 miles S of Casal. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 56 N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, in N America, situate at the mouth of the Severn river, 30 miles S of Baltimore.

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The houses, about 250 in number, are generally large and elegant. The design of those who planned the city was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the streets, like radii, beginning at the centre, where the stadthouse stands, and thence diverging into every direction. The principal part of the buildings are arranged agreeable to this plan. The stadthouse is the noblest building of the kind in America. Its harbour is capable of containing 1000 vessels in perfect security. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 39 0 N.

ANNAPOLIS, a fortified town of Nova Scotia, in N America. It stands on the E side of the bay of Fundy, and has one of the finest harbours in the world. Lon. 64 5 W, lat. 44 52 N.

ANNECY, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Genevois, seated on the river Siers, and on a lake of its own name, about 10 miles long, and four broad. It is 170 miles S of Geneva, and 22 NE of Chamberry. Lon. 65 E, lat. 45 53 N.

ANNOBONA, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called, because it was found out on New-year's-day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. It abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and several other fruits; with hogs, goats, sheep, and chickens, which are all extremely cheap. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 1 50 S.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, formerly a fine manufactory for paper. It is seated on the confluence of the rivers Cances and Deumes, 12 miles SW of Vienne. Lon. 4 55 E lat. 45 15 N.

ANO-CAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

ANSBACH, a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the same name. The king of Prussia found means to prevail upon the present prince to resign his dominions in his favour in consideration of a stated revenue; he has since married an English lady and settled in England. The palace at Ansbach, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles SW of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ANSTRUTHER, a borough on the SE coast of Fifeshire, 25 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W, lat 56 15 N.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill,

and has a castle; the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountain; and five miles from the town, a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 37 1 N.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of N America, in New Spain, in the province of Guaxaqu, 75 miles SE of Guaxaqu.

ANTIBES, a seaport of France, in the late province of Provence, now in the department of Van with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it is seated on the Mediterranean, nine miles W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 35 N.

ANTICOSTE, a barren island of N America, lying in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 64 16 W, lat. from 49 to 52 N.

ANTIGUA, one of the English Leeward Islands in the W Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth. This island having no rivers and but few springs, or such as are brackish, the inhabitants are obliged to preserve the rain water in cisterns. The air here is not so wholesome as in the neighbouring islands, and it is more subject to hurricanes. It has excellent harbours. The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually makes 16,000 hogheads. The capital is St. John's. It is 60 miles E of St. Christopher's. Lon. 62 5 W, lat. 71 5 N.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee Islands, discovered by Columbus, in 1492. See INDIES, WEST.

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near which is a harbour lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCA, or ANTIOCH, an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majesty, by the French in February 1793, but evacuated soon after.

ANTIOCH, now ANTHAKIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital; but it is now a ruinous town, whose houses, built with mud and straw, and narrow miry streets, exhibit every appearance of misery; the magnificent ruins which remain are sad memorials of its former grandeur. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Asli, 15 miles E of the Mediterranean and 40 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 36 45 E lat. 35 17 N.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, with a bishop's see, opposite the island of Cyprus. Lon. 38 15 E, lat 36 42 N.

ANTIPAROS, the ancient Olearos, an island of the Archipelago, two miles W of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet in some parts it is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a grotto, which is one of the greatest curiosities in nature; it appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad; and the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a vast variety of figures, of white transparent crystalline substance. It was first discovered by an Italian traveller, who gives a very entertaining account of it. "Our candles being all lighted up, (says he) and the whole place completely illuminated, never could the eye be presented with a more glittering or more magnificent scene. The roof all hung with solid icicles, transparent as glass, yet solid as marble. The eye could scarce reach the noble and lofty ceiling; the sides were regularly formed with spars; and the whole presented the idea of a magnificent theatre, illuminated with an immense profusion of lights. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

ANTIVARI, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, 10 miles N of Dolcigno. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 42 19 N.

ANTOINE, St. a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, seated among the mountains, 13 miles E of Lyons. It had a celebrated abbey. It is five miles NE of St. Marcellan.

ANTONIO, St. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25 0 W, lat. 17 0 N.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E by St. George's Channel, on the W by Londonderry, on the N by the Ocean, and on the SE by Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful. It contains 56 parishes; and before the Irish Union, sent 10 members to the Irish parliament.

ANTRIM, the capital of the county of Antrim, at the N end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is a poor place, 13 miles W of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 54 43 N.

ANTWERP, a city of Brabant, capital of the marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see. It lies in a low, marshy ground on the Scheldt, 24 miles N of Brussels. It is the third city in Brabant,

large and well built, containing 22 squares, and above 200 streets, all strait and broad. Most of the houses are of free stone, and have an air of antiquity, being high, with courts before, and gardens behind. The cathedral is a fine structure, and contained an assemblage of paintings by the greatest masters of the Flemish school, particularly Rubens and Quintin Matsijs. But of these it has probably been plundered by the French, who in their progress into Holland, took this city. The stadthouse and the exchange are magnificent structures: the latter is the first building of that kind in Europe, and on its model the exchanges of London and Amsterdam are built. Its pillars are all of blue marble, and carved, but all in a different manner. Antwerp towards the end of the 15th century was one of the most celebrated towns in the world. The Scheld, on which it stands, being 20 feet at low water, and rising 20 feet more at flood, ships of the greatest burden came up to the keys; but when the United Provinces formed themselves into a free state, they got the entire command of the navigation of the Scheld, which ruined the trade of Antwerp, and transferred it to Amsterdam. Among the cloisters, the most remarkable are, the noble and rich abbey of St. Michael, on the banks of the Scheld, the apartments of which are truly royal. As to the fortifications of the city, it is environed with a fine wall, planted with rows of trees on each side, with walks between, broad enough for two coaches to go abreast, being also defended by a very strong, large, regular citadel, in form of a pentagon, erected by the duke of Alva, in 1568, which commands the town and the adjacent country. Antwerp was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, after a long and memorable siege. It has been since taken by the French in 1700, by the allies in 1706, and by the French in 1746. It has been twice taken by the French, since the beginning of the present war, (1800.) It is 22 miles N of Brussels, 22 NE of Ghent, and 65 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 13 N.

ANZERMA, a town and province of Popayan, in S America, where there are mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 4 58 N.

AORNUS. See **BIJORE**.

AOUSTA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a duchy of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is remarkable for several monuments of the Romans. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 50 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 48 N.

AGUSTA, a dutchy of Piedmont. It is a valley 30 miles in length, fertile in pastures, and all sorts of fruits.

APAMEA, or **AFAMEA**, a town of Syria, on the river Asfi, 35 miles S of Antioch. Lon. 36 56 E, lat. 34 32 N.

APANOMIA, a town of the island of Santorini, in the sea of Candia. It has a spacious harbour, in the shape of a crescent, which is so deep, that there is no anchorage. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 36 18 N.

APPE, one of the New Hebrides, near Malicollo, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 32 E, lat. 16 46 S.

APENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the Baltic Sea, 27 miles N of Sleswick. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 55 6 N.

APHIOM KARAHISSART, a town of Natolia, called Aphiom. It produces a great deal of opium. Lon. 31 48 E, lat. 38 35 N.

APPALACHIAN. See **ALLEGANY**.

APPALACHIKOLA, a river of N America, formed by the junction of the Chatouchee and Flint, which rise in the Allegany Mountains; and running Sumite and fall into the gulf of Mexico.

APPENNINES, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which fertilise Italy.

APPENZEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, which is divided into twelve communities; six called the interior are Roman catholics; the six exterior, are protestants. It is 40 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 47 21 N.

APPLEBY, the county-town of Westmoreland, with a good corn market on Monday. It has gone greatly to decay, being only one broad street of mean houses. The church stands at the lower end of the town, and at the upper part is the castle and town house. It is seated on the river Eden by which it is almost surrounded, and sends two members to parliament; and is 10 miles SE of Penrith, and 266 NNW of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 54 34 N.

APT, an ancient town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is seated on the Calaron, 20 miles N of Aix, and 25 SE of Orange. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 51 N.

APULIA, the E side of the kingdom of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. It is

divided into three provinces, whose modern names are Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto.

APURIMA, or **APORAMIA**, a very rapid river of S America, in Peru.

AQUA-NEGRA, a small town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chiesla, 12 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 45 12 N.

AQUILA, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Uterior, with a bishop's see, and a castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 24000 persons were killed. It is seated on the Pescara, 52 miles NE of Rome. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 42 20 N.

AQUILEIA, formerly a trading town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is seated near the gulf of Venice, 57 miles NE of Venice. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 46 0 N.

AQUINO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is a bishop's see, but was ruined by the emperor Conrad, and now consists of about 35 houses. It was the birthplace of the Roman satirist, Juvenal, and is 30 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 41 56 N.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez; on the NE by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbekar, the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; and on the S by the Indian Ocean. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and, toward the N, is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand; but there are great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix is so called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the rest. The Arabs in the desert live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this desert from Bassora to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum arabic, and coffee, of which latter they export prodigious quantities. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers, soon after his

death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. It lies between 35 and 60° E lon. and 12 and 30° N lat. extending 1430 miles in length and 1200 in breadth.

ARACAN, or **RECCAN**, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by Roshaan, on the E by Burmah, on the S by the coast of Ava, and on the W by the gulf of Bengal. It is a fertile, but not populous country, governed by 12 princes, subject to the chief king, who resides in Aracan his capital. In his palace, which is very large, are contained seven golden idols, two inches thick, each of a man's height, and covered with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. They have only two seasons, the rainy season, which continues from April to October, and the fair season, which includes all the rest of the year, and is called the summer. The inhabitants are idolaters, and the women tolerably fair; but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on account of the ravages made by these animals. The commodities are timber, lead, tin, and elephants teeth; and sometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

ARAL, a lake of Asia, 200 miles E of the Caspian sea. It is 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. It lies between 58 and 62° of E lon. and between 47 and 49° N lat.

ARANDE-DE-DOUERO, a handsome town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douero, 42 miles E of Valladolid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 41 40 N.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, where it is said Noah's ark rested.

ARASSI, a maritime and populous town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles SW of Albanguay. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 2 N.

ARAVA, a fortress of Upper Hungary, situated on a river of the same name, 72 miles NW of Cassovia. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 49 30 N.

ARAU, or **AARAU**, in Switzerland, derives its name from the river Aar on which it is seated. It is 27 miles W of Zurich. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 25 N.

ARAUCO, a fortress and town of Chili, in S America, situate in a fine valley, on a river of the same name. The natives are very brave, and drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire-arms. Lon. 73 40 W, lat. 37 30 S.

ARAXES, or **ARAS**, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, and runs SE across Armenia, falls into the Kur.

ARBE, an episcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is five miles distant.

ARBELA, a town of Asia, in Kurdistan, where Alexander fought the last battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles SE of Mousul. Lon. 42 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

ARBERG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a kind of island formed by the two branches of the Aar. It is 10 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 47 0 N.

ARBON, a populous town of France, now in the department of Jura, lately in the province of Franche-Comte, famous for its white wines. It is 22 miles SW of Besancon. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ARBON, an ancient town of Switzerland, on the S side of the lake Constance, in Thurgau. The majority of the inhabitants are protestants. It is 12 miles SE of Constance. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 30 N.

ARBRATH. See **ABERBROTHWICK**.

ARBURG, or **AARBURG**, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the Aar, with a citadel cut out of a rock, 12 miles E of Soleure.

ARCADIA, a town of the Morea, near the gulf of the same name, and in the province of Belvedere, 22 miles N of Navarin. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 37 24 N.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, three miles S of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built in 1624, by Mary de Medicis: its water is distributed into different parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It was the only seaport of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. Great part of the city was burnt to the ground in 1793; but it is now rebuilding with neatness and even elegance. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, and 400 NE of Petersburg. Lon. 39 0 E, lat. 64 34 N.

ARCHIPELAGO, a considerable part of the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N, Natolia on the E, Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W, and the isle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing 45 principal islands.

ARCHIPELAGO, **NORTHERN**, four principal groupes of islands, between Kamitchatzk and the W coast of America.

The first contains 5; the second 8; the third 16; and the fourth, 16; in all 45.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, a small town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N of Troyes. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 48 32 N.

ARCO, a town and castle in the Trentin, taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the river Sarca, 15 miles SW of Trent. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 46 0 N.

ARCOS, a town of Spain in Andalusia, on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the Guadaleto, 28 miles NE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 36 52 N.

ARCOT, a city and capital of the Carnatic, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is 73 miles W by S of Madras, and 217 E by N of Serinapatam. Lon. 79 0 E, lat. 12 30 N.

ARDEBIL, one of the most famous and ancient towns in Persia, the residence and burial place of many kings; particularly of Shiek Sefi, the author of the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E of Tauris. Lon. 48 20 E, lat. 38 15 N.

ARDECHE, a department of France, part of the late province of Dauphiny.

ARDENBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles NE of Bruges. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 51 16 N.

ARDENNES, a department of France, part of the late province of Champagne, so named from the famous forest of that name.

ARDENNES, a famous forest lying on the river Meuse, extending, in Caesar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it lies between Thionville and Liege.

ARABAH, a small kingdom of Africa, in Guinea. It lies at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas. The inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither temple nor any place for religious worship. However they are very courageous, and their king was absolute, till the king of Dahomy reduced and burnt the towns. The air is very unwholesome to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the small pox makes great destruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year; and they make a great deal of salt. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

ARDRES, a town of France, now in the department of the Straits of Calais, lately in the province of Picardy. It is eight miles S of Calais. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 50 50 N.

AREBO, or **AREBON**, a town on the Slave Coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the river Formoso. The English had once a factory here, as the Dutch have still. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

AREKEA, a seaport of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suquam.

AREMBERG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a river, 22 miles S of Cologne. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 50 22 N.

ARENSBURG, a town of Westphalia, on a hill, in the county of the same name, by the river Roer, 50 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 51 25 N.

ARENSBURG, an episcopal see and seaport in the isle of Oesel. It is included in the Russian government of Riga. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 58 15 N.

ARENSHARD, a tract in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart, built by the Danish king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country, about nine miles in length.

ARENSWALDE, a town of the new marche of Brandenburg, on the lake Slavin. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 53 13 N.

AREQUIPA, an episcopal town of S America in Peru, seated on a river, in a fertile country, 290 miles S by E of Lima. Near it is a dreadful volcano. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 16 40 S.

AREZZO, an ancient episcopal town of Tuscany. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles W of Citta-di-Castello. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 43 27 N.

ARGAU, or **AARGAU**, a province of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

ARGENCES, a town of France, seated on the river Meauce, now in the department of Calvados lately in the province of Normandy, 10 miles E of Caen. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 49 12 N.

ARGENTAN, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Orne, and carries on a considerable trade in lace. It is 12 miles NW of Sees, and 110 W of Paris. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of the Isle of France, on the Seine, five miles NW of Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard; and in the environs they have quarries of the plaster of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 48 52 N.

ARGENTIERA, a barren island of the Archipelago, which takes its name from the silver mines in it. There is but one

village in the island, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ARGENTIERE, a town of France, in the department of A. deche and late province of Provence, five miles SW of Aubenas, and 17 W of Viviers. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 44 30 N.

ARGENTON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 miles SW of Bourges. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.

ARGOS, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, 25 miles S of Corinth. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 30 N.

ARGOSTOL, a seaport of the isle of Cephalonia, opposite Albania; it is the best harbour in all the island, and the provisor resides in the fortress, which is five miles distant.

ARGUIN, an island and fort of Africa, on the coast of Zahara, 30 miles SE of Cape Blanco. Lon. 17 5 W, lat. 20 30 N.

ARGUN, a river of Asia, which divides the Russian from the Chinese empire.

ARGUN, a town of East Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. 103 56 E, lat. 42. 30 N.

ARGYLESHERE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Invernesshire, on the E by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S and W by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. Its extent is very considerable, being not less than 90 miles in length and 70 in breadth. This county, affords a very wild prospect of hills, rocks and huge mountains, piled upon each other in dreadful disorder, bare, bleak, and barren to the view; or covered with shagged heath, which in summer, is variegated with an agreeable bloom of a purple colour. These high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, afford excellent pasture.

ARMUSEN, a seaport of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Guda, and surrounded by forests full of game. It is 25 miles S of Wiburg. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 5 N.

ARIANO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultraiore, with a bishop's see; 15 miles E of Benevento, and 10 NW of Treviso. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 41 8 N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the river Po, 22 miles NE of Ferrara. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ARICA, a seaport of Peru, 550 miles SE of Lima. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade to Lima. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 18 27 S.

ARIPO, a town on the W coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. To the E of it is a pearl fishery. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

ARKLOW, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S of Wicklow. Lon. 6 5 W, lat. 52 42 N.

ARLES, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. Before the French Revolution it was an archiepiscopal see. The country around is very pleasant, and produces good wine, vermillion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable; and the emperor Constantine took great delight in it. It is seated on the Rhone, 12 miles SE of Nismes. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 43 41 N.

ARLESHEM, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Austrian Netherlands, now dismantled. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 49 45 N.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, bounded on the E by Down, on the W by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N by Lough Neagh, and on the S by Louth. It is in length 32 miles, and in breadth 17, contains 49 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

ARMAGH, a city of Ireland once a considerable town, now a small village; but it gives name to a county, and is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. It is 45 miles SE of Londonderry. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 54 27 N.

ARMAGNAC, a late province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. This province, with Gascony, is now included in the department of Gers.

ARMENIA, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W by the Euphrates, on the S by Diarbeker and Curdistan, on the E by Schirvan, and on the N by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are

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Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop. Polygamy is not allowed among them. The country in general is full of mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, and produces rice, cotton, flax, melons, and grapes.

ARMENTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the North Flanders, seated on the Lile, eight miles NW of Lisle. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 50 46 N.

ARMIERS, a town of France, in the department of North Hainault, seated on the Sambre, 40 miles S of Mons. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Velo, 30 miles SE of Larissa. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 39 30 N.

ARMUYDEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Walchern, now inconsiderable, the sea having flopt up the harbour. The salt-works are its chief resource. It is three miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 31 N.

ARNA, a seaport of Andros, an island of the Archipelago, with a good port.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It is seated in a valley, near the river Arroux, 25 mile NW of Baune. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 47 7 N.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, on the Elbe, three miles from Werben, taken by the Swedes in 1631.

ARNEDO, a seaport of Peru, 25 miles N of Lima.

ARNHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, capital of Guelderland. It is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Nimwegen. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 2 N.

ARNO, a river in Tuscany. It has its source in the Appennines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the Mediterranean a little below the latter.

ARNSHEIM, a town in Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, eight miles from Kreuzenach.

ARNSTADT, a town of Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles SW of Erfurt. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 50 54 N.

ARONA, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, on the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 40 N.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caro, five miles SE of Portalegra. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 39 3 N.

AROOB, a town of the Russian empire, seated on the Oeca, 200 miles S of Moscow. It is included in the government of Kiof. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 51 58 N.

ARFINO, a town of Naples, in Terra-

di Lavora, eight miles N of Aquino. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 41 44 N.

ARQUA, a town of Italy in the Paduan, where is a tomb of the celebrated Petrarch. It is 10 miles S of Padua. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 45 13 N.

ARQUES, a town of France, on a river of the same name, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. It has an ancient castle, and is four miles SE of Dieppe. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 49 53 N.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, on the W by Navarre and the two Castiles, on the S by Valencia, and on the E by Valencia and Catalonia. The air is pure and wholesome; but the country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places dry and sandy. It produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital, and the Ebro the largest river.

ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, between Kintyre and Cunningham, 23 miles long and 12 broad. The number of inhabitants are about 9000, who chiefly inhabit the coast, the far greater part of the country being uninhabited by reason of the vast and barren mountains. It abounds with cattle, goats, black game, and grouse; and the streams are stored with fish, especially salmon. The climate is very severe, but salubrious, and many invalids resort thither to drink the whey of goats milk. Among the rocks are found iron ore, spar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, formerly the retreat of Scottish heroes, now degraded into a shelter for smugglers. Tradition preserves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Bruce took refuge in this island during the time of his greatest distress.

ARRAS, an ancient fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It was lately an episcopal see, and is divided into two parts, the town and the city. It is seated on the river Scarpe, 12 miles SW of Douay, and 22 NW of Cambray. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 50 17 N.

ARRIEGE, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix.

ARROE, a small island of Denmark in the Baltic, between the islands of Funen and Allen. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 55 10 N.

ARROJO-DE-ST. SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, eight miles S of

Melida, and 25 E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 38 36 N.

ARTA, an ancient seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the river Afidas, 70 miles NNW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 39 28 N.

ARTOIS, a late province of the French Netherlands. It now forms part of the department of the Straits of Calais.

ARUBA, an island near Terra Firma, in S America, subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67 35 W, lat. 12 30 N.

ARVE, a rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has a cataract near Salenche in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1100 feet rushing with great noise and violence from a prodigious impending rock. See **ARPENAS**.

ARUN, a river of Suffex, which meandering through a beautiful country, falls into the English Channel, below Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

ARUNDEL, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Arun, where small ships may ride. The castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the summit of a hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is eight miles E of Chichester, and 68 SSW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 50 55 N.

ARWANGEN, a castle and village of Switzerland, on the river Aar, over which it has a covered bridge.

ARZILLA, an ancient seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, once in possession of the Portuguese, who abandoned it. It is 50 miles SSW of Tangier. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 35 30 N.

ARZINA, a river of Russian Lapland, into a bay of which, in 1553, two English ships (which had penetrated as high as the 72° N. lat. to Spitzbergen) were forced by stress of weather, and their crews were frozen to death.

ASARN, St. a city of Flintshire, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd; and over both is a bridge. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral. It is 24 miles W of Chester, and 209 NW of London. Lon. 3 36 W lat. 53 12 N.

ASCENSION, a barren, uninhabited, island, in the Atlantic, 600 miles NW of St. Helena. Lon. 14 18 W, lat. 7 40 N.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, subject to the elector of Mentz, who has

a palace here. It is 40 miles E of Mentz. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 50 40 N.

ASCOLI, a populous town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, at the bottom of which runs the Frontone, 50 miles NE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 44 N.

ASCOLI-DI-SATRANO, an episcopal city of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, seated on a mountain 70 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 41 8 N.

ASER, or **ASERGUR**, a strong fortress of the Soubah of Candeh, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 20 miles NE of Burhanpou. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 21 35 N.

ASHBORN, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles NE of Uttoxeter, and 139 NNW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 53 3 N.

ASHBURTON, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn, and on Saturday for provisions. It sends two members to parliament, and is one of the four stannary towns. It is seated among the hills (which are remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 miles SW of Exeter, and 193 W by S of London. It has a handsome church. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle with a very high tower, great part of which is still standing, and it has a free school. A canal is now made from this tow which communicates with the Coventry Canal. Ashby is 13 mile S of Derby, and 115 NNW of London. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

ASHDEN, a village in Essex, three miles NE of Saffron Walden.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, and a large church, that was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the river Ash or Esh, 24 miles SE of Maidstone and 57 of London. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 51 4 N.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, a village in Lancashire, seven miles E of Manchester, with a manufacture of cotton, and an iron foundry.

ASHWELL, a village in Hertfordshire, on the river Rhee, that issues from a rock at the S end of the town. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, inclosed by a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart. It is four miles N of Baldock.

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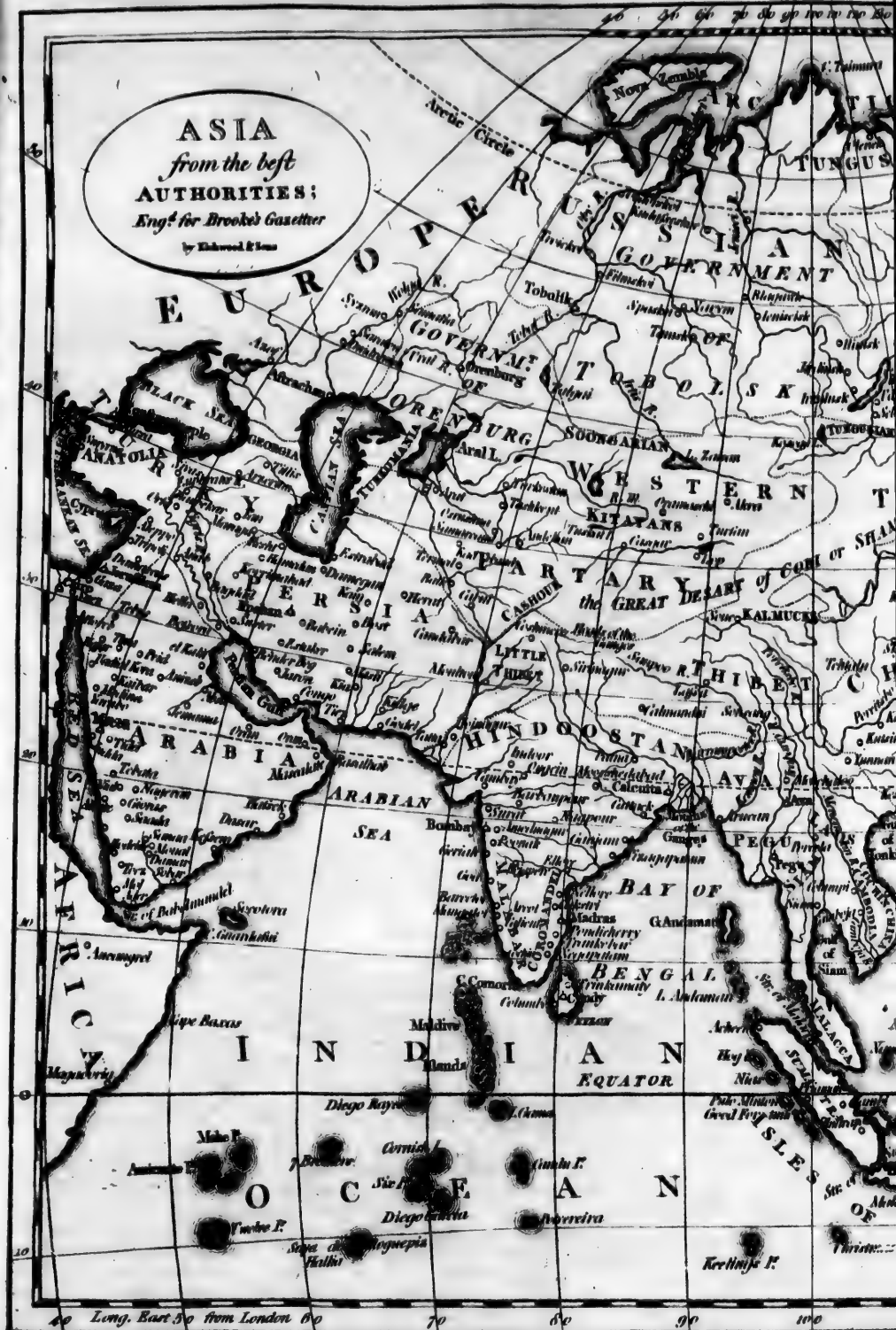
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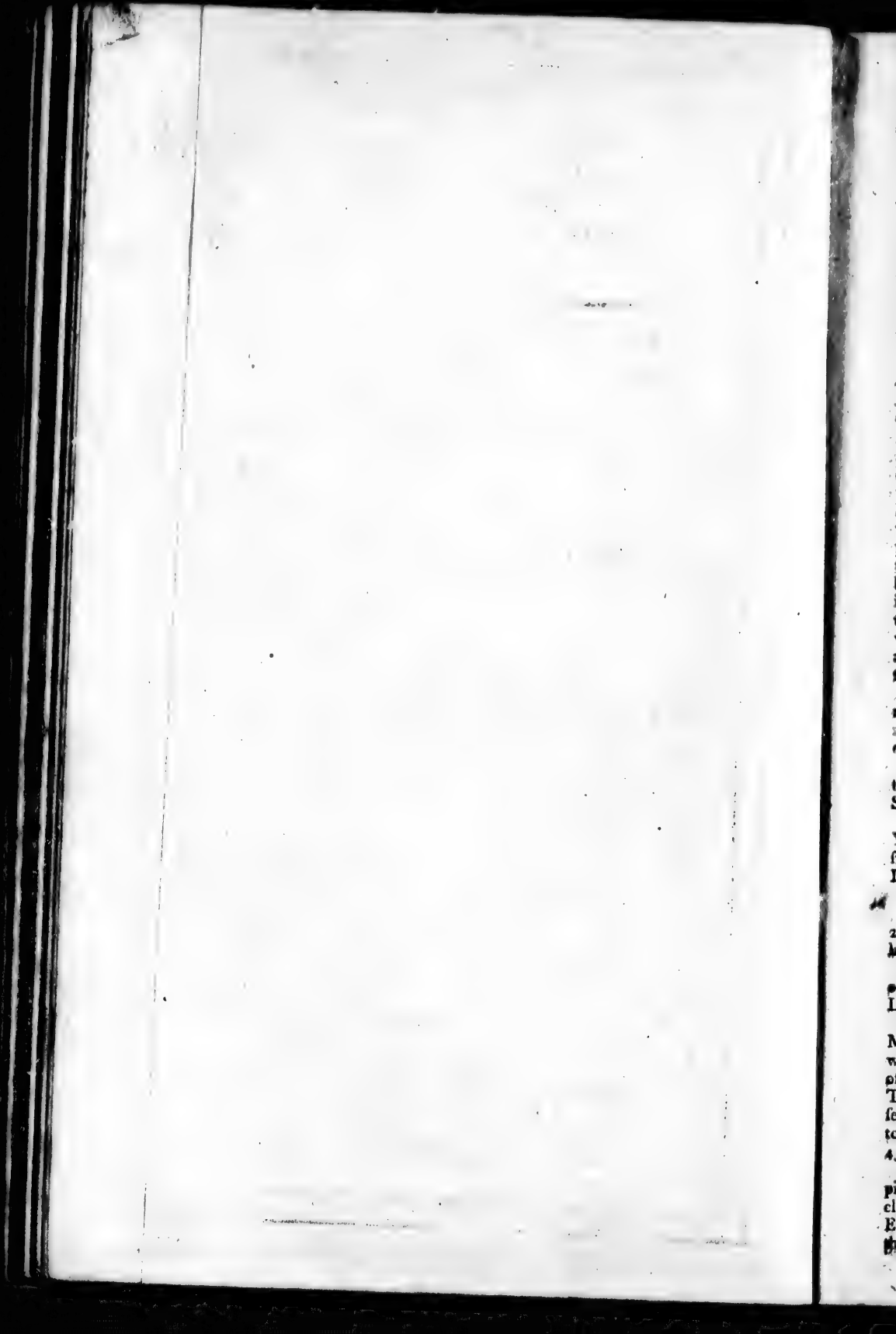
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Eng^d for Brooke's Gazetteer
by Edmund E. Sims







E lon. and between the equator and 80° N lat. It extends 4,740 miles from the Dardanelles on the W, to the E shore of Tartary; and 4,380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. It is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, the Palus Meotis, the Don, and the Dwina, and from Africa by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez. All the other parts are surrounded by the ocean. The principal countries in this continent, are Siberia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, Siam, Burmah, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Natolia, Diarbeckar, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Curdistan, &c. Asia is looked upon as that part of the world, which of all others, has been most peculiarly distinguished by heaven. There it was the first man was created; there the patriarchs lived; there the law was given to Moses, and the greatest and most celebrated monarchies were formed. Lastly in Asia Jesus Christ appeared, and from thence it is that the light of the gospel was diffused over all the world. Laws, arts, sciences and religion, almost all had their original in Asia.

ASINARA, an island in the Mediterranean, on the NW coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N by W of Sassari. It is 28 miles in compass. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 0 N.

ASKEYTON, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon.

ASKRIG, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, six miles S by E of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 55 N.

ASNE. See **ESNE**.

ASOLA, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, 20 miles SE of Brescia. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 48 N.

ASOLO, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, on a mountain 17 miles NW of Treviso. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 45 59 N.

ASOPH, a sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying N of the Black Sea, with which it has a communication by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. This sea, which is sometimes called the sea of Zabak, extends 390 miles from SW to NE. Lon. from 35 to 42° E, lat. from 45 to 47° N.

ASOPH, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenslaf, including a large tract of territory to the E and W of Asoph. Catharinenslaf is the capital.

ASOPH, the late capital of a district of the same name, in Asia, seated near the mouth of the Don, to the E of the sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Russians. The branch of the Don, upon which it stands, is now so choked with sand, as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel, which renders the place less important than it was formerly. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 47 18 N.

ASPEROSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a bishop's see, on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles SE of Nicopoli. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 40 58 N.

ASSAM, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, on the N by Thibet, and on the SE and S by Meckley. Its capital is Ghergong, and the river Burrampooter flows through the whole length of it. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The other inhabitants of Assam are base and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all flesh except human, and even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprising, savage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but they are sometimes brought there from other countries. Asses they are fond of, but are so much afraid of a horse, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. Assam lies between 91 and 96° E lon. and 25 and 28° N lat.

ASSANCALE, a town of Armenia, on the river Ares, 22 miles E of Erzerum. Here are hot baths much frequented. Lon. 41 10 E, lat. 39 46 N.

ASSANCHIF, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the Tigris, 40 miles SE of Diarbeckar. Lon. 40 20 E, lat. 37 30 N.

ASSENS, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles SW of Odenfeg. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 55 17 N.

ASSISIO, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the side of a high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is magnificent, and composed of three churches, one above another. It is 70 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 0 N.

ASSOS, a seaport of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles SE of Treas. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 39 32 N.

ASSUMPTION, an episcopal city, the capital of Paraguay, in S America. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, and stands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57 40 W, lat. 26 0 S.

ASSYNT, a district of Sutherland in Scotland, containing plenty of limestone and marble.

ASSYRIA, a country of Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It comprehended the provinces in Asia now called Diarbeck, Kurdistan, and Irac.

ASTABAT, a town of Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S of Nakhivan. Lon. 45° 30' E, lat. 38° 28' N.

ASTI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Monterrat. It is seated on the Tanaro, 22 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8° 8' E, lat. 43° 3' N.

ASTORGA, a very ancient city of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated in a pleasant plain, 25 miles SW of Leon. Lon. 5° 32' W, lat. 42° 22' N.

ASTRABAD, a large town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, on the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N of Isfahan. Lon. 55° 35' E, lat. 36° 30' N.

ASTRACAN, an episcopal city of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name. It is large and populous, has a good harbour, and is surrounded by strong walls. It seldom rains here: but the river Volga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. The city of Astracan is about two miles and a half in circumference, surrounded by a brick-wall, which is now in a ruinous condition: but, if we comprehend the suburbs, the circuit will be near five miles. The number of inhabitants amounts to 70,000, including Armenians and Tartars, as well as a few Persians and Indians. All round the city, at the distance of two miles, are seen a great number of gardens, orchards. This city is supposed to have been, in early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. It is seated on an island formed by the river, 50 miles NW of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 47° 40' E, lat. 46° 22' N.

ASTURIAS, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; bounded on the E by Biscay, on the S by Old Castile and Leon, on the W by Galicia, and on the N by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion, and belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain, who is styled prince of Asturias.

ATACAMA, a harbour of S America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name. Lon. 70° 0' W, lat. 22° 08'.

ATALANA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura seated on an eminence, with a strong fortress, five miles S of Tomar. Lon. 7° 56' W, lat. 39° 25' N.

ATENA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 22 miles N of Policastro. Lon. 15° 58' E, lat. 40° 36' N.

ATH, a town in Austrian Hainault, seated on the Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons. Lon. 3° 44' E, lat. 50° 35' N.

ATHELNEY, an island of Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred.

ATHENS, now called SETINES, once a celebrated city, the capital of Ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians; and it has now not more than 10,000 inhabitants, of whom three fourths are Christians of the Greek church; the remainder Turks. It is the see of an archbishop; and is defended by a citadel on the summit of a lofty rock. The town stands beneath the citadel; not encompassing the rock as formerly, but spreading into the plain to the W and NW. Some masses of brick work, standing separate without the town belonged perhaps to the ancient wall, of which other traces also appear. The houses are mostly mean and straggling. In the lanes, the high walls on each side, which are commonly white washed reflect strongly the light of the sun. The streets were very irregular; and anciently were neither uniform nor handsome. There are many magnificent ruins, which testify its former grandeur. It is situate on the gulf of Engia, 100 miles NE of Lacedemon, and 320 S by W of Constantinople. Lon. 23° 57' E, lat. 38° 5' N.

ATHERSTON, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Anker, indifferently large and well built; 10 miles N of Coventry, and 104 NW of London. Lon. 1° 30' W, lat. 52° 40' N.

ATHLONE, a town of Ireland, in the county of West Meath, seated on the Shannon, 60 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7° 41' W, lat. 53° 22' N.

ATHOL, a district of Perthshire; a beautiful, romantic, and mountainous country, containing some fine lakes.

ATHOS, or MONTE-SANTO, a mountain of Macedonia, in a peninsula, to the S of the gulf of Conessa, about 30 miles in circumference and two in perpendicular height. It is inhabited by a great number of Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries upon it. Here they cultivate olives and vines; and are carpenters, masons,

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maisons, &c. leading an austere life, and living to a great age. It is 70 miles E of Solonichi. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 40 30 N.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S of Kildare. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 52 58 N.

ATLANTIC, or ATLANTIC OCEAN, takes its name from mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the W continents of Africa and Europe, and the E continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea in Africa to Brasil in S America, is 2300 miles. On one side of the equator, it is called the N Atlantic Ocean; and on the other, the S Atlantic Ocean.

ATLAS, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid. They are inhabited almost in every place, except wher, the extreme cold will not permit.

ATOOL, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Towards the NE and NW the face of the country is ragged and broken; but to the S it is more even. The hills rise from the sea-side with a gentle acclivity, and at a little distance back are covered with wood. The natives are of a middle size and in general stoutly made. They are active, vigorous, and most expert swimmers, the women with infants at their breasts often leaping over-board in a heavy surf, without endangering their little ones.

ATRI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore. It is seated on a craggy mountain, four miles from the gulf of Venice, and 10 SE of Teramo. Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 41 35 N.

ATTLEBURY, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles NE of Thetford and 93 of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 52 35 N.

ATTOCK, a city and fortress of Hindoostan Proper, on the E bank of the Indus; supposed to stand on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river. It is 180 miles NW of Lahore. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 32 27 N.

ATTOCK, a river, which rises in the Tartarian Mountains, N of Hindoostan; passes by Cabul, and flows into the Indus, above Attock.

AVA, a large river, which rises in Thibet, and crossing the kingdoms of Burmah and Pegu, falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths.

AVA, a large city in Asia, capital of the kingdom of Burmah, and seated on the river Ava. The houses are built with timber or bamboo canes, with thatched roofs, and floors made of teak plank or split bamboo. The streets are very strait

with rows of trees planted on each side. The royal palace is a mean structure, although very large, and built with stone. The inhabitants are well-shaped, have good features, and an olive complexion; but the women, who are small, are whiter than the men. Ava is 1150 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 21 0 N.

AVA, a long tract of coast in Asia, on the E side of the gulf of Bengal, extending from the S extremity of Aracan to Cape Negraia, and divided from Pegu on the E by the river Ava.

AVALON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. It is 20 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3 52 E, lat. 47 30 N.

AUBE, a department of France, the late province of Champagne.

AUBENAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It has a manufacture of cloths of Spanish wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beside corn and wine, its district produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, chestnuts, and walnuts. The silkworm and mulberry-tree succeed well here. Aubenas is seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, near the mineral waters of Valtz, and 15 miles NW of Viviers. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 44 40 N.

AUBIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It has a castle, and is seated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre. It was a dukedom, and belonged to the dukes of Richmond; and was confirmed to the present duke. At the revolution in France it shared the fate of all other titles of nobility.

AUBIN, a town of the island of Jersey, with a good harbour and a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne; famous for a battle between viscount Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterward Lewis XII, in 1488, when the latter was made prisoner. It is ten miles E of Rennes. Lon. 1 23 W, lat. 48 15 N.

AUBONNE, a handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the same name, 10 miles W of Lausanne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 30 N.

AUBURN, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is but an indifferent town seated on a branch of the Kennet, eight miles NE of Marlborough, and 81 W of London. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 51 31 N.

AUBUSSON, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late territory of

Marche. It had a manufacture of tapestry, which made it populous. It is seated on the river Creufe, 37 miles NE of Limoges. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 58 N.

AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 0 10 N.

AUCH, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Gers, lately an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of Gascony. It lies on the summit and declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. The cathedral is one of the finest in France; the buildings are modern and elegant, and the streets though generally narrow are clean and well paved. The inhabitants are computed to be 8000; and they have manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. Auch is 37 miles W of Toulouse. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 43 39 N.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP'S, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Thursday. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its beautiful castle, and for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious. It is eight miles S by W of Durham, and 25 1 NNW of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 54 43 N.

AUDE, a department of France, part of the late province of Languedoc.

AVEIRO, a town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga, with a good harbour, 30 miles S of Oporto. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 40 N.

AVEIRON, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue.

AVELLINO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 25 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 50 N.

AVENCHE, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Swisserland, but now shows its former greatness only by its ruins. It is 15 miles W of Bern. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 46 50 N.

AVERNO, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, two miles long, and one broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad, that birds drop dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it. A little to the W of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumean Sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

AVERSA, a town of Naples, with a

bishop's see. It is seated in a very fine plain, eight miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 59 N.

AVES, or the Islands of Birds, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them. They are 70 miles E by S of Curacao, and 100 N of the coast of Terra Firma.

AVESNES, a small but strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the Hesper, 25 miles E of Cambray, and 100 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 50 8 N.

AUFNAY, a pleasant little island in the lake of Zurich, below Rapperschwyli.

AUGSBURG, an ancient city of Suabia, in Germany. It is a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town-council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half protestants and half papists. The churches, townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is surrounded by beautiful plains, and large forests, full of all sorts of game. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V. in 1550, hence called the confession of Augsburg. The bishop is one of the princes of the empire, but has no share in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but abandoned in the year following, after the battle of Hockstadt, and again taken by them, August 24, 1796. It is seated between the rivers Werdach and Lech, 30 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 48 27 N.

AUGUSTA, the capital of Georgia, in N America, situate on the SW bank of the river Savannah, 117 miles NW of the town of Savannah. The town does not consist of quite 300 houses; but as it is seated on a fine plain, and enjoys the best soil, with the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries, it is rising into importance. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 33 20 N.

AUGUSTE, or AUSTA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, subject to Venice. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 55 N.

AUGUSTIN, St. a town of N America, on the E coast of Florida. It was ceded by the Spaniards to the English in 1763, but restored to them again by the peace of 1783. The town is situate at the foot of a pleasant hill, well covered with trees; but the coast is too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than twelve feet water; so that this place is ill situate for trade, though it is the chief town of E Florida. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 30 10 N.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of S America, in Brasil, 300 miles NE of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 35 40 W, lat. 8 30 S.

AUGUSTOW, a small but strong town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narieu, 44 miles N of Bielest. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 25 N.

AUGUSTUS, FORT, a small fortress of Invernesshire, at the head of Loch Ness, between the rivers Taarf and Oich.

AVIGLIANO, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 45 5 N.

AVIGNON, a city of France, capital of a territory of the same name, which depended lately on the pope, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the residence of the popes, who afterward returned to Rome. The churches are handsome; that of Notre Dame is ancient but not large, and is one of the best adorned in the city. It is advantageously seated on the Rhone, 20 miles E of Nîmes. Lon. 4 53 E, lat. 43 57 N.

AVILA, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a university and a considerable bishopric. It stands in the middle of a fine large plain, surrounded with mountains, and covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 40 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 40 40 N.

AVILES, a town of Spain, in Asturias d'Oviedo, on the bay of Biscay, 25 miles N of Oviedo. Lon. 6 5 W, lat. 43 27 N.

AVIS, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 65 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 38 46 N.

AULCESTER, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was a Roman station, as appears from the coins, bricks, &c. often dug up in and near it, and from the Roman Ickneild-street passing through it. It is seven miles W of Stratford upon Avon, and 102 NW of London. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 52 16 N.

AULPS, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 43 40 N.

AUMALE. See **ALBEMARLE**.

AUNIS, lately a small territory of France, in Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.

AVON, a river that rises in Wilts, and coasting the edge of the New forest, falls into the English Channel at Christchurch Bay in Hampshire.

AVON, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and running SW by Warwick and Eve-

sham, falls into the Severn, at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

AVON LOWER, a river that rises in Wilts, and running W to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn.

AVRACH, a fortified town of Germany, in the S part of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Erms, 15 miles E of Tübingen. Lon. 9 22 E, lat. 48 26 N.

AVRANCHES, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy; the city is mean but is finely seated on an eminence, near which the See runs about a mile and a half from the ocean and 30 E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 48 41 N.

AURAY, a small seaport of France, on the gulf of Morbihan, in the department of that name and late province of Bretagne, eight miles W of Vannes. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 47 40 N.

AURICH, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests full of game, 12 miles NE of Embden. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 53 28 N.

AURILLAC, a populous trading town of France, on the river Jordanne, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles SW of St. Flour, and 250 S of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 44 55 N.

AURORA ISLAND, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. It is about 12 leagues long, but not above 5 broad. Lon. 168 24 E, lat. 15 8 S.

AURUNGABAD, a considerable city of Asia, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is but a modern city; owing its rise, from a small town, to the capital of Dowlatabad, to the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. It is 260 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 76 2 E, lat. 19 45 N.

AUSTRIA, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Switzerland; on the N by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E by Hungary; and on the S by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archduchy of Austria; the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Goritia; the county of Tirol; and the bishoprics of Brixen and Trent.

AUSTRIA, an archduchy, in the circle of the same name. The river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower: Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the

plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the saffron better than that of the E Indies.

AUTUN, an ancient town of France, the episcopal see of the department of Saone and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy; it contains a great many mines, and produces a great quantity of sulphur. It is seated at the foot of three mountains on the river of Arroux, which washes its ancient walls, whose ruins are so firm, and the stones so closely united, that they seem almost to be cut out of the solid rock. In this city are the ruins of three temples, one of which was dedicated to Janus, and the other to Diana. They have manufactures of tapestry from cows hair and thread, carpets, and coverlets. Their delf ware is degenerated into earthen, although, with little industry, their argil would be very proper for porcelain. In St. Martin's church is the tomb of the cruel Brunchaud, whom Gregory of Tours mentions as the monster of the sixth century: she was accused of having poisoned her son Childbert, and of having procured the death of 10 kings; by the order of her grandson Clovis II, she was tied to the tail of a wild mare, and thus miserably perished. The cathedral of St. Lazarus, the college, and the seminary, are worthy of notice. Autun is 45 miles E by S of Nevers, and 162 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

AUVERGNE, a late province of France, 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Bourbonnois, on the E by Forez and Velay, on the W by Limosin, Querci, and La Marche, and on the S by Rouergue and the Cevennes. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dome.

AWE LOCH, one of the most beautiful lakes of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 miles long, and in some parts, above two broad. It contains many fine little islands, tufted with trees. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, is discharged into Loch Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, lately an episcopal see of Burgundy, advantageously situated on the Yonne. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000; and it contains many fountains and squares. It is 25 miles S of Sens. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 47 48 N.

AUXONNE, a town of France in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, with a castle, an arsenal, handsome barracks, and a foundery for

cannon. It is seated on the Saone, over which there is a bridge of 23 arches, and is 17 miles E of Dijon. Lon. 5 29 E, lat. 47 11 N.

AWATSKA-BAY, a harbour of Kamtschatka, the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one, in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of a considerable burden. Lon. 158 48 E, lat. 52 51 N.

AWLEN, a small imperial town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W of Oeting. It was taken by the French in August 1796. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 48 36 N.

AXBRIDGE, a corporate town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Ax, under the Mendip hills, where there is good pasturage, 10 miles NW of Wells, and 132 W of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 17 N.

AXEL, a small fortified town of Dutch Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 miles N of Ghent. It was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 15 N.

AXHOLM, an island in the NW part of Lincolnshire, in England. It is formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle, and is 10 miles long and 5 broad. It is a rich tract, in which much flax is cultivated.

AXIM, a territory on the Gold Coast of Guinea, containing two or three villages on the seashore. The inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the English and Dutch. They are likewise industrious in fishing, and in tilling the ground. The excessive moisture of the climate renders it very unhealthy, but it produces plenty of rice, water-melons, lemons, oranges, &c. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, on the river Ax, with a market on Saturday. It was a place of note in the time of the Saxons, but now contains only 200 houses. Here is a manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and a famous one for carpets. It is 18 miles E by N of Exeter, and 147 W of London. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 50 46 N.

AXUM, formerly a large city, and once the capital of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, but consist altogether of public buildings. It is 125 miles W of the Red Sea. Lon. 36 4 E, lat. 14 6 N.

AYAMONTE, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle built on a rock, at the mouth of the river Guadiana, opposite Castro-Marino, 80 miles NW of Cadiz. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 12 N.

AYLESHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles N of Norwich, and 121 NE of London. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 52 53 N.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, six miles N of Berwick, formerly fortified to curb the garrison of that town. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 56 11 N.

AYR, a borough of Scotland, capital of an extensive county of the same name. It is situate on a sandy plain, on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of four arches. It appears from history and other documents to have been a considerable place at the time of the Norman conquest. Its chief trade is in coal and grain; the fishery being in a manner given up. In the new Town are many good houses, and the ruins of a Dominican monastery, founded by Alexander II, in 1230. A mile N from the town, is a house called King's Chapel, founded for lepers by Robert Bruce; the leprosy being a disease so common in those days, as to be the subject of several parliamentary statutes. Ayr is 65 miles SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 55 30 N.

AYRSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W and N by the Frith of Clyde and Renfrewshire, on the E by the counties of Lanerk and Dumfries, and on the SE and S by the shires of Kircudbright and Wigton. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the NW and SW, and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points it is about 50 miles; its greatest breadth is not quite 27. Its most northerly division is Cunningham, the NW angle of which, though mountainous, is rich in pasture.

AZAMOR, a small seaport of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco; formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese in 1513. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 32 50 N.

AZEM. See ASSAM.

AZOF. See ASOPH.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a group of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 33° W lon. and between 37 and 40° N. lat. 900 miles W of Portugal, and as many E of Newfoundland. They were discovered by the Flemings in the 15th century, but were afterwards taken possession of by the Portuguese, to whom they have been subject ever since. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Gracioso, Fyal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were called the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them.

The two westernmost were named Flores and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. They are subject to a governor-general, who resides at Angra, in Tercera. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores, and if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. All of them are fertile, and enjoy a salubrious air, but are subject to violent earthquakes.

B

BABELMANDEL, a strait between the coast of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian ocean. Near it is a small island and a mountain of the same name. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 12 40 N.

BABENHAUSEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, five miles N of Tubingen. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 35 N.

BABOLITZA CARETHNA, or BABOLITZA, a town of Slavonia, near the river Drave, between Pofega and Zygeth.

BABYLON, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at that time the largest in the world. It is now so ruined, that the place where it stood cannot be discovered with any certainty. However, we are sure that it was seated on the river Euphrates; and as some think over against Bagdad, which is by many travellers, falsely called Babylon. This was also the name of a city in Egypt, supposed to stand near the place where Cairo stands now. What authors tell us concerning the bigness of Old Babylon is almost incredible; for they affirm it was 366 stadia in circumference, which is about 50 of our statute miles; however, it was not full of houses; for within the walls, were not only gardens and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts that communicated by a stone-bridge 624 feet in length, and 30 broad. The Tower of Babel, within this city, was built in a square form, 460 cubits high; and the circumference at the bottom 4 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon were such a prodigious work, that they passed for one of the seven wonders of the world; four of them contained each four acres of land, and were supported by vast columns, at the top of a palace 2,500 paces in circumference; they were disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were also so astonishing, that these also passed for one of the seven wonders; they were built of bricks and bitumen; 50

miles in circumference, 200 feet high, and 50 thick. There was also a temple consecrated to Belus, whose magnificence corresponded with the grandeur of the city, first the capital of the Assyrian empire, and afterwards that of the kingdom of Babylon founded by Nabonassar.

BACA, or BAZA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 15 miles NE of Guadix. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 37 18 N.

BACANO, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a small lake, near a river of the same name, well known on account of the defeat of the Fabii, in the 277th year of Rome.

BACASERAY, a town in the Russian province of Taurida, where the late khans of the Crim Tartars were accustomed to reside. It is 70 miles S of Precop. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 45 30 N.

BACCARACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial. It is famous for its wines, and is seated on the Rhine, 20 miles W of Mentz. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, in the E Indies, which produces Cloves. It is very fruitful and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125 5 E, lat. 0 25 S.

BADAJOS, a town of Spain, capital of Estramadura, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile territory on the Guadiana, over which there is a famous bridge built by the Romans. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by Don John of Austria, in 1661. It is 175 miles S by W of Madrid. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 38 32 N.

BADELONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 41 28 N.

BADEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle, on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is seated near the Rhine, four miles S of Rastadt. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 50 N.

BADEN, a margravate of Suabia, bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and bishopric of Spire, on the E by the duchy of Wirtemberg and principality of Fustenburg, on the S by the Brisgaw, and on the W by the Rhine. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower.

BADEN, an ancient and handsome town in a county of the same name in Switzerland. It is remarkable for its baths mentioned by the inhabitants under the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ; and for the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It is seated

on the Limmat, 10 miles NW of Zurich. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 47 25 N.

BADEN, a neat little walled town of Austria, famous for its hot baths; seated on the river Suechat, 15 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 48 1 N.

BADENWEILER, a town of Suabia, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles SE of Friburg. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 48 1 N.

BADGEWORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, remarkable for a spring of mineral water, called Cold Pool, nearly the same as those of Cheltenham. It is seven miles NE of Gloucester.

BADIS, a fortress of Livonia, subject to Russia, 20 miles E of Revel. Lon. 24 36 E, lat. 59 15 N.

BAEZA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is the see of a bishop and has a university, seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 miles NE of Jaen. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 37 45 N.

BAFFINS-BAY, a bay in N America, discovered by Mr. Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find out a NW passage that way to the South Sea. It extends from 70 to 80° N latitude.

BAFFO, a considerable town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32 30 E, lat. 34 50 N.

BAGDAD, falsely supposed to be ancient BABYLON, a populous city, capital of Irac Arabia, seated on the Tigris, and inhabited by Christians, Turks, &c. The city is large and populous; and the advantage of the Tigris is so considerable, with regard to commerce, that although the climate is excessive hot, and in other respects far from being agreeable, yet the number of its inhabitants is computed at 300,000. The revenue would be immense if the government was mild; but instead of this the bashaw, is continually extorting money from the poor inhabitants; from none more than from the Christians and Jews, many of whom are obliged to leave the city. In the months of June, July, and August, the weather is so extremely hot, as to oblige the inhabitants to live for these months in subterraneous apartments, which are arched over to admit the freer circulation of the air. The houses are generally large, built of brick, and cement, and are arched over; many of the windows are made of elegant Venetian glass; the ceilings are mostly ornamented with a kind of checquered work, which has generally a noble appearance; most of

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the houses have a court-yard before them, in the middle of which is a plantation of orange trees, &c. that has a pleasing effect. The soil, which would produce not only every convenience of life, but almost every luxury, is thro' the natural indolence of the Turks, in a great measure uncultivated and neglected. The bazars or markets here are large and extensive, being covered over with arches built of masonry, and divided into different streets filled with shops of all kinds of merchandize, to the number of 12,000. On the N side of the town is the citadel which commands the river. In the city are several large beautiful mosques. There are also a number of antique buildings. At the distance of about 10 miles stand the ruins of an ancient tower called the *Tower of Nimrod*. Whether this tower was at first of a square or round form is now difficult to determine. The height of the ruin is about 126 feet, the diameter of the largest and middle part about 100 feet. Bagdad was the capital of the Sarracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century; since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Turks and Persians; and last of all by the Turks in 1638. It is 250 miles N by W of Bassora. Lon. 43 52 E, lat. 33 30 N.

BAGLANA, or **BOCKLANA**, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, which extends from the Surat river to Poonah, and is inclosed by a ridge of mountains, called the Gauts. It is bounded on the N by Candesh, on the SW by Viliapour, and on the SE by Dowlatabad.

BAGNARA, a seaport of Naples, eight miles S of Palma. In this town 3017 persons perished, by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 38 15 N.

BAGNAREA, a town of Italy, with a bishop's see, in the patrimony of St. Peter, five miles S of Orvieto. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 42 36 N.

BAGNERES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre. It lies at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Adour. It is much frequented, on account of its hot mineral waters, and is 10 miles SE of Tarbes. Lon. 12 E, lat. 43 3 N.

BAGNIALAC, a large town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, 30 miles NE of Spalatro. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 44 24 N.

BAGNOLS, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, near the river Cese, 8 miles SW of Pont St. Esprit. It has a handsome square and two fountains which rise

in the middle of the town. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 44 10 N.

BAHAMA, or **LUCAYA ISLANDS**, situate to the S of Carolina, between 22 and 27° N lat. and 73 and 81° W lon. They extend along the coast of Florida to Cuba, and are said to be 500 in number, some of them only mere rocks, but 12 of them are large, fertile, and in nothing different from the soil of Carolina. These islands were the first fruits of Columbus's discoveries, but they are all uninhabited, except Providence, and are subject to the English, to whom they were not known till 1667, when captain Seyle being driven among them in his passage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them, and, being a second time driven upon it, called it Providence. The cotton seed has been recently introduced into these islands from Georgia, and is well adapted to the soil and climate.

BAHAR, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Allahabad and Oude, on the N by Napaul, on the E by Bengal, and on the S by Orissa. It is subject to the English E India Company; and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Patna is the capital.

BAHEREN ISLAND lies in the gulf of Persia, and was once famous for its pearl fishery. Lon. 49 5 E, lat. 26 10 N.

BAHUS, a strong town of Sweden, capital of a government of the same name, on a rock, in an island, 10 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 57 52 N.

BAIA, an inconsiderable town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro; it was famous, in the time of the Romans, for its hot baths and elegant palaces. Its splendour may be inferred from its innumerable ruins, heaps of marble, mosaics, stucco, and other precious fragments of taste. It flourished in full glory down to the days of Theodoric the Goth; but the destruction of these enchanted palaces followed quickly upon the irruption of the northern conquerors. Loss of fortune left not the Romans the means of supporting such expensive establishments. No sooner had opulence withdrawn its hand than the unbridled sea rushed back upon the ground from whence it had been forced back by Roman luxury; moles and buttresses were torn asunder and washed away; whole promontories with the proud towers that once crowned their brows, were undermined and tumbled headlong into the deep, where many feet below the surface, pavements of streets, foundations of houses, and masses of walls may still be seen.

yet Baia in its ruined state, and stripped of all its ornaments still presents many beautiful and striking objects for the pencil. It is seated on the bay of Naples, 12 miles W of Naples, Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 40 51 N.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles NW of Eszék. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 46 10 N.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W coast of Africa, S of the Canary Islands. Lon. 14 22 W, lat. 46 10 N.

BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, in the province of Irkutsk, 420 miles long and 80 broad. There are a great many seals in it of a blackish colour, and sturgeons of a monstrous size.

BAILLEUL, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, nine miles SW of Ypres. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 50 45 N.

BAIN GONGA, or BAIN RIVER, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, runs southward through Besar, and, after a course of near 400 miles, unites with the Godavery, within the hills that bound the British Circars.

BAKEWELL, a town in the Peak of Derbyshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the river Wye, among the hills 20 miles NNW of Derby and 151 of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 53 15 N.

BAKU, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian Sea, on the W coast of which it is situate. The number of shoals and sandbanks render the entrance somewhat difficult. Baku is a fortress, surrounded by high brick walls, 300 miles S of Astracan. Lon. 49 15 E, lat. 40 2 N.

BALA, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It stands on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 13 miles in length, and six in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake. The town is noted for a great trade in knit woollen stockings. It is 50 miles SSE of Holyhead, and 195 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BALAGAT, a province in the Decan of Hindoostan, and the largest of the three which compose that kingdom. It consists of a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, supported in the nature of a terrace, by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts, which rises abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is so elevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. It extends through the peninsula, to the southern extremity of Mysore.

BALAGUER, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 41 55 N.

BALARUC, a town of France, near the road from Montpellier to Toulouse; noted for its baths.

BALASORE, a seaport to the NW of the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grals. It is 180 miles SW of Hoogly. Lon. 87 1 E, lat. 21 20 N.

BALBASTRO, an episcopal town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Vero, 42 miles NE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 27 E, lat. 42 8 N.

BALBEC, a city of Asia in Syria, anciently called *Heliopolis*. It is situated at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, precisely on the last rising ground, where the mountain terminates in a plain. On the E side are the remains of ancient ruins, of whose magnificence it is difficult to give an adequate idea. Among the most magnificent are the ruins of the temple of the Sun, for a particular description of which we refer our readers to Mr. Wood and Mr. Dawkins and to Volney. The ground around this temple is strewn with broken columns, mutilated capitals, and the remains of pilasters, entablatures and cornices; around it is a row of ruined edifices which display all the ornaments of the richest architecture. Balbec is chiefly inhabited by Christians of the Greek church, and is 37 miles N of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 34 22 N.

BALCH, a town of Ussac Tartary, on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S of Bokhara. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 37 20 N.

BALDIVIA, a seaport of Chili, in S America. It was built by the Spanish general Baldivia, about 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It belongs to the Spaniards, and stands between the Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 39 38 S.

BALDOCK, a town in Herts, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated between the hills, in a chalky soil, and chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is nine miles WSW of Royston, and 37 NNW of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 2 N.

BALI, an island forming the N side of the straits of Java, through which the E India ships sometimes return from China; but the passage is commonly very difficult, on account of contrary winds. This island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are pagans, and very warlike. Lon. 115 50 E, lat. 7 10 S.

B A M

BALAAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles S of Sligo. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 53 56 N.

BALLYCONNEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles NE of Cavan. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

BALLYKILL, a borough of Ireland, in Queen's County, 18 miles NW of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BALLYSHANNON, a large seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a good harbour 110 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 54 33 N.

BALLOCIATAN, LITTLE, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bordering on the N of Mewat, and approaching within 14 miles of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 miles long and from 30 to 40 broad. Westward it borders on the country of the Seiks.

BALTIC, a large sea between Denmark and Sweden to the W, and Germany, Poland, and Russia to the E, from which run the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga, and Dantzic. It is remarkable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and a current always sets thro' the Sound into the Ocean. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on a headland which runs into the sea nine miles NE of Cape Clear. Lon. 9 14 W, lat. 51 24 N.

BALTIMORE, a town of the United States, in Maryland, seated on the river Patapske, which runs into the bay of Chesapeake. It is divided by a creek, over which are two bridges into the Town and Fell's Point. At Fell's Point, the water is deep enough for ships of burden; but small vessels only go up to the town. It contains nine churches, &c. which respectively belong to a different sect; and the number of inhabitants is upward of 10,000. It is 45 miles NE of Annapolis. Lon. 76 25 W, lat. 39 45 N.

BANBERG, a large, handsome town of Franconia, formerly imperial, but now capital of a bishopric of the same name, of considerable extent, with a university. It surrendered to the French in 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Maine and Rednitz, 35 miles N of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 50 2 N.

BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, seated at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S of Glatz. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BAMFF. See **BANFF**.

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Monday, seated near the Thames, 12 miles W of Oxford, and 70 W by N of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 51 46 N.

B A N

BAMPTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated in a bottom surrounded by hills. It is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 2 N.

BANBURY, a borough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It sends one member to parliament; and has been long noted for its cakes and cheese; it is seated on the Charwell, 75 miles NNW of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 4 N.

BANCA, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, on the E coast of Sumatra, with a town and strait of the same name. Lon. 106 50 E, lat. 2 35 S.

BANCALIS, a seaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W of Malacca. Lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

BANCOCK, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a fort, once in the possession of the French, who were expelled in 1688. The houses are made of canes, and covered with palm-leaves. The inhabitants are almost naked, and having no furniture in their houses, sit on the floor. It is 17 miles N of the sea, and 40 S of Siam. Lon. 101 5 E, lat. 13 35 N.

BANDA, the general name of five islands in the East Indies, of which Banda is the chief. If we except the production of the nutmeg the Banda islands are barren to a terrible degree. The climate is also very unhealthy. These islands have been subject to the Dutch, ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. Since the present war (1800) they have been captured by the British. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 20 miles in length; and are subject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 128 5 E, lat. 4 50 S.

BANDER CONGO, a seaport of Persia, seated on the Persian gulf, 80 miles W of Gombroon. Lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

BANDORA, the capital of Salsette, an island separated from Bombay by a narrow channel. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 19 0 N.

BANFF, a seaport, and the county-town of Banffshire, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a handsome bridge of seven arches, erected by government. It has several streets, of which that with the town house in it, adorned with a new spire is very handsome. The harbour is very bad, as the entrance at the mouth of the Deveron is very uncertain, being often stopped by the shifting of sands, which are continually changing in great storms; the pier which is defended by a battery, is therefore placed on the outside. Here is

a manufacture of thread, and another of stockings; and the children attend the factory and school alternately; so that education and industry are united. In the middle of the town is Banff castle, belonging to the Findlater family; and near it is a most magnificent seat lately built by the earl of Fife. It lies in a beautiful plain washed by the Deveron, the lofty banks of which clothed with wood on the opposite side, afford a delightful contrast to the soft vale beneath. Banff is 32 miles NW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 57 35 N.

BANFFSHIRE, a county of Scotland bounded on the N by the Murray Frith, on the SE by Aberdeenshire, and on the NW by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast nearly 30.

BANGALORE, a strong fortress of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is a place of great political importance, as it is, from its situation, the key of Mysore, toward Arcot. It was taken by the English in 1791, but restored in 1793. It is 74 miles NE of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13 0 N.

BANGHIR, a town of Ireland, in King's County on the Shannon, 15 miles S of Athlone. Lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 7 N.

BANGOR, an episcopal city in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and a free-school. It is 36 miles W of St. Asaph, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 53 12 N.

BANGOR, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the S. shore of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 40 N.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo, at the mouth of which there is a town, where the English have a factory.

BANSTEAD, a village of Surry, noted for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper. These downs form a track of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Banstead is 13 miles SSW of London.

BANTAM, a large town on the NW coast of Java. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a castle. It is divided into two towns by a river. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch, who depos-

ed the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. The produce is pepper of which they export vast quantities. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor and wretched place. Lon. 105 26 E, lat. 6 20 S.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name; in this bay the French fleet lay for several days in their late attempt to invade Ireland 1799. Lon. 92 5 W, lat. 51 36 N.

BAPAUME, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles SE of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 8 N.

BAR, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 miles NW of Bracklaw. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 49 14 N.

BAR, or **BARROIS**, a late duchy of France, lying on both sides the Meuse, between Lorraine and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

BAR-DE-DUC, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, capital of the late duchy of Bar, with a handsome castle. It is divided into the upper and lower town: the latter is watered by the rivulet Orney, in which are very fine trout. The wine is excellent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles W of Toul, and 138 E of Paris, Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 44 N.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, famous for its wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SW of Joinville. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 48 15 N.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, 20 miles SW of Bar-sur-Aube. Lon. 4 32 E, lat. 48 5 N.

BARA, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of S Uist. It is five miles long and three broad. At low water, it almost communicates with Benbecula; on which account, both islands are sometimes called the Long Island. The W coast of Bara is low, and the soil in many parts very fertile; but the ground rises to the E coast, where it is barren. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 56 55 N.

BARACOA, a seaport of Cuba, 50 miles NE of St. Jagode Cuba. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 21 0 N.

BARANÇO DE MALAMBO, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour; seated on the river Madalena, 75 miles N of Carthagena. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 11 40 N.

BARANWAHR, a town of Lower Hungary taken from the Turks in 1684. It is seated on the rivulet Crosso, near the Danube, 90 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 50 W, lat. 45 55 N.

BARBADOES, the easternmost of the Windward Islands, in the W Indies, 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It belongs to the English; and the number of the whites is about 20,000, who have 100,000 slaves. Their exports are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have most of the fruits common to the climate. The sugar exported hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. This island has suffered much from hurricanes; particularly, from a dreadful one, Oct. 10, 1780. It is 70 miles E of St. Vincent. The capital is Bridgetown.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, and containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It is near 2000 miles in length, and, in some places, 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia Proper, Africa, and Libya. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt. The air is mild and the soil fertile in corn, dates, almonds, apples, pears, cherries, plumes, citrons, lemons, oranges, with plenty of roots and herbs in their kitchen gardens. Their chief trade consists in their fruits, in the horses called barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The established religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

BARBAS, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 16 40 W, lat. 22 15 N.

BARBE, ST. a town of New Biscay, in Mexico, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 107 5 W, lat. 26 0 N.

BARBERING, a town of Tuscany, seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, on the river Sieva, 12 miles N of Florence. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 59 N.

BARBEZIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It has a mineral spring called Pontrouilleuse, and had a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 0, lat. 45 30 N.

BARBUDA, one of the British Caribbee islands, subject to the British, about 20

miles long, and 12 broad. The inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding cattle, for which they find a ready market in the neighbouring islands. It is the property of the Codrington family, and is 19 miles NE of St. Christopher. Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 17 49 N.

BARCA, a country of Barbary, on the S coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren desert, inhabited by none but wandering Arabs. Here was seated the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon, so difficult of access on account of the burning sands.

BARCELONA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital seated on the Mediterranean Sea. Its shape is between a square and an oval; it contains about 15,000 houses, and is defended by a fort, called Mont Joy, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile W of the town. It has double walls on the N and E, and the sea on the S, with a mole for the security of ships. The city is divided into two parts, the Old and the New, separated from each other by a wall and a large ditch; the streets are handsome, well paved with large stones, wide, and very clean. It is the residence of a viceroy, is a bishop's see, has a fine university, a mint, a good port, and is adorned with handsome buildings. The cathedral is large, handsome and adorned with two towers. The arsenal contains arms for several thousand men, and docks for the building of galleys. It is a place of great trade, and they make curious works in glass; the knives are likewise in great reputation, as well as the blankets. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V invested it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raise the siege. In 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is 250 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 26 N.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Dauphiny, 12 miles SE of Embrun. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 44 23 N.

BARCELONE, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It was a Dutch factory, 130 miles S of Goa. Lon. 74 15 E, lat. 13 25 N.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N of Oporto. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 41 30 N.

BARDEWICK, formerly a large town of Germany, in the duchy of Lunenburg,

on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles SE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 24 N.

BARDSEY, a small island of Carnarvonshire, at the N point of Cardigan Bay.

BARDSTOWN, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Nelson.

BARDT, a town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 12 miles W by N of Stralsund. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 54 23 N.

BARGEES, a village of France, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley of the same name, 12 miles S of Bagnères.

BAREITH, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, 15 miles SE of Culembach. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 0 N.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E of Cherbourg, and near it, part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English, in 1692. It is 175 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 49 40 N.

BARI, formerly a good seaport town of Naples, till its harbour was ruined by the Venetians. It is seated in the gulf of Venice, is the capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is 20 miles E of Trani. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 41 26 N.

BARI, or **TERRA DI BARI**, a province of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

BARJOLS, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 19 miles from Riez. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 43 23 N.

BARKING, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Roding, near the Thames in an unwholesome air. It is chiefly celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, founded in 675; a gateway and a part of the walls of which are still visible. It is seven miles E of London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 52 N.

BARLETTA, a handsome and strong town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles WSW of Bari. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Tees, and has a manufacture of stockings, 30 miles SW of Durham, and 244 NNW of London. Lon. 1 49 W, lat. 54 35 N.

BARNET, a town, partly in Middlesex, and partly in Herts, with a market on Monday. It is in the parish of East Barnet,

and situate on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from a market granted here, by Henry II to the monks of St. Alban's. At the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads is a column, with an inscription, to commemorate the decisive battle which was fought 1471 near this place between the houses of York and Lancaster. Barnet is 11 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 51 42 N.

BARNET, EAST, a village two miles SE of Barnet, once much frequented on account of a medicinal spring.

BARNEVELT, an island of 8 America, to the S of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 66 58 W, lat. 55 49 S.

BARNSELY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable manufacture of coarse linen. It is seated on the side of a hill, 13 miles N of Sheffield, and 174 N by W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 53 35 N.

BARNSELY, a village of Gloucestershire. It is noted for large quarries of excellent freestone, and 4 miles NE of Cirencester.

BARNSTAPLE, a seaport and borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Tau, 12 miles E of Barnstaple Bay in the Bristol Channel, 38 NNW of Exeter, and 191 W of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 8 N.

BAROACH, a town in the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the S bank of the Nerbudda, 40 miles N of Surat, formerly a very commercial place. Lon. 72 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

BARRAUX, a fortress of Dauphiny, at the entrance of the valley of Grésivaudan, built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It is seated on the Isère, six miles S of Chambery. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 45 29 N.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 24 E, lat. 15 42 S.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 30 miles N of St. Christopher. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 36 N.

BARTON, a town in Lincolnshire, situated on the Humber, where there is a ferry into Yorkshire, of great advantage to the town, which is 35 miles N of Lincoln and 166 of London. It has a market on Monday. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 53 42 N.

BARUTH, once a considerable town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 miles NE of Seyda. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 34 10 N.

BASARTSCHICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It has a great

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Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

BASIL, or BASLE, the capital of the canton of Basil, in Switzerland; with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine; the larger of which is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany; but they are joined by a handsome bridge. The largest has five gates, six suburbs, 100 streets, six large squares, and 46 fountains, and is partly seated on a hill. The other stands on a plain, and has but two gates with several streets and fountains. The cathedral is an elegant Gothic building, but disfigured by a daubing of rose coloured paint, spread over the whole edifice. The great Erasmus, is interred here under a marble tomb. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, particularly an exquisite piece of the sufferings of Christ by Holbein are much admired. The library contains a prodigious number of books and manuscripts; and there is a rich collection of medals, among which are several exceedingly scarce. The clocks always go an hour too fast, according to some for the quick dispatch of business; others say it was owing to an assault, or according to some, a conspiracy to murder the magistrates being prevented by that means. This town is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. They have several manufactures, particularly of ribands and cottons, and carry on an extensive trade. The bishops of Basle once possessed the sovereignty over the city and canton; but, in 1501, when the canton joined the Helvetic confederacy, they fixed their residence at Porentru; still retaining the dignity of princes of the empire. The sumptuary laws are very strict at Basil; and no person is allowed to have a servant behind his carriage. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1795, with the French republic; by the king of Prussia April 5, the king of Spain July 22, and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel August 28. Basle is the largest, and seems to have been once one of the most populous towns in Switzerland: It is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but their number is scarcely more than 14,000. Basle has now lost its independence, and has together with all Switzerland been obliged to bow to the tyrannical yoke of France, who without even the pretence of a provocation invaded and laid waste this tranquil country, and reduced it to slavery. It is 174 miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 E

by S of Paris. Lon. 7 29 E, lat. 47 35 N.

BASILICATA, a province of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron. Cirenza is the capital.

BASILIPOTAMO, a river of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea, which falls into the gulf of Calochina. It was called Eurotes by the ancients.

BASINGSTROKE, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, 35 miles E by N of Salisbury, and 47 W by S of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 51 19 N.

BASQUES, a late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BASS, a great insulated rock in the German Ocean, one mile from the coast of Haddingtonshire, at a small distance from the town of North Berwick. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the SW, and there it is with great difficulty that a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In summer this remarkable rock, which overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner, rising in the form of a cone is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese; so that it is scarce possible to walk without treading on them: and the flocks of birds, in flight, are so prodigious, as to darken the air, like clouds; and their noise is such, that people, close by each other, hear what is spoken with difficulty. These birds come hither to breed. The rock is one mile in circumference, and supplied with water by a spring at the top. A ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison in 1694, surrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demolished. A cavern runs through the rock, quite dark in the centre, where, it is said, there is a deep pool of fresh water. It also contains a small warren for rabbits, and pasture for a few sheep. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 56 3 N.

BASSANO, a town of Vicentino, in the territory of Venice, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 51 N.

BASSE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Flanders, famous for the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are now demolished. It is 18 miles SW of Lille. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 50 28 N.

BASSEEN, a city and fortress in the Decan of Hindoostan, opposite the N end of Salsette. It is 27 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 19 19 N.

BASSENTHWAITE-WATER, a fine lake

In Cumberland, three miles NW of Kefwick. It is four miles long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields, and the skirts of Skiddaw.

BASSETERRE, the capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, before the island was ceded to the English in 1713.

BASSETERRE, the capital of Guadeloupe, in a district of the same name, in the W part of the island. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 59 W, lat. 15 59 N.

BASSORA, or **BUSSARAH**, a city and seaport of Turkey in Asia, 40 miles NW of the gulf of Persia. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The houses are constructed of bricks dried in the sun, and have a very mean aspect. The circumjacent tract is looked upon by the Arabs to be one of the most delightful spots in Asia, and even as one of the most beautiful gardens in the world. The hot winds, that blow here are very troublesome to travellers, sometimes overwhelming them with sand driven out of the neighbouring deserts. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor. In 1691, the plague destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterwards peopled by the wild Arabs, who were soon brought under the subjection of the Turks. The trade here is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 240 miles S by E of Bagdad. Lon. 44 52 E, lat. 29 26 N.

BASTIA, a seaport of Albania, in Turkey in Europe, opposite the island of Corfu at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 39 40 N.

BASTIA, the capital of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It surrendered to lord Hood in 1794, but has since revolted to France. It is 70 miles SSW of Leghorn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 42 36 N.

BASTIMENTOS, the name of some small islands near Terra Firma, in S America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour.

BASTIOGNE, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, 25 miles NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 50 0 N.

BATACOLA, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, between Onore and Barcelore. Here are the remains of a once considerable city, on the banks of a small river, four miles from the sea. The country produces a good deal of pepper; the English had a factory here, but were all massacred

by the natives because one of their bull dogs killed a consecrated cow.

BATASECK, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 70 miles S of Buda. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 46 15 N.

BATAVIA, the ancient name of an island in Dutch Guelderland, from which the Dutch are sometimes called Batavians. See BETUWE.

BATAVIA, a city of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the E Indies. The fort is built at a distance from the town of stone brought from Europe. In general, the place is very beautiful and built of white stones; they have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every country in these parts. It is the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the E Indies. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the E Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to their places of destination. The air is very unwholesome; and this place is represented as the grave of European navigators. Its harbour is excellent, and seated on the NE part of the island. Shortly after the Dutch declared war against England, Batavia was captured by the British. Lon. 106 51 E, lat. 6 10 S.

BATH, a city in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has been famous from the time of the Romans, for its hot springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine. The springs are distinguished by the names of the Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. The reputation of these waters has so much increased, that Bath is become the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. In splendor and elegance of buildings, it exceeds every town in England; they are constructed of a white stone, and the fronts, which are all three stories high, are adorned with three rows of columns in pairs, of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders. The principal seasons for the waters are spring and autumn. The poor who come here to drink the waters, may be received into a magnificent hospital. Bath is seated on the Avon, which has been made navigable hence to Bristol; 12 miles SSE of Bristol, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 22 N.

BATHA, or **BACHIA**, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the

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BATSFORD, a village in Gloucestershire,
four miles S by E of Compton.

BATTEL, a town in Suffex, with a mar-
ket on Thuesday, famous for the decisive
victory gained by William I. over Harold
in 1066; in memory of which he founded
here a celebrated abbey, which its remains
shew to have been a noble structure. This
town is noted for a manufacture of gun-
powder, well known by the name of
Battel powder. It is 22 miles E of Lewes,
and 57 SE of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat.
50 55 N.

BATTECOLA, a fortified town, on the
E coast of Ceylon. Lon. 81 3 E, lat. 5 55 N.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guel-
derland, seated on the N bank of the Meuse,
ten miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 33 E,
lat. 51 48 N.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, noted
for its fine asparagus. Near it, stands
a distillery and a curious horizontal air-
mill. Here Sir Walter St. John founded
a free-school; and here is a timber bridge
over the Thames to Chelsea. Battersea is
four miles WSW of London.

BATTLEFIELD, a village in Shropshire,
five miles N of Shrewsbury, where the
decisive victory was gained by Henry IV,
over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of the Ger-
man empire, bounded on the W by Suabia,
on the NW by Franconia, on the NE by
Bohemia, and on the E and S by Austria.
It contains the duchy of Bavaria Proper,
the upper palatinate of Bavaria, the bishop-
rics of Freisingen and Passau, the duchy
of Neuburg, and the archbishopric of Saltz-
burg.

BAVARIA PROPER, a duchy, and the
principal part, of the circle of Bavaria.
This duchy is 125 miles long from E to
W, and 87 broad from N to S. The air is
wholesome, and the country fertile. It is
divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria.
Its capital is Munich.

BAVARIA, UPPER PALATINATE OF,
sometimes called NORDGAW, from its
situation in the N part of the circle of Ba-
varia. It is a duchy, subject to the elector
palatine. Its capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the North and late province of
Hainault, to which the French retired after
the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709. In
1792 it surrendered to the Austrians but
was retaken the same year. It is three
miles SW of Malplaquet, and 12 SW of
Mons. Lon. 3 52 E, lat. 50 16 N.

BAUGE, a small town of France, in the

department of Maine and Loire and late
province of Anjou. It is seated on the
river Coesnon, 18 miles E of Angers. Lon.
0 1 W, lat. 47 30 N.

BAUGENCI, a town of France, in the
department of Loire, and late province of
Orleanois, seated on a hill, at the foot of
which runs the Loire. It is famous for its
wines, and is six miles W of Orleans.

BAUME-LES-NOIES, a town of France,
in the department of Doubs and late pro-
vince of Franche Comte. It had before
the French revolution a rich nunnery,
from which it received its appellation.
Five miles from this town is a famous ca-
vern, whose entrance is 20 paces wide, and
after descending 300 paces, a grotto is seen,
35 paces deep, 60 wide, and covered with
a kind of vaulted roof, from which water
continually drops. Baume is 15 miles SW
of Besancon. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

BAUSE, or BAUTKO, a small but impor-
tant town of Courland, on the frontiers
of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is
seated on the river Muzza, 15 miles SE of
Mittau. Lon. 23 56 E, lat. 56 30 N.

BAUTZEN, a considerable town of Ger-
many, and capital of Upper Lusatia, with
a strong citadel. It stands on the river
Spree, 30 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 14
42 E, lat. 51 10 N.

BAUX, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Mouths of the Rhone and
late province of Provence. It is built upon
a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle
10 miles E by N of Arles. Lon. 4 57 E,
lat. 43 43 N.

BAWTRY, a town in the W riding of
Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday.
It has been long noted for millstones and
grindstones, and seated on the river Idle,
seven miles S by E of Doncaster, and 152 N
of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 53 27 N.

BAYA, or BAJA, a town of Lower Hun-
gary, on the Danube, 32 miles N of Essek;
Lon. 19 59 E, lat. 46 12 N.

BAYEUX, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Calvados and late province of
Normandy, once a bishop's see. The ca-
thedral is a noble structure. It is seated on
the river Aure, four miles from the English
Channel, and 140 W by N of Paris. Lon.
0 43 W, lat. 49 16 N.

BAYON, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Meurthe and late province of
Lorraine, on the river Moselle, 12 miles S
of Nancy. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 49 38 N.

BAYON, or BAYONA, a seaport town of
Spain, in Galicia, situated on a small gulf
of the Atlantic, 12 miles W of Tuy. Lon.
8 34 W, lat. 42 0 N.

BAYONNE, a populous and commercial
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city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, seated on the mouth of the river Adour which forms a good harbour. It is divided into three parts. The great town is on this side the river Nive; the little town is between the Nive and the Adour; and the suburbs of St. Esprit is beyond this last river. There is a communication between these different parts by a bridge. The Nive and Adour, unite their streams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a quarter of a league. A bank of Sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult; but vessels, when they have entered, find it a safe one. The citadel is the strongest in France. Bayonne was lately a bishop's see; and the ancient cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The hams and chocolate of Bayonne are famous. It is 25 miles sw of Dax, and 425 s by w of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 43 29 N.

BAZAS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, and lately an episcopal see. It is seated on a rock, five miles from the river Garonne, and 42 s of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 44 22 N.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in 1690. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 50 54 N.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, with a market on Thursday. The poet Waller died here, and is interred in the churchyard, as is likewise the late Edmund Burke who resided here. It is 23 miles WNW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 51 36 N.

BEAMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Bert, 15 miles WNW of Dorchester, and 138 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 50 N.

BEARN, a late province of France, bounded on the E by Bigorre, on the S by Spanish Navarre, on the W by Saule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N by Gascony and Armagnac. It now forms, with Basques, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, on the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. The fair, held July

22, at this place, is one of the most famous in Europe. It is 10 miles E of Nismes. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 50 N.

BEAUCE, a late province of France, between the Isle of France, Blaisois, and Orlenois. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

BEAUFORT, a small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, containing about 100 houses. It is 15 miles E of Angers. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 47 26 N.

BEAUFORT, a strong town of Savoy, in Italy, on the river Oron, 12 miles NE of Monstier. Lon. 6 28 E, lat. 45 50 N.

BEAUFORT, a town of S Carolina, on Port Royal Island. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 31 40 N.

BEAUJEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonois, with an old castle. It is seated on the river Ardiere, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles W of Saone. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 46 9 W.

BEAUMARIS, the county-town of Anglesey, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the strait of Menai, and was fortified with a castle by Edward I. It has no trade; yet there is very good anchorage in the bay that lies before the town; vessels often find security here in hard gales. It is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. It is 59 miles W by N of Chester, and 241 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 53 15 N.

BEAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault. It was ceded to the French in 1684, and taken by the English in 1691, who blew up the castle. It is seated between the Maese and Sambre, 10 miles E of Maubeuge. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 50 12 N.

BEAUMONT-DE-LOMAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the Gimone, five miles from the mouth of that river, and 12 SE of Lectoure.

BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 22 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 49 7 N.

BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, and late province of Maine, 10 miles N of Mans. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 48 4 N.

BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Oise, which has a bridge,

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20 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat.
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BEAUNE, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Cote d'Or and late province
of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent
wine. It is 25 miles SW of Dijon. Lon.
4 47 E, lat. 47 0 N.

BEAUVOIS, an episcopal city of France,
in the department of Oise and late pro-
vince of the Isle of France. The cathedral
was dedicated to St. Peter, and is ad-
mired for its fine architecture; the church
of St. Stephen is remarkable for its cu-
rious windows. It was besieged in 1463,
by the duke of Burgundy, when the wo-
men, under the conduct of Jeanne Ha-
chette, forced the duke to raise the siege;
and in memory of their exploits, they
used to walk first in a procession on
the 20th of July, the anniversary of their
deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a
good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is
situated on the river Thesin, 42 miles N of
Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 26 N.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a seaport of
France, in the department of Vendee and
late province of Poitou, 25 miles SW of
Nantes. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 46 55 N.

BEBELINGUEN, a town of Suabia,
in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on a
lake, from which runs the river Worm,
10 miles NW of Stutgard. Lon. 9 2 E,
lat. 48 58 N.

BEC, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of Lower Seine and late province of
Normandy. It had formerly a noble Be-
nedictine abbey, 18 miles SW of Rouen.
Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 49 14 N.

BECCLES, a town in Suffolk, on the
navigable river Waveney, with a market
on Saturday. It has a noble church, with
a lofty steeple; and two free schools, one
of them with 10 scholarships for Emanuel
College, Cambridge. It is 12 miles SW of
Yarmouth, and 108 NE of London. Lon.
1 45 E, lat. 52 36 N.

BEC-D'ARIEUX, or BEDARIEUX, a
town of France, in the province of He-
rault and late province of Languedoc, on
the river Obe, 20 miles N of Beziers. Lon.
3 20 E, lat. 43 39 N.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, situated
on the river Lausnice, 55 miles S of Prague.
Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 49 13 N.

BECKUM, a town of Westphalia, in
the bishopric of Munster, situated at the
source of the river Versé, 20 miles SE of
Munster. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 51 44 N.

BECBANGIL, a province of Asia, in Na-
tolia, bounded on the N by the Black Sea,
on the W by the Sea of Marmora, on the S
by Proper Natolia, and on the E by the pro-

vince of Bolli. It was anciently called Bi-
thynia. The capital is Bursa.

BEDAL, a town in the N riding of York-
shire, thro' which passes a Roman cause-
way. It is 10 miles SE of Richmond, and
220 MNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat.
54 20 N.

BEDDINGTON, a village near Croydon,
in Surry. Here is Beddington Park, the
ancient seat of the Carews, one of the
many said to have been the residence of
queen Elizabeth. The church is a Gothic
pile, with stalls in the aisles, like a
cathedral.

BEDEN, or BEDING, a village in Suffex,
13 miles W of Lewes, near a river of its
own name, which runs into the English
Channel at New Shoreham.

BEDER, a fortified city of the Deccan of
Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, once the ca-
pital of a considerable kingdom. It is 80
miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 0 E, lat.
17 0 N.

BEDFORD, a borough, and the county-
town of Bedfordshire, with a market on
Tuesday and Saturday. It is divided into
two parts by the Ouse, over which there
is a bridge with a gate at each end. It is
not large nor well built. It has five churches,
and formerly had a strong castle,
whose site is now a bowling green. It is
governed by a mayor, sends two members
to parliament, and is 27 miles E by N of
Buckingham, and 50 N by W of London.
Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 13 N.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a tract of fenny land,
in the Isle of Ely, consisting of 300,000
acres, and extending into the counties of
Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, North-
ampton, and Lincoln. After various at-
tempts to drain these fens, in the reigns
of Henry VI and Charles I, William earl
of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and com-
pleted it; and, in the reign of Charles II,
a corporation was established for the
government of this great level. In these
fens are several decoys, in which innume-
rable quantities of wild fowl are taken du-
ring the season.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in England,
bounded on the NE by Huntingdonshire,
on the E by Cambridgeshire, on the SE by
Herts, on the SW by Bucks, and on the
NW by Northamptonshire. Its utmost
length is 35 miles, and its greatest breadth
21. The air is healthy; the Ouse which
in its course receives the Ivel, divides it
into two parts. The N side of the Ouse is
fertile and woody; but the S is less so. Its
chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's
earth; its manufactures, lace, straw, hats,
baskets, and toys.

BEDNORE, or **BIDANORE**, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It was taken by general Matthews, in 1783; but retaken soon after by Tippoo Sultan. The capitulation was violated, and the general poisoned. It is 452 miles SE of Bombay, and 187 NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 14 0 N.

BEDOUINS, a modern name of the wild Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the patriarchs were formerly; their principal employment is the grazing of cattle.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a borough in Wiltshire, by prescription, which sends two members to parliament. It is five miles SW of Hungerford, and 71 W of London. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 22 N.

BEEBAH, a river of Hindoostan, in the Decan, a principal branch of the Kistna, joining it near Edghir. It rises in the mountains to the N of Poonah.

BEFORT, a small but strong town of France in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, at the foot of a mountain, 28 miles W of Basil. Lon. 6 54 E, lat. 47 36 N.

BEGIA, or **BEGGIA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 36 42 N.

BEJA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, in a fruitful plain, near a lake of the same name, 72 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 58 N.

BEJAPOUR. See **VISIAPOUR**.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, 17 miles N of Weimar. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 51 22 N.

BEINHEIM, a fort of France, in the late province of Alsace, on the Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine, six miles SW of Raffadt. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 48 50 N.

BELLA, a town of Piedmont, 32 miles N of Turin. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 45 54 N.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Tra-los-Montes and Entre-Douro-e-Minho, on the S by Portuguese Estramadura, on the E by the Spanish province of the same name, and on the W by the Atlantic.

BELCASTRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, eight miles from the sea, and 12 SW of San Severino. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 39 6 N.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in Arra-

gon, on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S of Saragossa. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 33 N.

BELCHOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles SE of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 29 W, lat. 54 20 N.

BELCLARE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 21 miles SW of Sligo. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 54 1 N.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the N side of the Tajo, a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the entrance to that city; and here all the ships that sail up the river must come to. Here they enter the kings and queens of Portugal; and here is a royal palace.

BELESTAT, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late county of Foix; remarkable for a spring, which, it is pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

BELFAST, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seated on Carrickfergus bay. It is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in Ireland. A canal was cut in 1793, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh. Lon. 5 52 W, lat. 54 46 N.

BELGARDEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 55 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 53 E, lat. 54 10 N.

BELGOROD, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated 80 miles SE of Bender.

BELGRADE, a town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. The streets where the greatest trade is carried on, are covered with wood to shelter the dealers from the sun and rain. It was taken in 1789, by marshal Laudohn, but restored at the peace of Reichenbach in 1790. It is 265 miles SE of Vienna, and 400 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 21 2 E, lat. 45 10 N.

BELGRADE, a small town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 miles N of that city. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 41 22 N.

BELGRADO, a town of Italy in Venetian Friuli, 10 miles E by S of Udino. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 43 56 N.

BELLAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limosin, seated on the Vincon, 20 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 46 10 N.

BELLEGARDE, a strong place of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees

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and late province of Roussillon, above the defile of Pertuis. It is an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. It surrendered to the Spaniards in 1793, but was retaken the next year, after an obstinate defence, and named by the French government Sud Libre. Lon. 2 56 E, lat. 42 27 N.

BELLE GARDE, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, 15 miles NE of Chalons. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 46 57 N.

BELLEISLE, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Brittany. It is a mixture of craggy rocks, and pleasant fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 47 17 N.

BELLEISLE, an island of N America, at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland, whence the straits take also the name of Belleisle. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 51 55 N.

BELLESME, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, with an ancient castle, 75 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 48 23 N.

BELLEY, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, near the Rhone, 12 miles N of Chamberry, and 250 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 47 N.

BELLINGHAM, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles NNW of Hexham and 294 of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 10 N.

BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. It is seated on the Tesino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 46 6 N.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, lying between Friuli, Cadore, Feltrino, the bishopric of Treviso, and Tirol. It has iron mines. Belluno is the only place of note.

BELLUNO, a town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and formerly a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 miles NE of Feltri. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 43 13 N.

BELMONTE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the coast of the Tuscan Sea, 10 miles W of Cosenza. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 39 20 N.

BELT, GREAT, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. It is

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not so commodious, nor so much frequented as the Sound. In 1658, it was frozen over so hard, that Charles XII. marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

BELT, LITTLE, a strait to the W of the Great Belt, between Funen and N Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German Ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

BELTZ, or BELZO, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 30 miles N of Lemburg. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 50 20 N.

BELVEDERE, a town of Greece, capital of a province of the same name, in the Morea. This province lies on the W coast, and is the most fertile in all the Morea. The town is delightfully situated, 17 miles NE of Chirenza. It is subject to the Turks: and the raisins, called Belvederes, come from this place. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

BELVOIR CASTLE, in Lincolnshire, four miles W of Grantham, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland, supposed to have been a Roman station, as many of their antiquities have been dug up here. Its foundation was laid soon after the Norman conquest.

BENARES, a district of Hindoostan Proper, between Bahar and Oude; containing the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour. It was ceded to the English in 1775, and produces a clear annual revenue of 380,000l.

BENARES, a populous city, capital of the district of the same name, in Hindoostan. It is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, than on any other account; and is built on the N side of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the banks very high. Several Hindoo temples embellish the banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mahometan mosque, built by the emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple, to make room for it; and round the city are many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mahometan intolerance. Notwithstanding this, the same manners and customs still prevail among these people, as at the most remote period that can be traced in history; and in no instance of religious or civil life have

they admitted any innovations from foreigners. Benares is 425 miles SE of Delhi, and 400 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

BENAVARRI, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 17 miles N of Lerida. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 42 11 N.

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in Leon. It is seated on the river Ela, 23 miles SE of Astorga. Lon. 57 W, lat. 42 4 N.

BENBECULA, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between N and S Uist. See BARA.

BENCOLEN, a fort and town on the SW of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are several volcanos in the island. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102 5 E, lat. 3 49 S.

BENDERMASSSEN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 114 40 E, lat. 2 40 S.

BENDER, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the river Dniester, 100 miles NW of Belgorod. It was the residence of Charles XII, of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa. It was taken by the Russians in 1789, but restored by the treaty of Yassa in 1790. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 46 58 N.

BENEDETTO, ST. a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 44 44 N.

BENESOUF, a town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax; seated on the W shore of the Nile, 50 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 10 E, lat. 29 10 N.

BENEVENTO, a city of Naples, agreeably situated in Principato Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterward pope Benedict XIII, was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is subject to the pope, and seated near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 35 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 41 6 N.

BENFELD, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. Its fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia. It is situated on the river Ill, 12 miles SW of Strasburgh. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 24 N.

BENGAL, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Orassa, and Bahar, on the N by Bootan on the E by Affam and Meckley, and on the S by the bay of Bengal. Its greatest extent from

W to E is about 720 miles, and from N to S above 300. The country consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. It is sometimes subject to such extremes of heat as render it fatal to Europeans. The great cause of the unhealthiness of Bengal, however, is owing to the inundations of the Ganges and Burrampooter, by which such quantities of putrescible matters are brought down as infect the air with the most malignant vapours when the waters retire. By the latter end of July, all the lower parts of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Burrampooter, are overflowed, and present a surface of water more than 100 miles wide. This vast collection of fluid however, is owing in a great measure to the rains which fall on the low country itself; for the lands in the neighbourhood are overflowed some time before the bed of the river is filled. As some of the lands in Bengal would receive damage from such a copious inundation, they must for this reason be guarded by strong dykes to resist the waters, and admit only a certain quantity. One particular branch of the Ganges is conducted for 70 miles between dykes: and when full, the passengers look down upon the adjacent country as from an eminence. Its principal products are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civit. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765, to the English & India Company. Its annual revenue, including that of Benares is near 3,500,000 and its population is 11,000,000. Calcutta is the capital.

BENGUELA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Angola, on the S by Mataman, on the E by the river Rimba, and on the W by the Atlantic. Its coast begins at Cape Ledo on the N, and extends to Cape Negro on the S, that is, from lat. 9 20 to 16 30 S. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans. The men wear skins about their waists, and beads round their necks; and are armed with darts headed with iron, and with bows and arrows. The women wear a heavy collar of copper round their neck, a kind of cloth, made of the bark of a tree, round their waist, and copper rings on their legs.

BENGUELA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, where the Portuguese

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have a fort. It lies to the N of the bay of Benguela. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 10 30 S.

BENIN, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the W by Dahomy and the Atlantic, on the N by Biafara, on the E by parts unknown, and on the S by Loango. It begins in 1° S lat. and extends to about 9° N lat. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but is very low and marshy; this renders it very unhealthy; there are here a great number of wild beasts, such as elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, &c. The dress of the natives is neat. The rich wear white calico or cotton petticoats, but the upper part of the body is commonly naked. The people are skilful in making various sorts of dyes; and they manufacture and export cotton cloths. With respect to food, they prefer the flesh of dogs and cats to that of any other animal. Polygamy is allowed among them, and the number of their wives is limited by the state of their circumstances only. Though jealous of each other, they are not so of the Europeans, and they think it impossible that the taste of the women can be so depraved as to grant any liberties to a white man. Their religion is paganism.

BENIN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Africa, formerly a very closely built and populous city. In the streets which are long and broad, are many shops filled with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities of the country. The women keep the streets clean. The king's palace makes great part of the town; and its great extent excepted, there is nothing worth taking notice of, being only a confused heap of buildings, made with boards or clay, without regularity or neatness. The houses are large, with clay walls, and at a distance from each other. They are covered with reeds, straw and leaves. Benin is situate on the river Benin or Formosa. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 7 30 N.

BENNEVIS, a mountain in Inverness-shire, near Fort William. It is esteemed the highest in Britain, rising more than 4300 feet above the level of the sea, its pointed summit capped with snow.

BENNINGTON, the principal town of the state of Vermont, in New England, near the foot of the Green Mountain. Its public buildings are a church, a courthouse, and a jail; but the assembly commonly hold the sessions at Windsor. It has many elegant houses, and is a flourishing town. Near the center of it is Mount Anthony, which rises very high, in the form of a sugar loaf. It is 30

miles E by N of Albany. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 43 0 N.

BENSHEIM, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, on a rivulet, 10 miles NE of Worms. Lon. 8 41 E; lat. 49 36 N.

BENTHEIM, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Vecht, 32 miles NW of Munster. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 52 23 N.

BENTIVOGLIO, a town and castle of Italy in the Bolognese, 10 miles NE of Bologna. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 44 37 N.

BERAR, a soubah of the Decan of Hindoostan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N, Orissa on the E, Golconda on the S, and Candéish and Dowlatabad on the W. Less is known of the interior parts of Berar, than of most of the other countries in Hindoostan. That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Orissa, is that of a forest, thinly set with villages and towns. Its capital is Nagpour.

BERAUM, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, 11 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 50 3 N.

BERBICE, a Dutch settlement, on a river of the same name, in Guiana, two leagues W of Paramaribo. It was taken by the English fleet in May, 1796.

BERCHTOLSGABEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt; and is seated on the river Aa, 10 miles SW of Salzburg. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 47 30 N.

BERDOA, a town of Persia, in Erivan, seated in a very fruitful plain, 10 miles W of the river Kur, and 62 S by E of Gangea. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 41 0 N.

BERRALSTON, a borough of Devonshire, that sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is 10 miles N of Plymouth, and 211 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 28 N.

BEREILLY, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Rohilla. It lies between Lucknow and Delhi, 120 miles from each. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

BERE-REGIS, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a small place, seated on the Bere, 12 miles E by N of Dorchester, and 113 SW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 50 44 N.

BERG, a duchy of Westphalia, very mountainous and woody. Dusseldorp is the capital.

BERGAMO, a province of Italy in the territory of Venice, bounded by Brescia, the Valteline, and the Milanese. Toward

the N it is mountainous and rocky ; but about the capital, Bergamo, it is very fertile. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy.

BERGAMO, an ancient town of Italy, capital of Bergamo, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see, famous for its sewing silk. It is 30 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 45 46 N.

BERGARAC, a trading town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 45 0 N.

BERGAS, a town of Rumania, and the see of a Greek archbishop. It seated on the river Larissa, 40 miles SE of Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41 14 N.

BERGEN, an ancient seaport of Norway. It is the see of a bishop, and has a strong castle. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish ; and is 350 miles N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 60 11 N.

BERGEN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of the isle of Rugen, 12 miles NE of Stralsund. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, about a mile and a half from the Scheldt, with which it communicates by a canal : it has several times been besieged to no purpose ; but was taken by the French in 1747, by treachery. It was likewise taken by the French in 1793. It is 15 miles N of Antwerp, and 22 SW of Breda. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 51 27 N.

BERGUES, **ST. VINOX**, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late county of Flanders, seated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 50 57 N.

BERKELEY, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, it is governed by a mayor ; and in the church are some elegant monuments of the Berkeleys. Here is an ancient castle on a rising ground, commanding a delightful view of the country and the Severn. In the civil wars it suffered considerably, as it did a few years ago by an accidental fire. The room in which Edward II, was imprisoned is still to be seen. It is seated on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 miles SW of Gloucester, and 113 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 45 N.

BERKHAMSTEAD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday. It was anciently a Roman town ; and Roman coins have been often dug up here. On the N side are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 697, a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws published. Here William the Conqueror swore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Henry II kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges, and James I, whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation ; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. Here are two hospitals, a handsome Gothic church, and a free-school. It is 26 miles NW of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 51 46 N.

BERKS, or **BERKSHIRE**, an inland county of England, bounded on the E by Surry, on the S by Hants, on the W by Wilts, and on the N by Oxfordshire and Bucks. From E to W it extends above 50 miles, and from N to S it is 25 miles in the widest, though not more than six in the narrowest part. It lies in the diocese of Salisbury ; contains 20 hundreds, 12 market-towns, and 140 parishes ; and sends nine members to parliament. The air is healthy, even in the vales. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor Forest and its appendages : the W and middle parts produce great plenty of wheat and barley. Reading is the capital.

BERKS, a county of Pennsylvania, 67 miles long and 29 broad. The inhabitants in 1790, were 30,177. Reading is the capital.

BERLIN, a considerable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. This city is one of the largest, best built, and best governed of any in Germany. The streets are large, clean, elegant, and some of them very long and well paved. There are also several large and beautiful squares, with pleasant walks. It is surrounded with handsome gardens, which produce excellent fruit. Berlin is divided into five parts without including the suburbs. The royal street is one of the longest and most frequented in the city. It is crossed by five others which are large and fine. On the new bridge over the Spree is an equestrian statue of William the Great, which is esteemed an exquisite piece of workmanship. After this bridge is past, the king's palace appears, which is a grand and superb edifice ; it is four stories high, and the apartments are ex-

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remely magnificent. No palace in Europe has such a great quantity of silver-tables, lustres, branched candlesticks, &c. The opera-house is an elegant modern edifice. The front has a noble portico supported by Corinthian columns, and a pediment adorned with basso relievos and statues. The columns which support the roof throw the whole into a grand saloon. The arsenal consists of four grand buildings, that form a court in the middle, like a college; each front has three large porticos. There are other things worthy of observation, such as the cabinet of medals, and of the antiquities belonging to the king; and the royal library which has many scarce books and manuscripts. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder, on the E, and another thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean; and is seated on the Spree, 42 miles NW of Frankfort on the Oder, and 300 N by W of Vienna. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 52 32 N.

BERMUDA, SOMERS, or SUMMER ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded by rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 miles E of Carolina, and are inhabited by the English. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Somers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since. It is universally agreed that the nature of these islands has undergone a surprising alteration to the worse since they were discovered; the air being much more inclement, and the soil much more barren than formerly. The town of St. George, on St. George's Island, is the capital. Lon. 63 28 W, lat. 32 35 N.

BERN, the largest of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is divided into two principal parts called the German and Roman; but the last is most commonly called the Pays de Vaud. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capital.

BERN, the capital of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar. The houses are mostly built of white free-stone, and in the principal streets have piazzas or arches under them, for the convenience of walking in wet weather. Cri-

minals, with iron collars round their necks, are employed in removing rubbish from the streets and public walks. The public buildings are magnificent. In 1799 Bern was, together with the rest of Switzerland, obliged to surrender to the French. Bern is 70 miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, 75 miles W of Prague. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 50 0 N.

BERNARD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, five miles from Berlin, famous for its excellent beer.

BERNARD, GREAT ST. a mountain of Switzerland, between Vallais and Val-d'Aousta, at the source of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days, without any distinction of religion.

BERNAV, a trading town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 49 6 N.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sara, 22 miles SW of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 51 51 N.

BERNCASTEL, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the Moselle, near Trarbach.

BERRY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by the Orleanois and Blaisois, on the E by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, on the S by the Bourbonnois and Marche, and on the W by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It is now included in the departments of Cher and Indre.

BERSELLA, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, 10 miles NE of Parma. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 44 45 N.

BERSUIRE, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevrès and late province of Poitou, 12 miles SW of Thouars. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 46 52 N.

BERTINERO, a town of Italy in Romagna, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 50 miles NE of Florence. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 44 18 N.

BERTRAND, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, 43 miles S of Auch. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 42 56 N.

BERYIF, a seaport and borough
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the county of Kincardine, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 25 miles SW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2° 0' W, lat. 56° 40' N.

BERWICK, a town, and county of itself, on the borders of England and Scotland, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and was once a strong fortress, of great importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations. It is still fortified, and has a ditch on the N and E; on the S and W it has high walls, regularly fortified and planted with cannon, to which the river serves as a moat. It had a strong castle now in ruins. It is large and populous, has a good trade in corn and salmon, and is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge of 15 arches. It sends two members to parliament, and is 147 miles N of York, 51 SE of Edinburgh, and 336 N by W of London. Lon. 1° 46' W, lat. 55° 45' N.

BERWICK-NORTH, a borough in the county of East Lothian on the frith of Forth, 30 miles NW of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2° 33' W, lat. 56° 5' N.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Mers; bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by the Tweed, on the S by Roxburghshire, on the W by Edinburghshire, and on the NW by Haddingtonshire. It abounds with corn and grass, and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The SE angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a district only eight miles in compass, governed by English laws, and accounted part of an English county. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leather, Blackadder, Whiteadder, and Eye.

BERWYN HILLS, lofty hills at the NE angle of Merionethshire, beneath which spreads the fine vale, in which flows the infant river Dee.

BESANCON, an ancient and populous city of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte'. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches both sides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninsula. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities are still to be seen. The streets are wide and handsome, and the houses are well built with free-stone. It is 52 miles E of Dijon, and 208 SE of Paris. Lon. 62° E, lat. 47° 13' N.

BESSARABIA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dniester, along whose banks the Tartar inhabitants rove and maintain themselves by their cattle, by husbandry, and by rob-

bery. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mare's milk. Bender is the capital.

BESTRICIA, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold mines near it, 85 miles NW of Hermannstadt, and 90 E of Tockay. Lon. 23° 45' E, lat. 47° 30' N.

BETANZOS, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles S of Ferrol. Lon. 7° 55' W, lat. 43° 12' N.

BETELFAGUI, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for the vast quantity of coffee bought and sold here to the Europeans. It is 25 miles E of the Red Sea. Lon. 44° 30' E, lat. 15° 40' N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Palestine, famous for the birth of CHRIST. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E to W and has a delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a church, yet entire, erected by the famous Helena, in the form of a cross: also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; as also another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third of the Holy Innocents. A few poor Greeks reside here. It is six miles S of Jerusalem. Lon. 35° 25' E, lat. 31° 50' N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles N of Louvain. Lon. 4° 49' E, lat. 50° 55' N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of N America, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh, a branch of the Delaware. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakes (a fine creek, affording trout and other fish) has a very pleasant and healthy situation, and is frequently visited in summer, by the gentry from different parts. It is 53 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 75° 8' W, lat. 40° 37' N.

BETHUNE, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late county of Artois, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 20 miles E of St. Omer and 120 N of Paris. Lon. 2° 35' E, lat. 50° 45' N.

BETLEY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles NNW of Stafford and 156 of London. Lon. 2° 10' W, lat. 53° 5' N.

BETLIS, a town of Asia, in Kurdistan, situate on a steep rock, on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to its own bey, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E of Diarbekar. Lon. 42° 50' E, lat. 37° 30' N.

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Guelderland, 40 miles long and 10 broad, containing, in that space, eight cities and several hundred villages. It is formed by the bifurcation of the Rhine above Nimueguen, and by the union of its streams, under different appellations, near Worcum. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands. In this morass (as it then was) the ancestors of the present race first settled, when, they emigrated from Germany; and it was principally hence that the Dutch spread themselves over the different provinces.

BEVECUM, a town of Austrian Brabant, 17 miles S of Louvain. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 36 N.

BEVELAND, N and S, two islands of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between the E and W branches of the Scheld.

BEVERGERN, a town of Westphalia, 22 miles from Munster.

BEVERLEY, a borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and two churches, beside the minster. It is seated on the river Hull, nine miles N of Hull and 182 of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Beve and Weser, 22 miles E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 46 N.

BEWCASTLE, a village in Cumberland, on the Leven, said to have been built about the time of the Norman conquest. The church is in ruins; and in the churchyard is an ancient cross, with several sculptures, on which are illegible inscriptions.

BESWDLEY, a borough of Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday. It sends one member to parliament, and is seated on the Severn, 14 miles N of Worcester, and 128 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 20 N.

BEWLEY, or BEAULIEU, a river which rises in the N of Invernesshire, and flowing along the S border of Ross-shire, forms the fine estuary on which stand Inverness and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the frith of Murray.

BEZIERS, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. The remains of a circus, and some inscriptions, bespeak its ancient grandeur; and it has an academy of sciences and two hospitals. The inhabitants are computed at 17,000. It is seated near the Royal Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, 12 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 41 0 N.

BEX, a village of Switzerland, in the

canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice, remarkable for its delightful situation, and the salt works near it, the largest of which is entered by a passage cut out of the solid rock. Travellers, who have the curiosity to explore these gloomy abodes, are furnished with lighted torches, and dressed in a coarse habit, to defend them from the drippings that fall from the roof and sides of the passage.

BIAFAR, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Negroland, situated to the E of Benin, on the river Los-Camara. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 6 10 N.

BIANA, a town of Hindoostan Proper, remarkable for excellent indigo, 50 miles W of Agra. Lon. 80 50 E, lat. 26 30 N.

BIBERACH, a free imperial town of Suabia. It has a manufacture of fustians, and is seated in a pleasant valley, on the Reuss, 17 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N of Presburg. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 48 31 N.

BICESTER, or BURCESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, between Oxford and Buckingham 13 miles N of the former and 57 W by N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 54 N.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Basques, seated on the river Bidouse, 12 miles E of Bayonne. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 43 31 N.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, which has its source in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biscay between Andaye and Fontarabia.

BIDDEFORD, a seaport and town corporate in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Torridge, over which is a stone bridge of 24 arches. It is a well inhabited trading place 16 miles S by W of Ilfracombe, and 203 W of London. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 51 10 N.

BIEEZ, a town of Poland, in Cracowia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol; seated on the Weseloke, 50 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 49 50 N.

BIELLA, a town of Piedmont, capital of the Blesse, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W of Verceil. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 45 35 N.

BIELOGOROD, a strong town of Bessarabia, on lake Videno, near the Black Sea, 42 miles SW of Oczakow. Lon. 30 10 E, lat. 46 20 N.

BIELSK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the sources of the river Narzew, 100 miles NE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

BIENNE, a town of Russia, in the go-



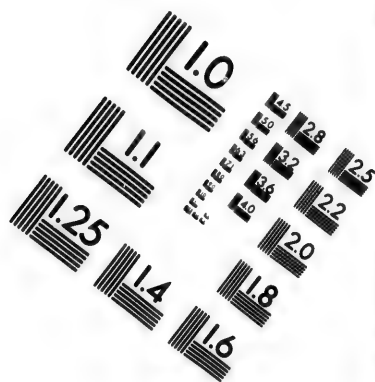
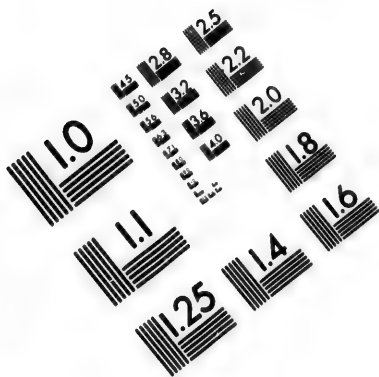
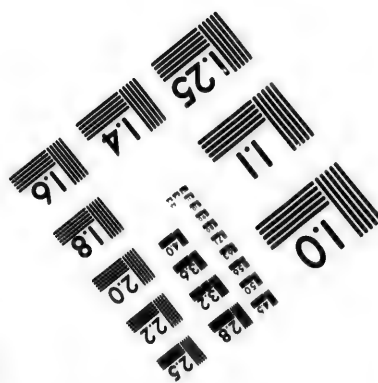
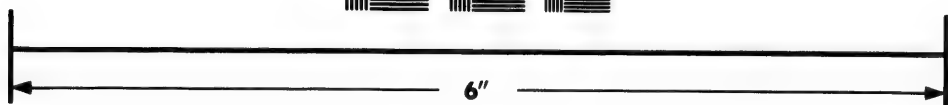
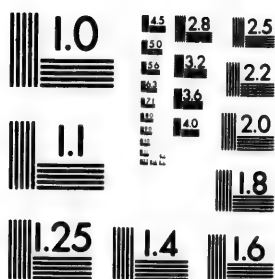


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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verament of Smolensko, 80 miles NE of Smolensko, and 170 W of Moscow. Lon. 33° E, lat. 55° 40' N.

BIENNE, a town of Swisserland, on a lake of the same name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It is 17 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7° 10' E, lat. 47° 11' N.

BIEROLLET, a town of Dutch Flanders, two miles N of Sluys. Lon. 3° 39' E, lat. 51° 21' N.

BIGGAR, a town in Lanerkshire, ten miles SE of Carnwath.

BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, one of the greatest barley markets in England. It is seated on the Ivel, over which is a neat stone bridge, 10 miles NW of Bedford, and 45 NNW of London. Lon. 0° 21' W, lat. 52° 6' N.

BIGORRE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac, on the E by Comminges, on the W by Bearn, and on the S by the Pyrenees. It is now included in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

BIHAZ, a town of Hungary in Croatia, seated on an isle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles SE of Carlstadt. Lon. 16° 32' E, lat. 44° 51' N.

BIJINAGUR. See BISNAGUR.

BIJORE, a province of Hindoostan Proper between the rivers Indus and Attock, having Cabul on the W, the Bockharian Mountains on the N, Cashmere on the E, and Peishore on the S. It is 40 miles from N to S and 30 from E to W. It is full of mountains and wilds inhabited by a savage and turbulent race.

BILBOA, a city of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good harbour. Its exports are wool, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is remarkable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is seated at the mouth of the Ibaicabal, which enters the bay of Biscay, 50 miles W of St. Sebastian, and 180 N of Madrid. Lon. 3° 10' W, lat. 43° 33' N.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has one large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is seated on the river Breton. The only business of the town consists in spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles SE of Bury, and 63 NE of London. Lon. 0° 55' E, lat. 52° 16' N.

BILEDULGERID, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, on the E by Tripoli, on the S by Guergula, and on the W by Tuggurt. It lies between 5 and 11° E lon. and 28 and 32° N lat.

The air is wholesome but hot, and the soil yields a great deal of barley.

BILEVELT, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the county of Ravensburg, seven miles SE of Ravensburgh. Lon. 8° 50' E, lat. 52° 10' N.

BILLERICAY, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a hill, before which opens a beautiful prospect, over a rich valley, to the Thames, nine miles SW of Chelmsford, and 23 E of London. Lon. 0° 31' E, lat. 51° 30' N.

BILLOM, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne, 15 miles SE of Clermont. Lon. 3° 28' E, lat. 45° 41' N.

BILMA, a burning desert of Africa, to the SE of Fezzan, between 21 and 25° N lat.

BILSDEN, a town in Leicestershire, 96 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0° 51' W, lat. 52° 35' N.

BILSON, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Demer, 15 miles N of Liege. Lon. 5° 29' E, lat. 50° 50' N.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama islands, near the Channel of Bahama, eight miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is very woody, and difficult of access on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lon. 79° 30' W, lat. 25° 0' N.

BIMLEPATAM, a seaport of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Vilagapatam. Lon. 83° 5' E, lat. 18° 0' N.

BINAROS, a small town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine; seated near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S of Tortosa. Lon. 0° 35' E, lat. 40° 33' N.

BINBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is 30 miles NE of Lincoln, and 161 N of London. Lon. 0° 05' E, lat. 53° 30' N.

BINCH, a little fortified town of Austrian Hainault, nine miles E of Mons. Lon. 4° 15' E, lat. 50° 24' N.

BINCHESTER, a village on the river Were, near Durham. Several inscriptions and monuments, shew it to have been the Roman Vinovium; many Roman coins are dug up here, which are called Binchester Pennies; and two altars have been discovered from which it appears that the 20th legion was stationed in this place.

BINCAZA, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W of Derna. Lon. 19° 10' E, lat. 32° 20' N.

BINFIELD, a village in Berkshire, in

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Africa, in the
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Berkshire, in

Windfor forest, three miles N by E of
Okingham. Binfield was the scene of
Pope's youthful days, and here he wrote
his Windfor Forest.

BINGEN, an ancient town of Germany,
in the archbishopric of Mentz, seated at
the place where the river Nahe falls into
the Rhine, with a stone bridge over the
former. It is 15 miles W by S of Mentz.
Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 49 49 N.

BINGHAM, a town in Nottinghamshire,
with a small market on Thursday, nine
miles E of Nottingham, and 120 N by W
of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 58 N.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Finland, in
Sweden near the mouth of the Kunc, in
the gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N of Abo.
Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

BIR, or BEER, a town of Diarbeck in
Turkey in Asia, with a castle, where the
governor resides. It stands on the E bank
of the Euphrates, near a high mountain,
in a fruitful country. It is 50 miles NE
of Aleppo.

BIRKENFELD, a town of Germany,
capital of a county of the same name, in
the circle of the Upper Rhine. It surren-
dered to the French in 1794, and is
seated near the river Nahe, 22 miles SE of
Treves. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BIRMINGHAM, a large town in War-
wickshire, with a market on Thursday. It
is no corporation, and therefore free for
any person to settle there; which has con-
tributed greatly not only to the increase
of buildings, but also of the trade, which
is the most flourishing of any in England
for all sorts of iron work besides many
other curious manufactures. The town
stands on the side of a hill, nearly in the
form of a half-moon. The lower part is
filled with workshops and warehouses, and
consists chiefly of old buildings. The up-
per part contains a number of new and re-
gular streets, and a handsome square, ele-
gantly built. It has two churches; one
in the lower part of the town, which is
an ancient building, with a lofty spire;
the other, a grand modern structure hav-
ing a square stone tower, with a cupola,
and turret above it; it has also two
chapels and several meeting-houses. It
had an elegant theatre, which was burnt
in 1792. Birmingham has been long fa-
mous for its hardware manufactures; but
of late years, by great additions to its
trade from a vast variety of articles, such
as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods,
japanned and paper ware, &c. it has be-
come more populous than any of the mo-
dern trading towns in England. They
export their goods in great quantities to

foreign countries, where, in point of cheap-
ness and elegance, they are unrivalled.
It is plentifully supplied with coal by
means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it
has a communication with the Great
Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by
a branch passing by Wolverhampton.
The improved steam engines, made here
by Bolton and Watt, deserve to rank high
among the productions of human inge-
nuity: their application to various me-
chanical purposes, and particularly to the
draining of mines, places them among
the most valuable inventions of the age.
Birmingham is 17 miles NW of Coventry
and 116 of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat.
52 30 N.

BIRVIESCA, a town of Spain, in Old-
Castile, 15 miles N of Burgos. Lon. 3 30
W, lat. 42 35 N.

BIRZA, a town of Poland, in the pro-
vince of Samogitia, 42 miles SE of Mittau.
Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 56 12 N.

BISACCIA, a small handsome town of
Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a
bishop's see, 15 miles NE of Conza. Lon.
15 40 E, lat. 41 3 N.

BISCAY, a province of Spain bounded
on the N by the bay of Biscay, on the
S by Old Castile, on the W by the Asturias,
and on the E by Upper Navarre. It
contains three divisions; Biscay Proper,
Guipuscoa, and Alava. It is 27 miles
in both length and breadth, and produces
apples, oranges, and citrons; it has also
wood for building ships, and mines of
iron and lead. The Biscayers are the best
seamen of Spain. Their language is ac-
counted aboriginal, and is unmixed with
either French, Latin or Spanish. Bilboa
is the capital.

BISCAY, BAY OF, an extensive bay of
the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in
lon. 7 35 W, lat. 43 48 N, and the isle of
Ushant, in lon. 5 0 W, lat. 48 30 N.

BISCAY, NEW, a province of N Ame-
rica, in Mexico, noted for its silver-mines.

BISCHOFISM, a town of Germany,
in the archbishopric of Mentz, on the river
Tauber, two miles W of Wurtzburg.
Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 49 40 N.

BISCHOF'S ZELL, a town of Switzer-
land, in Thurgau, with a castle. The
inhabitants were independent, and go-
vernment by a supreme council. But their
government has been since overturned by
the French. It is seated at the confluence
of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S of
Constance. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 47 27 N.

BISCHWEILLEN, a fortress of France,
in the department of Upper Rhine and
late province of Alsace, five miles W of

the Rhine. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 40 N.

BISEGLIA, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, near the gulf of Venice, six miles E of Trani. Lon. 16 45 E, lat. 41 28 N.

BISERTA, a seaport of Tunis, in Africa, near the place where Utica once stood, 37 miles NW of Tunis. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 37 10 N.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, dangerous rocks on the coast of Pembrokehire, near St. David's. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 57 N.

BISHOPS-AUCKLAND. See **AUCKLAND**.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated near the river Clun, eight miles E of Montgomery, and 152 WNW of London. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 52 22 N.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD. See **STORTFORD**.

BISIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria with a strong fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Boccona, 18 miles N of Cosenza, and 133 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 38 N.

BISLEY, a village in Surry, noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well. It is three miles N of Woking.

BISNAGUR, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Myfore, seated on the river Tungehadra. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narfinga, and when visited by Cesar Frederic in 1567, was a large city. It is 140 miles E by S of Goa. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

BISSAGOS, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, 200 miles SE of the river Gambia, in 11° N lat.

BISSAA, an island in the coast of Africa a few leagues to the SE of the river Gambia. The island is about 35 or 40 miles in circumference. So rich is the soil of Bissaa, that wheat and maize spring up to the size of Indian corn. The cattle also are of an extraordinary size and seem to keep pace with the luxuriant growth of the corn.

BISTRICZ, a town of Transylvania, on a river the same name 142 miles NE of Colofwar. Lon. 25 3 E, lat. 47 33 N.

BITCHE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Schwelb, 30 miles N by W of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 49 5 N.

BITETO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, 11 miles SSW of Bari. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 41 0 N.

BITONIO, an episcopal town of Naples in Terra di Bari, 10 miles WSW of Bari, and 117 E by N of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 41 6 N.

BLACKBANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seven miles S of Armagh. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 54 20 N.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It carries on a vast trade in calicoes for printing, and is seated near the Derwent, 203 miles NNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 53 42 N.

BLACK FOREST, a forest of Germany, in the W of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

BLACKHEATH, an elevated plain, five miles SE of London, commanding beautiful prospects, and adorned with handsome villas.

BLACKPOOL, a village in Lancashire, much resorted to for seabathing.

BLACK SEA, the ancient Euxine, bounded on the N by Tartary Taurica, and the sea of Asoph; on the E by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S by Natolia; and on the W by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessababia. It lies between 33 and 44° E lon. and 42 and 46° N lat.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, running through the counties of Cork and Waterford into Youghall Bay.

BLACKWATER, a river in Essex, which rises in the NW of the county, is joined by the Chelmer at Malden, and enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater Bay.

BLAIR ATHOL, a village in Perthshire, in an angle formed by the rivers Tilt and Garry. Close by it is Blair Castle, a castle belonging to the duke of Athol; and in its vicinity are many romantic waterfalls. Blair Athol is 28 miles NW of Perth.

BLAISOLS, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Loir and Cher.

BLAMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on the little river Vezouze, 12 miles S of Luneville. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

BLANC, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, seated on the river Creuse, 35 miles E of Poitiers. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 46 38 N.

BLANCA, an uninhabited island in America N of Margareta, near Terra Firma. Lon. 64 30 W, lat. 11 50 N.

BLANCO, a cape of S America, in Patagonia. Lon. 64 42 W, lat. 47 20 S.

BLANCO a cape of Peru, on the South Sea, 120 miles SW of Guaiquil. Lon. 83° 0' W, lat. 2° 45' S.

BLANCO, a cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N of the river Senegal. Lon. 17° 10' W, lat. 20° 55' N.

BLANDFORD, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. In 1731, the town was nearly burnt down; but rose from its ruins more beautiful than before. It has the greatest manufacture of shirt buttons, in England. It is pleasantly seated on the river Stour, near the Downs, 18 miles NE of Dorchester, and 104 W by S of London. Lon. 2° 14' W, lat. 50° 53' N.

BLANES, a seaport of Catalonia, in Spain near the river Tordera, 20 miles S of Gironne. Lon. 2° 50' E, lat. 41° 40' N.

BLANKENBERG, a town and fort of the Austrian Netherlands, situate on the German Ocean, eight miles NE of Ostend. Lon. 3° 4' E, lat. 51° 22' N.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Burg, 12 miles E of Bonn. Lon. 7° 30' E, lat. 50° 42' N.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele. It is 45 miles SE of Wolfenbüttele. Lon. 11° 10' E, lat. 51° 50' N.

BLAREGNIES. See MALPLAQUET.

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 11 miles W of Ulm. Lon. 9° 55' E, lat. 48° 22' N.

BLAYE, an ancient town of Guienne in France, in the department of Gironde, with a strong castle; it is seated on the Gironde, which is here 3800 yards wide. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbour is much frequented, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 35' W, lat. 45° 7' N.

BLECHINGLY, a borough in Surry, by prescription, that sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a hill, which commands extensive prospects, 20 miles S of London. Lon. 0° 0', lat. 51° 15' N.

BLenheim, a village in Suabia, memorable for the victory gained over the French, August 2, 1704, by the duke of Marlborough. It is seated on the Danube, three miles NE of Hochstet, and 27 NE of Ulm. Lon. 10° 35' E, lat. 48° 40' N.

BLenheim, House, near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, a noble palace, built in honour of the duke of Marlborough, at the expence of the nation, in commemoration of his victory at Blenheim.

BLOCKZYL, a town of the United Pro-

vinces, in Overijssel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuider Zee, where there is a good harbour, eight miles NE of Steenwick. Lon. 5° 39' E, lat. 52° 44' N.

BLOIS, an ancient commercial city of France, lately the capital of Blaisois, now included in the department of Loir and Cher. It is seated on the banks of the river Loire, partly on a plain, partly on an eminence, in the midst of one of the most agreeable countries in France. The castle is the ornament of this city. The most remarkable thing in this castle is a fine long gallery; adorned with many curious and uncommon pieces; it is in the midst of two gardens one of which is full of fruit-trees; and the other of parterres, fountains, cascades, and marble statues brought from Italy. The town-house is a tolerable building, and stands on a street, which terminates on the quay, where is a public walk, that has a fine prospect on the Loire, over which there is a handsome bridge. The country about Blois produces corn, wine, cattle, and game of every kind, and the waters a great quantity of fish. It is seated on the Loire, 47 miles W of Tours, and 100 SW of Paris. Lon. 1° 25' E, lat. 47° 35' N.

BLONEIZ, a town of Poland, in the province of Warovia, 20 miles W of Warlaw. Lon. 20° 35' E, lat. 52° 10' N.

BLYTH, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 23 miles NNW of Newark, and 146 N by W of London. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 53° 22' N.

BOBENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle three miles SE of Francfort on the Main, and seated on the river Gersbrentz.

BOBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the Trebia, 25 miles SE of Pavia. Lon. 9° 12' E, lat. 44° 45' N.

BOBIO, the largest river of Chili, in S America. It has its source in the Andes, and falls into the sea in 47° S lat.

BOCAT, a valley of Syria, in Asia, in which are the famous ruins of Balbec.

BOCCA-CHICA, the entrance into the harbour of Carthage, in S America. It is defended by several forts, which were all taken by the English in 1741.

BOCCA-DEL-DRAGO, a strait, between the island of Trinidad and Andalusia in Terra Firma, in S America.

BOCHETTA, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the highest mountain is a pass, which will hardly admit three men to go abreast: this pass is, properly, the Bo-

Bietta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Austrians.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Westphalia, in the diocese of Munster, 20 miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

BOCCING, a large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. It has a great manufacture of baize, and is 41 miles NE of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 56 N.

BODMIN, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 32 miles NE of Falmouth, and 234 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 32 N.

BODON, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see; seated on the river Danube, 26 miles W of Viden. Lon. 23 54 E, lat. 44 10 N.

BODROCH, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 19 52 E, lat. 45 35 N.

BOESCHOT, a town in the province of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles NE of Mechlin. Lon. 4 42 E, lat. 51 8 N.

BOG, a river of Poland, which runs SW through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Ocza-kow and the river Dnieper.

BODLIO, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 25 miles NW of Nice. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 44 2 N.

BOGOTO, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S America, near which are gold mines. Lon. 73 53 W, lat. 4 0 N.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Misnia and Lusatia, on the E by Silesia and Moravia, on the S by Austria, and on the W by Bavaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver, and, in some places, they find diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman catholic religion is the principal; tho' there are many protestants. The chief rivers are the Muldau, Elbe, and Oder. Their language is Slavonian, with a mixture of German. It is subject to the house of Austria. The capital town is Prague.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Islands, to the N of Mindanao. Lon. 122 5 E, lat. 10 0 N.

BOJADOR, a cape of Africa, in Negroland, discovered by the Portuguese in 1412, and doubled by them in 1433. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

BOIANO, an episcopal town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Appen-

nines, near the river Tiferno, 45 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 41 30 N.

BOITNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of saffron about it. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a large well fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the Dommel and Aa, situate among morasses, 22 miles E by N of Breda, 45 NE of Antwerp, and 45 SSE of Amsterdam. It is the capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the Dutch in 1629, and by the French in 1794. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51 40 N.

BOKHARA, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of Bokharia. In 1219 it was besieged by Jenghiz Khan, taken and destroyed, but was by his orders rebuilt, and is now large and populous. It is seated on a rising ground, with a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houses are low, built mostly of mud; but the caravansaries and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places which have been stately buildings, are now mostly in ruins. Here is also a stately building for the education of the priests. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; tho' they are frequently deprived of all their properties by the khan or his attendants at pleasure. It is 138 miles W by S of Samarcand. Lon. 65 50 E, lat. 39 15 N.

BOKHARIA, **BOCHARIA**, or **BUCHARIA** a general name for all that vast track of land lying between Karazm, and the sandy desert bordering on China. It is divided into Great and Little Bukharia. Great Bukharia is situated between 34 and 46° N lat. and 76 and 92° E lon. It is bounded on the N by the river Sir; on the E by the kingdom of Kashgar, on the S by Persia and the peninsula within the Ganges, and on the W by the country of Karazm. It is an exceeding rich and fertile country; the mountains abound with the richest mines; the valleys are of an astonishing fertility; the fields are covered with grass the height of a man, and the rivers abound with excellent fish. Little Bukharia is sufficiently populous and fertile; but the great elevation of its land, joined to the height of the mountains which bound it in several parts, renders it much colder than from its situation might be expected. It contains rich mines of gold and silver.

BOLABOLA, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, four leagues, NW of Otaha. Lon. 151 52 W, lat. 16 32 S.

BOLCHEREJK, a town of Kamtschatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 22 miles from its

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of Kamtschatka,
2 miles from its

mouth, in the sea of Okotsk. Lon. 136
37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

BOLESŁAW, or BUNTZLAU, a town of
Silesia, on the Bobar 17 miles NE of
Lignitz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 51 12 N.

BOLINGBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire,
with a market on Tuesday, seated at the
source of a river, which falls into the With-
am. It is 29 miles E of Lincoln, and 131
N by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat.
53 12 N.

BOLISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles
NE of Prague. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 50 25 N.

BOLKWOITZ, a town of Silesia, 12 miles
S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 29 E, lat. 51 58 N.

BOLOGNA, an ancient city of Italy,
capital of the Bolognese, with an arch-
bishop's see, and a university. It lies at the
foot of the Appennine mountains, in a fruit-
ful plain and salubrious air. The river
Saronia runs near its walls, and the Reno,
which turns 400 mills for the silk works,
thro' the city. There are a great num-
ber of palaces, particularly the Palazzo
Publico, in which the cardinal legate, or
viceroy of the pope, resides. In the area
before this palace, is a noble marble foun-
tain, the principal figure of which, a Nep-
tune in bronze, eleven feet high, the work-
manship of Giovanni di Bologna, is high-
ly esteemed. The anatomical theatre, be-
sides its museum, is adorned with statues
of celebrated physicians. The church of
St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna;
and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew
his meridian line. There are 168 other
churches. Though the nobility are not
rich, many of their palaces are furnished
in a magnificent taste, and contain paint-
ings of great value; the palaces having
been built and ornamented when the fami-
lies of the proprietors were richer, and
when the finest works of architecture and
painting could be procured on easier terms.
The private houses are well built; and
the city contains 80,000 inhabitants.
They carry on a considerable trade in silks
and velvets, which are manufactured here
in great perfection. The surrounding
country produces immense quantities of
oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes
all Europe with sausages, macaroni,
liqueurs, essences, and even lapdogs. Bo-
logna was taken by the French in 1796, but
has since been retaken by Suwarrow. It is
seated at the foot of the Appennines, 22
miles SE of Medena, and 175 NW of
Rome. Lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

BOLOGNESE, a province of Italy, in
the territory of the church, bounded on
the N by the Ferrarese, on the W by Mo-
dèna, on the S by Tuscany, and on the E

by Romagna. It is watered by many
small rivers, which render the soil the most
fertile of any in Italy. It produces all
sorts of grain and fruits, particularly mu-
cadine grapes, which are in high esteem.
The country round Bologna seems one
continued garden. The vineyards are not
divided by hedges, but by rows of elms
and mulberry trees; the vines hanging
in festoons, from one tree to another, in a
beautiful manner. There are also mines
of alum and iron. Bologna is the capital.

BOLSENNÀ, a town of Italy, on a lake
of the same name, 45 miles N of Rome.
Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 38 N.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United
Provinces, in W Friesland, eight miles N
of Slooten. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 53 3 N.

BOLTON, a town of Lancashire, with a
market on Monday. It has been enriched
by the manufacture of fustians, counter-
panes, dimities, and mullins. It is 11
miles NW of Manchester, and 239 NNW
of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 53 33 N.

BOLZANO, a town of Germany, in the
Tirol, on the river Eisach, 27 miles N of
Trent. Lon. 11 26 E, lat. 46 35 N.

BOMAL, a town of Austrian Luxem-
burg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S of
Liege. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 58 18 N.

BOMBAY, an island of Hindoostan, one
of the three presidencies of the English E
India Company, by which their oriental
territories are governed. It is situated on
the W coast of the Deccan, seven miles in
length, and 20 in circumference. It came
to the English by the marriage of Charles
II with Catharine of Portugal. It con-
tains a strong and capacious fortress,
a large city, dockyard and marine arsenal.
The ground is barren, and good water
scarce. It was formerly counted very
unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and
other methods, the air is greatly altered
for the better. It has abundance of cocoa-
nuts, but scarce any corn or cattle. The
inhabitants are of several nations, and
very numerous. It is 150 miles S of
Surat. Lon. 72 38 E, lat. 18 58 N.

BOMENE, a seaport of the United Pro-
vinces, in Zealand, on the N shore of the
island of Schowen. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

BOMMEL, a town of the United Pro-
vinces, in the isle of Overflacke, seven
miles W of Williamstadt.

BOMMEL, a handsome town of Dutch
Guelderland, in the island of Bommel-
Waert, seated on the Waal, six miles NE
of Huissen.

BOMMEL-WAERT, an island of Dutch
Guelderland, formed by the junction of
the Waal and the Maale. It is 15 miles

long and five broad. It was taken by the French in 1794.

BONAIRE, an island of S America, near the N coast of Terra Firma, to the SE of Curacao, belonging to the Dutch. Lon. 68 18 W, lat. 12 16 N.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort of S America, in Popayan, 90 miles E of Cali. Lon. 75 18 W, lat. 3 20 N.

BONAVISTA, the most eastern of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 0 N.

BONAVISTA, a cape on the E side of the island of Newfoundland.

BONDou is bounded on the east by Bambouk; on the south-east, and south, by Tenda, and the Simbani Wilderness; on the south-west by Woolli; on the West by Fouta Torra; and on the north, by Kajaaga. The country, like that of Woolli, is very generally covered with woods, but the land is more elevated, and towards the Faleme river, rises into considerable hills. In native fertility the soil is not surpassed, (according to Mr. Park,) by any part of Africa. From the central situation of Bondou, between the Gambia and Senegal rivers, it is become a place of great resort, both for the Slatees, who generally pass through it, in going from the Coast to the interior countries; and for occasional traders, who frequently come hither from the inland countries, to purchase salt. By means of the duties, which are very heavy, the King of Bondou is well supplied with arms and ammunition; a circumstance which makes him formidable to the neighbouring states. The chief inhabitants are the Foulahs who are in general of a tawny complexion, with small features, and soft silky hair. They are naturally of a mild and gentle disposition, but the uncharitable maxims of the Koran have made them less hospitable to strangers, and more reserved in their behaviour than the Man'ngoes. They evidently consider all the Negro natives as their inferiors; and when talking of different nations, always rank themselves among the white people. Their government differs from that of the Mandingoes chiefly in this, that they are more immediately under the influence of the Mahomedan laws; for all the chief men (the king excepted) and a large majority of the inhabitants of Bondou, are Musulmen, and the authority and laws of the Prophet, are every where looked upon as sacred and decisive. In the exercise of their faith, however, they are not very intolerant towards such of their countrymen as still retain their ancient supersti-

tions. Religious persecution is not known among them, nor is it necessary; for the system of Mahomet is made to extend itself by means abundantly more efficacious. By establishing small schools in the different towns, where many of the Pagan as well as Mahomedan children are taught to read the Koran, and instructed in the tenets of the Prophet, the Mahomedan priests fix a bias on the minds, and form the character of their young disciples, which no accidents of life can ever afterwards remove or alter. Many of these little schools Mr. Park visited in his progress through the country, and observed with pleasure the great docility and submissive deportment of the children.

BONIFACIO, a seaport of Corsica, well fortified, and populous; 37 miles S of Ajaccio. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 25 N.

BONN, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, and the residence of the elector, whose gardens are magnificent and open to the public. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and has a flourishing university. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles S by E of Cologne. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 50 45 N.

BONNA, or BONA, a seaport of Africa in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V, in 1535, and is 200 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 36 2 N.

BONNESTABLE, a town of France, lately in the province of Maine, now in the department of Sarthe, 15 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 48 11 N.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It had before the French revolution a fine Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Loire, eight miles N of Chateaudun. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 48 12 N.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole. It is 20 miles S of Geneva. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 46 32 N.

BOODGE-BOODGE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles NE of Surat. Lon. 68 0 E, lat. 23 16 N.

BOOTAN; a country NE of Hindoostan Proper, between Bengal and Thibet, of which last it is a feudatory. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks back on the plain, as on an extensive ocean.

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BOFFINGEN, a free imperial town of
Suabia, on the river Egypt, four miles E
of Awlan. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 55 N.

BOPPART, a town of Germany, in the
archbishopric of Treves, at the foot of
a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles
S of Coblentz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 16
N.

BORCH, a town of the duchy of
Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 14 miles NE
of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 52 19
N.

BORCHLOEN, a town of Westphalia,
in the bishopric of Liege, 15 miles NW
of Liege. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 50 50 N.

BOREHAM, a village in Essex, three
miles NE of Chelmsford, famous for a
stately fabric, built by Henry VIII. which
tho' now ruinous, was once the most
magnificent building in this country.

BORGO, a town of Sweden, on the
gulf of Finland, 20 miles NE of Hel-
singfors. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 34 N.

BORGOFORTE, a town of Italy, in the
duchy of Mantua, on the river Po, 10
miles S of Mantua. Lon. 10 53 E, lat.
45 0 N.

BORGOSAN-DOMINO, an episcopal
town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15
miles NW of Parma. Lon. 10 6 E, lat.
44 58 N.

BORGOSAN-SEPULCHRO, an epif-
copal town of Tuscany, 40 miles E of
Florence. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 43 32 N.

BORGOSAN-VAL-DI-TARO, a small town of
Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles S
W of Parma. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 44 30 N.

BORJA, a town of Spain, in Arragon,
12 miles SE of Tarazona. Lon. 1 16 W,
lat. 42 6 N.

BORIQUEN, an island of the W Indies,
near Porto-Rico. The English settled here,
but were driven away by the Spaniards.
It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the
water good. Here is a great number of
land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island.
Lon. 66 0 W, lat. 18 0 N.

BORKELO, a strong town of the Unit-
ed Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river
Borkel, 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 6
18 E, lat. 52 11 N.

BORMIO, a town of the country of the
Grisons, capital of a county of the same
name, bounded on the S by the estate of
Venice, on the E by the territory of Auf-
tria, and on the S and W by Caddea. It
contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a
desolate appearance. The houses are of
stone plastered: a few make a tolerable
figure amid many with paper windows;

and several, like the Italian cottages, have
only wooden window shutters. It is 40
miles SE of Coire. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 46
25 N.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian Ocean,
discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, be-
fore the discovery of New Holland,
thought to be the largest in the world,
being 1800 miles in circumference. It is
seated under the equator, that line cutting
it almost thro' the middle. It is almost
of a circular figure, abounds with gold,
and the finest diamonds in the Indies are
found in its rivers, being probably washed
down from the hills by torrents. It pro-
duces likewise rice, pepper, fruits and bees-
wax, which last is used instead of money.
The beasts are oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats,
elephants, tigers and monkeys. This
island has fine rivers especially towards
the W and S. The rainy season con-
tinues for eight months in the year, and,
as during that time all the flat country
is overflowed, the air is rendered very
unhealthful, and the inhabitants are
forced to build their houses on floats
which they make fast to trees. The
houses have but one floor with parti-
tions made of cane. The people are very
swarthy and go almost naked. There are
Mahometans on the sea-coast; but the rest
are Gentoos. The E India Company had
factories here; but differences arising be-
tween them and the natives, they were
driven away or murdered. The capital,
of the same name, is large and populous, with
a good harbour, and seated on the NW
side. Lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4 55 N.

BORNHOLM, an island of the Baltic
Sea, 20 miles SE of Schonen in Sweden.
Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 54 55 N.

BORNOU, an extensive country in Afri-
ca, bounded on the NW by Fezzan, on
the N by the desert of Bilma, on the SE
by Cashna, and on the SW by Nubia. It
extends from 12 to 22 degrees of E lon.,
and from 17 to 21 degrees of N lat. The
northern part is poor, and like the rest of
the provinces of Zaara: but all the rest
is well watered by springs and rivers that
tumble down with a dreadful noise from
the mountains; rendering the country
prolific in corn, grass, and fruits, and
giving it a pleasing aspect. The eastern
and western frontiers are divided into
mountains and valleys, the latter being all
covered with flocks of cattle, fields of rice
and millet, and many of the mountains
with wood, fruit-trees, and cotton. The
climate is said to be characterized by ex-
cessive, though not by uniform heat.
Two seasons, one commencing soon after

the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them, from the SE and S, an intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning as destroy multitudes of the cattle and many of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat subsides; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. The complexion of the natives is black; but they are not of the negro cast. The dress of the greater part consists of shirts of blue cotton manufactured in the country, of a red cap imported from Tripoli, and a white muslin turban from Cairo. Nose-rings of gold are worn by the principal people. But the only covering of the poorer sort, is sometimes a kind of girdle for the waist. They cultivate Indian corn, the horse-bean of Europe, the common kidney bean, cotton, hemp, and indigo. They have figs, grapes, apricots, pomegranates, lemons, limes, and melons. Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels (of the flesh of which they are very fond) are the common animals. Their bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. Their game consists of the partridge, wild duck, and ostrich, the flesh of which they prize above every other. Other wild animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf, fox; the elephant, which is not common, and of which they make no use; the antelope, camelopardalis, crocodile, and hippopotamus. They are much infested with snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. More than thirty different languages are said to be spoken in Bornou and its dependencies; and the reigning religion is the Mahometan. Their monarchy is elective. On the death of the sovereign, the privilege of choosing a successor from among his sons, is conferred on three persons, whose age, and character for wisdom, are denoted by the title of elders. These retire to a sequestered place, the avenues to which are guarded; and while their deliberations last, the princes are confined in separate chambers of the palace. The choice being made, they proceed to the apartment of the sovereign elect, and conduct him to the gloomy place where the corpse of his father, that cannot be interred till the conclusion of this awful ceremony, awaits his arrival. There the elders expatiate to him on the virtues and defects of his deceased parent; describing with panegyric or censure, the measures

that exalted or sunk the glory of his reign. The sultan is said to have 500 ladies in his seraglio, and that his stud likewise contains 500 horses. He has a vast army, which consists almost entirely of horse: the sabre, lance, pike, and bow, are their weapons of offence, and a shield of hides is their armour. In their manners the people are courteous and humane: they are passionately fond of play, the lower classes of draughts; and the higher excel in chess. The capital is of the same name.

BORNOU, the capital of the empire of Bornou, situate in a flat country, on the banks of a small river. It consists of a multitude of houses, neatly plastered, both within and without, with clay or mud; but they are so irregularly placed, that the spaces between them cannot be called streets. Their mosques are constructed of brick and earth; and they have schools, in which the koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. The royal palace, forming a kind of citadel, is built in a corner of the town. Bornou is surrounded by a wall, and is 650 miles SE of Mourozok. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 19 40 N.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge. It sends two members to parliament; and is 17 miles NW of York, and 218 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

BORROWDALE, a dreary district in the S part of Cumberland, abounding, beyond any other part of the world, with the finest sort of black lead or wad; the mines of which are only opened at intervals, and then carefully closed again, lest this precious substance should become too common. Copper, lead, and calamine, are also found in this tract.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, or **BONESS**, a village of Linlithgowshire, on the frith of Forth, surrounded with coal pits and salt-pans. It has a good port, but its trade is not on the increase.

BOSA, an ancient seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 miles SE of Algeri. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 29 N.

BOSCO, or **BOSCHI**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Arbe, five miles E of Alexandria. Lon. 8 52 E, lat. 44 54 N.

BOSCobel, a village in Shropshire, nine miles SE of Newport, noted for the Oak, in which Charles was hid, and saw the parliament soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester. The tree is now almost cut away by travellers,

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BOSNA SERAGO, a large and strong town of Turkey and capital of Bosnia, seated on the river Bosna, 110 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 44 40 N.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Servia, on the S by Albania, and on the W by Croatia and Dalmatia. Seraio is the capital.

BOSSINEY, a borough in Cornwall, that sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 17 miles NW of Launceston, and 233 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 45 N.

BOST, a strong town of Persia, capital of Sablestan. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 31 50 N.

BOSTON, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on both sides of the Witham, not far from its influx into the sea; but its harbour can admit vessels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation from Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal, at the termination of which, in Boston, is a large and curious sluice; and there is another canal to Bourn. It is a flourishing town, with a spacious market-place, and the tower of its Gothic church is one of the most lofty and elegant of the kind, and a noted seamark. It is 37 miles SE of Lincoln, and 115 N of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, in N America, built in 1630. It is seated on a peninsula, of about four miles circumference, at the bottom of a fine bay, in a very convenient situation for trade. The town stands about nine miles from the mouth of the bay, at whose entrance are several small rocks and islands, some of which are inhabited. There is but one safe channel to approach the harbour; and that so narrow, that two ships can hardly sail thro' abreast; but within the harbour there is room for 500 sail to anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a noble pier near 2000 feet in length; along which on the N side extends a row of warehouses for the merchants; and to this pier ships of the greatest burden may come and unload without the help of boats. The greatest part of the town lies round the harbour in the form of a half-moon, the country beyond it rising gradually and affording a delightful prospect. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-house; and there are 16 churches of various denominations. On the W side of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk. Boston was the place, in the neighbourhood of which the first hostilities commenced, in 1775, be-

tween the colonists and the troops of the mother country, who evacuated the town in March 1776. It is 356 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 70 33 W, lat. 42 25 N.

BOSWORTH, or MARKET BOSWORTH, a town in Leicestershire with a market on Wednesday, seated on a high hill, and famous for the battle which decided for ever the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster. It is 13 miles NW of Leicester, and 106 NNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 52 40 N.

BOTANY BAY, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland, so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 15 miles further to the N. Lon. 151 22 E, lat. 34 0 S.

BOTANY ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean, to the SE of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 16 E, lat. 22 26 S.

BOTHNIA, a province in Sweden, on a gulf of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E and W Bothnia.

BOTESDALE. See **BUDDESDALE**.

BOTWAR, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 15 miles SE of Hailbron. Lon. 9 32 W, lat. 49 9 N.

BOTZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 53 30 N.

BOVA, an episcopal town of Naples, near the Appennines, 28 miles SE of Reggio. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 37 50 N.

BOUCHAIN, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, divided into two parts by the Scheld. It is nine miles W of Valenciennes. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 50 18 N.

BOUCHART, a town of France, lately in the province of Touraine, now in the department of Indre and Loire, situate in an island of the river Vienne, 15 miles SSW of Tours.

BOUDRY, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchâtel. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 1 N.

BOUILLON, a town of France, in the duchy of the same name, and territory of Luxemburg. It has a castle, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N of Sedan. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.

BOVIGNES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, ten miles S of Namur. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 19 N.

BOVINO, an episcopal town of Naples,

in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 15 miles NE of Benevento. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 17 N.

BOULOGNE, a large seaport of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnois. It was lately an episcopal see; and is divided into two towns, the higher and the Lower. The former is strong both by nature and art; and the latter is only surrounded by a single wall. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships; and which at the same time, prevents it from being choaked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Lianne, 14 miles S of Calais. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 50 44 N.

BOURBON, an island of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, 60 miles long, and 45 broad. There is not a safe harbour in the island; but many good roads for shipping. It is for the most part mountainous, but in some places there are very beautiful and fertile plains. The climate is hot, but not to such a degree as might be expected from its situation, the breezes from the mountains being constant, and very refreshing. On the SE is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French settled here in 1672, and had some considerable towns in the island; but it now belongs to the English E India Company. It is 300 miles E of Madagascar. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 20 52 N.

BOURBON L'ANCI, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its castle, and hot baths. It has a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 15 miles SW of Autun. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 46 47 N.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, situate in a bottom, near the river Allier. It is remarkable for its baths which are very hot, and for giving name to the family of the late unfortunate king of France. It is 15 miles W of Moulins, and 362 S of Paris. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 46 35 N.

BOURBONNE-LES BAINS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E of Langres. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 47 54 N.

BOURBONNOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Nivernois and Berry, on the W by Berry and a small part of Marche, on the S by Auvergne, and

on the E by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient city of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. It was an archbishop's see; has a university, and an academy of arts and sciences. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string. This river is bordered by a large quay, and the water rises four yards at full tide, for which reason the largest vessels can come up to it very readily. The castle called the *Trumpet*, is seated at the entrance of the quay, and the river runs round its walls. The town has 12 gates; and near another castle are fine walks under several rows of trees. The ancient city of Bourdeaux, though considerable in point of size, was ill built, badly paved, without police, or any of these municipal regulations, indispensibly requisite to render a city splendid or elegant. It has entirely changed its appearance within these last 40 years. The public edifices are very noble, and all the streets newly built are regular and handsome. The quays are four miles in length, and the river itself is considerably broader than the Thames at London bridge. The beauty of the river Garonne and the beauty of the surrounding country were probably the causes which induced the Romans to lay the foundations of this city. The ruins of a very large amphitheatre yet remain, constructed under the emperor Galienus, built of brick; likewise several aqueducts. It is 87 miles S of Rochelle, and 325 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 44 50 N.

BOURDINES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, five miles NW of Huy. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

BOURG, a town of France, lately in the province of Bresse. Near this place is the magnificent church and monastery of the late Augustins. Bourg is seated on the river Reclouffe, 20 miles SE of Macon, and 233 of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 46 11 N.

BOURG, a town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Gironde, with a good harbour on the Dergogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Ambez. It is 15 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 45 5 N.

BOURG, a town of the island of Cayenne, in S America. Lon. 52 50 W, lat. 5 2 N.

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BOURGANEUF, a town of France lately
in the province of Marche, now in the de-
partment of Creuse. It had formerly an
archiepiscopal see and university. Bourga-
neuf is seated on the river Taurion, 20
miles NE of Limoges, and 200 S of Paris.
Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 45 59 N.

BOURGES, an ancient city of France in
the department of Cher and late province
of Berry. It stands upon a great deal of
ground but is but thinly peopled with
gentlemen students and ecclesiastics, the
whole number of students only amounting
to about 18,000. It is the birthplace of
Lewis XI, the Nero of France; and the
celebrated preacher Bourdaloue. It is
seated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25
miles NW of Nevers, and 125 S of Paris.
Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 47 5 N.

BOURGET, a town of Savoy, on a lake of
the same name, six miles N of Chamberry.
Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 41 N.

BOURG-LA-REINE, a town of France,
one league S of Paris.

BOURMONT, a town of France, in the
department of Upper Marne and late pro-
vince of Champagne, 22 miles E by N of
Chaumont. Lon. 5 43 E, lat. 48 14 N.

BOURN, a town in Lincolnshire, with
a good market on Saturday. It is seated
near a spring, called Bourn Well-head,
from which proceeds a river that runs
through the town. From Bourn is a na-
vigable canal to Boston. It is 35 miles S
of Lincoln, and 97 N of London. Lon. 0
20 W, lat. 52 42 N.

BOURO, an island in the Indian Ocean,
between the Moluccas and Celebes, sub-
ject to the Dutch, who have a fortress
here. Some mountains in it are extremely
high, and the sea on one side is uncom-
monly deep. It produces nutmegs and
cloves, cocoa and banana trees, and many
vegetables introduced by the Dutch. The
banks of the rivers are infested by croco-
diles of an astonishing size, who devour
such beasts as fall in their way; and men
are protected from their fury by no other
method than carrying torches. Bouró is
50 miles in circumference. Lon. 127 25
E, lat. 3 30 S.

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, a village in
Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, with
a fine prospect into Oxfordshire. It is five
miles from Stow, and 30 from Gloucester.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, a village,
one mile from the preceding place, wa-
tered by a river that rises near it, which
here spreads 30 feet wide, and over which
is a stone bridge. Adjoining to it is a
Roman camp, where coins and other an-
tiquities are dug up.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Creuse and late province of
Marche, with a castle almost inaccessible,
25 miles NE of Gueret.

BOUTON, an island in the Indian
Ocean, 12 miles SE of Celebes. The in-
habitants are small, but well shaped, and
of a dark olive complexion. Their re-
ligion is Mahometanism. Lon. 123 30 E,
lat. 5 0 S.

Bow, a town in Devonshire, with a
market on Thursday. It is seated at the
source of a river that falls into the Taw,
14 miles NW of Exeter, and 188 W by S of
London. Lon. 3 49 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Bow, or **STRATFORD LE BOW**, a con-
siderable village in Middlesex, two miles
ENE of London. It is said that the
bridge here, was the first stone one built in
England, and that from its arches it re-
ceived the name of Bow.

BOWNESS. See **BULNESS**.

BOXLEY, a village in Kent, near
Maidstone, famous for an abbey of
Cistercian monks, founded by William
earl of Kent in 1146, the remains of
which still exist. In this abbey, Edward
II granted the charter to the city of Lon-
don, empowering them to elect a mayor
from their own body.

BOXTEL, a town of Dutch Brabant, on
the river Bommel, eight miles S of Bois-
le-duc. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 51 34 N.

BOXTHUDE, a town of Lower Saxony,
in the duchy of Brémen, seated on a brook
which falls into the Elbe, 12 miles SW of
Hamburg. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 53 36 N.

BOYLE, or **ABBEY BOYLE**, a borough
of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon.
It is seated near lake Key, 23 miles N of
Roscommon.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, which rises
in Queen's-county, and runs by Trim and
Cavan, into the Irish Channel, below
Drogheda. Here the decisive battle was
fought between James II. and William III.

BOYOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy
of Mantua, capital of a territory of the
same name, subject to the house of Aus-
tria. It is 15 miles SW of Mantua. Lon.
10 35 E, lat. 45 6 N.

BRAAN, a river of Scotland, which de-
scending from the hills of Perthshire, N
of loch Tay, falls into the Tay above
Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand
scene, at a place called the Rumbling
Bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a
narrow chasm, between two projecting
rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of
near 50 feet.

BRABANT, a dutchy of the Netherlands,
bounded on the N by Holland, on the NE

by Guelderland, on the s by Liège, on the s by Namur, and on the w by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. It is divided into Dutch Brabant and Austrian Brabant watered by several rivers of which the Scheld, the Ruppel, and the Dommele are the chief. It was overrun by the French in 1794.

BRACCIANO, a town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of the same name, 12 miles NW of Rome. There are some celebrated baths to the W of the town. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 3 N.

BRACKLAW, a strong town of Poland in Podolia, on the river Bog, 85 miles E of Kamienieck. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 48 49 N.

BRACKLEY, a borough in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Ouse, and contains two churches, and had formerly a college, now a free-school. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It lies 18 miles S of Northampton, and 64 NW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 2 N.

BRAD, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Save, 18 miles S of Pošega. Lon. 18 56 E, lat. 45 19 N.

BRADESLEY, or **BADESLEY**, a village near Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, where are the ruins of a superb abbey, founded by empress Maud, mother of Henry II.

BRADFIELD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles N of Chelmsford. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 51 58 N.

BRADFORD, a town in Wilts, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greatest manufacture of superfine cloths in England, which it shares with the surrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, Corham, and Chippenham. It is seated on the Avon, 11 miles W of Devizes and 102 of London. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 51 20 N.

BRADFORD, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a branch of the Aire, 36 miles SW of York, and 193 NNW of London, and has a trade in shalloons, everlastingings, &c. which are made in the neighbourhood. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 49 N.

BRAD-MAR, a fertile vale in Aberdeenshire, surrounded by rugged precipices. Here the earl of Mar began the rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles NW of Aberdeen.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, capital of Entre-Minno-e-Douero, seated on the river Cavado, 180 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 42 N.

BRAGANZA, the capital of the duchy of Braganza, in Portugal. It is divided into

two towns, the Old and the New: the Old is seated on an eminence, surrounded by double walls; and the New stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort. It is seated on the Sabor, 32 miles NW of Miranda. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 42 2 N.

BRAILA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia, on the Danube. It has a castle taken by the Russians in 1712, but afterward given back.

BRAILOW, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 30 miles NW of Bracklaw. Lon. 28 0 E, lat. 49 12 N.

BRAIN LE COMTE, a town of Austrian Hainault, 15 miles SW of Brussels. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 50 41 N.

BRAINTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday, noted for a considerable manufacture of bays. It is 12 miles N of Chelmsford, and 41 NE of London. 0 40 E, lat. 51 53 N.

BRAKEL, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brught, 12 miles E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 51 46 N.

BRALIO, a mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, which separates the valley of Munster from the county of Bormio.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, on the river Arck, 35 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 45 25 N.

BRAMBER, a borough in Sussex, that sends two members to parliament. It is 47 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 50 32 N.

BRAMPTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Isthin near the Picts Wall. It is eight miles NE of Carlisle, and 311 NNW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 54 58 N.

BRAMPTON, a village in Herefordshire, one mile S of Ross. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle.

BRANCASTER, a village in Norfolk, the ancient Branodunum, a considerable Roman city, where ancient coins have been frequently dug up.

BRANCHON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, eight miles N of Namur. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 36 N.

BRANDELS, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 miles NE of Prague. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 13 N.

BRANDENBURGH, a country of Germany, bounded on the N by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on the S by Poland; on the S by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the W by Lu-

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senburg. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ucker Marche, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warthe. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the Papists are tolerated.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Germany, divided into the Old and New Town, by the Havel, which separates the fort from both. It is 26 miles W of Berlin. Lon. 52 5 E, lat. 52 45 N.

BRANDON, a village in Suffolk, seated on the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon-Ferry: which last has the most business, because commodities are brought thither from the isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N of Bury.

BRANSKA, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 35 miles S of Weissenburg. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

BRASIL, a country of S America, which gives the title of prince to the heir apparent to the crown of Portugal. The most eastern part of S America is comprehended under this name, and lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth. It was discovered in 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was forced upon it by a tempest. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is temperate and wholesome. The soil is fertile, and produces sugar, tobacco, Indian corn, and several sorts of fruits and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brasil, and hence so called, is of great use in dying red; and within the country there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones. The cattle carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously. They have several animals not known in Europe; among the rest, a beautiful bird called Colibri which in size is not much larger than that of a Maybug, but sings as harmoniously as a nightingale. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the coast; for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no sort of clothes. They are of a copper colour, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay, and being subject to few diseases, live a long time. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and are fond of seals, at which they dance immoderately. They

have no temples, nor any other sign or religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of calabashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within. Their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The Portuguese divide Brasil into fifteen governments, which are governed by a viceroy, who resides at St. Salvador, the capital.

BRASSA, one of the Shetland Islands, where is the noted Brassa Sound; in which 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

BRASSAW, or CRONSTADT, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Bucz, 50 miles E by N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

BRABACH, a town of Germany, in Wetaravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblenz.

BRANAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Kiun, 25 miles SW of Passau. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 48 10 N.

BRUNSBURG, a town of Poland, in New Prussia, with a commodious harbour, seated near the Baltic, 50 miles E of Dantzic. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 54 22 N.

BRUNFELD, a town of Germany in the county of Solms, with a handsome palace, 26 miles N by W of Frankfurt. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 50 21 N.

BRAVA, a town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan with a pretty good harbour. It is 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

BRAVO, one of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, remarkable for excellent wine, and inhabited by the Portuguese. Lon. 24 59 W, lat. 14 52 N.

BRAY, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 2 W, lat. 53 11 N.

BRAY, a village in Berkshire, seated on the Thames, one mile S of Maidenhead.

BRAZZA, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, opposite Spalatro, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

BRAYBANT. See ALBANY.

BRECHIN, a borough in Angusshire. It consists of one large handsome street, and two smaller; and is seated on the side of a small hill, washed by the river Southesk, over which there is a stone bridge of two large arches. It is a royal borough, and with four others sends a member to parliament. It lies at eight miles distance from Montrose, and the tide flows within two miles of the town. The cathedral is a Gothic pile, supported by 12 pillars. It is in length 166 feet; in breadth 61; part is ruinous, and part serves as a parish church. The west end of one of the aisles is entire; its door is Gothic; and the arch consists of many mouldings. The steeple is a handsome tower, 120 feet high; the four lower windows in form of long narrow openings. The top is battlemented, and from it rises a handsome spire. At a small distance from the aisle stand one of those singular round towers, whose use has so long baffled the conjectures of antiquaries. This tower has been observed to shake with the wind. The castle of Brechin was built on an eminence a little S of the town, and was gallantly defended against the English in 1303, by Sir Thomas Maule. The family of Panmure have now a house in the situation of the old castle. Its manufactures of coarse linen and sail-cloth are at present prosperous, it has a weekly market on Tuesday, to which great quantities of yarn are brought from the country for sale; there are also here several fairs through the year for cattle. It is 70 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 56 40 N.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRECON**, the capital of Brecknockshire, called by the Welsh Abber-Honddey, and seated at the confluence of the Honddey and Usk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up here. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles NW of Monmouth, and 162 W by N of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the S by Glamorganshire, on the W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and on the N by Radnorshire. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdenny hill, not far from Brecknock; but there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Usk.

BREDA, a city of Dutch Brabant, large, populous and well built. It is regularly fortified after the modern way, and is one of the strongest places on the Dutch frontiers. It is seated on the river Meek, in a marshy country, which may be overflowed and rendered inaccessible to an army. The great church is a noble structure, with a fine spire, 362 feet high. It was taken by the French in 1793, and again in 1795, when they overran Holland. It is 22 miles W by S of Bois-le-duc, 25 NNE of Antwerp, and 60 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 35 N.

BREGENTZ, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the Tirol. It is seated on the lake of Constance, seventy miles NE of Appenzel. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 47 27 N.

BREHAR, the most mountainous of the Scilly Islands, 30 miles W of the Land's End. Lon. 6 42 W, lat. 50 3 N.

BRELE, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine, from that of Somme, and watering Eu, enters the English Channel.

BREMERTEN, a town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwicks, watered by the Reufs between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and are Papists. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, has a handsome bridge over the Reufs, and is 10 miles W of Zurich. Lon. 8 17 E, lat. 47 29 N.

BREMEN, a considerable town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, which is secularized. It is divided by the Weser into the Old and New Town. In 1739, while the inhabitants were asleep, the magazine of powder was set on fire by lightning, and all the houses were shaken, as if there had been an earthquake. It is 22 miles E of Oldenburg. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 53 6 N.

BREMEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, of which the former separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, on Christmas-day, several thousand cattle were drowned; beside several hundreds of men. Bremen is the capital.

BREMENWOERD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, 27 miles N of Bremen. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 33 N.

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BRENT, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, 26 miles SW of Exeter, and 200 W by S of London. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 50 33 N.

BRENT, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood Forest, on the edge of Wilts, and falls into Bridgewater Bay.

BRENTE, a river which rises in the bishopric of Trent, and falls into the gulf of Venice, opposite that city.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Thames, into which at the W end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. Here the freeholders of Middlesex choose the knights of the shire. It is divided into old and new Brentford, in which last are the church and market house. It is seven miles W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 26 N.

BRENTWOOD, a town in Essex with a market on Thursday. It stands on a fine eminence, 11 miles WSW of Chelmsford, and 18 ENE of London. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 51 36 N.

BRESCIA, a town of Italy, capital of Bresciano, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Garza, 95 miles W of Venice. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

BRESCIANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by the country of the Grisons and the bishopric of Trent; on the E by lake Garda, the Veronese, and the Mantuan; on the S by the Mantuan and the Cremonese; and on the W by Crema, Bergamo, and the Valteline. It is watered by several small rivers, and is full of towns and villages, of which Brescia is the capital.

BRESELLO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Po, 27 miles NW of Modena. Lon. 10 41 E, lat. 44 50 N.

BRESLAW, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Ola, which last runs through several of the streets. All the houses are built with stone, and it is surrounded by good walls, strengthened with ramparts and other works. There are two islands near it, formed by the Oder; in one of which is a church, whose tower was burnt by lightning in 1730; in the other, called Thum, is the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded a university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the protestants; near one of which is a college. It is 112 miles NE of Prague, and 165 N of Vienna. Lon. 17 8 E, lat. 51 31 N.

BRESSE, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Ain. It is bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comte, on the E by Savoy, on the S by the Viennois, and on the W by the Lyonois.

BRESSICI, or BRZESK, the capital of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Bog, 100 miles E of Warlaw. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

BRESSUIRE, a town of France, lately in the province of Poitou, now included in the department of the Two Sevres.

BREST, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle seated on a craggy rock by the seaside. The streets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Lewis XIV, whose successor established a marine academy here in 1752. This is the best port in France, and has every accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles SE of Morlaix, and 325 N of Paris. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 48 22 N.

BRETAGNY, or BRITTANY, a late province of France, 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is surrounded by the ocean except on the E where it is united to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments of the North Coast, Finisterre, Isle and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbinan.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Iton, 15 miles SW of Evreux, and 65 W of Paris. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 48 56 N.

BRETON, CAPE, an island of N America, between 45 and 47° N lat. separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait, called Canso, and is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. There is an excellent fishery on this coast. It was confirmed to England by treaty in 1763. See LOUISBOURG.

BREVORDT, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 24 miles SE of Zutphen. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 52 2 N.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbour on the N end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili. The Dutch landed here in 1643, designing to get possession of some

part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and natives. Lon. 74° 0' W, lat. 43° 30' S.

BREWOD, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles S by W of Stafford, and 130 NW of London. Lon. 2° 5' W, lat. 52° 43' N.

BREY, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 14 miles N of Maastricht. Lon. 5° 39' E, lat. 51° 4' N.

BRIANCON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appears on the leaves and small branches of a sort of pine-tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a noble bridge over the Durance, and had a handsome church; it is 17 miles NW of Embrun. Lon. 6° 23' E, lat. 44° 46' N.

BRIAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orlenois, seated on the Loire, and remarkable for a canal of communication between that river and the Seine. It is 35 miles SE of Orleans, and 88 S of Paris. Lon. 2° 47' E, lat. 47° 40' N.

BRIDGEND, a town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ogmorc, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. It is seven miles W by N of Cowbridge, and 178 W of London. Lon. 3° 38' W, lat. 51° 30' N.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situate in the inmost part of Carlisle Bay. It contains 1500 houses, and would make a figure in any kingdom of Europe. The streets are broad, the houses well built and finished, and their rents as high as such houses would let for in London. The wharfs and quays are convenient, and the forts strong. The church is as large as some cathedrals, and it has a fine organ. Here also is a free-school, an hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the society for propagating the gospel, pursuant to the will of colonel Codrington, who endowed it with 2000l. a year. Lon. 50° 36' W, lat. 13° 5' N.

BRIDGENORTH, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town, joined by a stone bridge. It has two churches, and a free-school that feeds and maintains 18 scholars at the university of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a castle, seated on a rock, now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, and

is 20 miles W by N of Birmingham, and 139 NW of London. Lon. 2° 28' W, lat. 52° 36' N.

BRIDGEWATER, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday, and a large handsome church. It is seated on the river Parret, over which is a stone bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burden may ride. It is a well frequented place with the title of a duchy, carries on a considerable coasting trade, and trades with Ireland and Norway. It is eight miles S of the Bristol Channel, 31 SSW of Bristol, and 137 W by S of London. Lon. 3° 10' W, lat. 51° 7' N.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BURLINGTON**, a seaport in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade, 36 miles N of Hull and 208 of London. Lon. 0° 5' W, lat. 54° 8' N.

BRIDPORT, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two rivers, and had once a harbour, which is now choked up with sand. It is 12 miles W of Dorchester, and 135 W by S of London. Lon. 2° 52' W, lat. 50° 43' N.

BRIEG, a handsome town of Silesia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a college, and an academy for the nobility. It is seated on the Oder, 20 miles SE of Breslaw. Lon. 17° 35' E, lat. 50° 50' N.

BRIEL, a town of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Voorn, seated at the mouth of the Maek, 13 miles SW of Rotterdam. Lon. 4° 23' E, lat. 51° 50' N.

BRIENTZ, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, three leagues long and one broad. The Aar runs through the whole extent of this lake, and unites it to that of Thun.

BRIESCIÁ. See **POLESIA**.

BRIEUX, ST. a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Brittany, with a good harbour. It is seated near the English Channel, 50 miles NW of Rennes. Lon. 2° 38' W, lat. 48° 31' N.

BRIEY, a town of France, now in the department of Moselle, lately in the province of Lorraine, seated near the river Manse, 30 miles NE of St. Michel.

BRIGG. See **GLANDFORDBRIDGE**.

BRIGHTHELMSTON, or **BRIGHTON**, a seaport in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It was a poor town, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, but having become a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, it has

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BRIGHTON, a
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town, inhabited
having become
-bathing, it has

been enlarged by many handsome houses,
with public rooms, &c. Here Charles II
embarked for France in 1651, after the
battle of Worcester. It is the station of
the packet-boats, to and from Dieppe,
and is 56 miles S of London, and 74
NW of Dieppe. Lon. 0 6 E lat. 50 32 N.

BRIGNOLLES, a town of France, in
the department of Var and late province
of Provence, famous for its prunes. It
is seated among mountains, in a pleasant
country, 325 miles SSE of Paris. Lon. 6
15 E, lat. 43 24 N.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, in New
Castile, seated at the foot of the mountain
Tajuna, 43 miles NE of Madrid. Lon.
4 10 W, lat. 40 50 N.

BRIMPSFIELD, a village in Gloucester-
shire, at the source of the river Stroud,
where are the foundations of a castle long
destroyed. It has also a nunnery. It is se-
venty miles SE of Gloucester.

BRINDICI, an ancient seaport of Na-
ples, in Otranto, with an archbishop's
see, and a fortress. It is seated on the
gulf of Venice, 32 miles E of Tarento.
Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 40 45 N.

BRINN, a town of Moravia, where the
assembly of the states meet. It is seated
at the confluence of the Zwitta and Swart,
53 miles N of Vienna, and 27 SW of
Olmütz. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 49 6 N.

BRIOUDE, in France, the name of two
towns, a mile distant from each other now
in the department of Upper Loire, lately
in the province of Velay; one of which
is called Old Brioude, and the other
Church Brioude, on account of a famous
chapter. Old Brioude is seated on the
river Allier, over which is a bridge of one
arch, whose diameter is 173 feet. It is
16 miles S of Iffoire, and 225 S by E of
Paris. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 45 16 N.

BRIQUERAS, a town of Piedmont, in
the valley of Lucern, three miles from the
town of that name. Lon. 7 34 E lat. 44
56 N.

BRISACH, OLD, a town of Suabia,
once the capital of Brisgaw, seated on the
Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats,
25 miles S of Straßburg. Lon. 7 49 E,
lat. 48 2 N.

BRISACH, NEW, a fortified town of
France, in the department of Upper
Rhine and late province of Alsace. It
is built opposite Old Brisach, about a
mile from the Rhine, and 23 S of Straß-
burg. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 5 N.

BRISGAW, a territory of Suabia, on the
E side of the Rhine, which separates it
from the department of Upper Rhine.

BRISSAC, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Maine and Loire and late
province of Anjou, seated on the river
Aubance, 13 miles S of Angers. Lon. 0
27 W, lat. 47 20 N.

BRISTOL, a city and seaport in Glou-
cestershire and Somersetshire; to which
last county it was accounted to belong,
before it formed a separate jurisdiction.
In wealth, trade, and population, it has
long been reckoned the second in this
kingdom. It is seated at the confluence of
the Avon with the Frome, ten miles from
the influx of the Avon into the Severn.
Bristol has a prodigious trade; for it is
reckoned that hence 2000 ships sail yearly.
The tide rising to a great height in these
narrow rivers, brings vessels of considerable
burden to the quay. But the largest ships
are discharged at Hungroad four miles
below the city, and the goods are brought
to the quay by lighters. For building,
equipping and repairing ships, there are
docks, yards, rope walls and ship-wrights.
There are some considerable woollen manu-
factures; and no less than 15 glass-houses,
and a sugar refinery which is one of its prin-
cipal manufactures. For supplying the city
with water there are six public conduits;
and handsome hackney coaches may be
hired at reasonable rates. There are also
stage coaches which set out every day for
Bath, London, and other places. Hither
is a great resort in the summer of invalids
as well as other company; for whose ac-
commodation and entertainment there is
a pump-room, ball-room, coffee house,
with taverns, and a great number of ele-
gant lodging houses, both below on a level
with the well, and above in the delightful
village of Clifton, which is situated on the
brow of a hill, from whence there are
downs extending several miles where the
company ride out for exercise. It has 18
churches, beside the cathedral, a bridge
over the Avon, a customhouse, and an ex-
change. The Hot Well, about a mile
from the town, on the side of the Avon, is
much resorted to: It is of great purity,
and has obtained a high reputation in con-
sumptive cases. In St. Vincent's Rock,
above this well, are found those native
crystals, so well known under the name
of Bristol stones. Besides this well, there is
a cold spring which gushes out of a rock
on the side of a river, that supplies the
cold bath. The city walls have been de-
molished long ago; but there are several
gates yet standing. Here are used sledges
instead of carts, because the vaults and
common sewers would be injured by them.
Bristol is governed by a mayor, has a mar-
ket on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday,

end sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles WNW of Bath, 34 SSW of Gloucester, and 124 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 28 N.

BRISTOL, the capital of the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, seated on the Delaware, 20 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 8 W, lat. 40 15 N.

BRISTOL, a town of N America, in the state of Rhode Island, on the continent, 17 miles N of Newport.

BRISTOL, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 51 W, lat. 59 2 S.

BRITAIN, or **GREAT BRITAIN**, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 miles from N to S, and 290 from E to west. It lies to the N of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. The ancient name of the island was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar. The general division of the island is into England, Scotland, and Wales.

BRITAIN, NEW, a country in N America, commonly called the Esquimaux country. It is subject to Great Britain, and lies between 50 and 70° N lat. and between 50 and 100° W lon. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belonging to the English Hudson's Bay Company are Churchill, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, on the W side of Hudson's Bay.

BRITAIN, NEW, an island to the N of New Guinea, has Hudson's bay and strait, on the N and W; Canada and the river St. Laurence, on the S; and the Atlantic on the E, from which it is separated by a strait thro' which Dampier first sailed. It is divided into two islands by another strait thro' which Capt. Cartaret sailed in 1767. New Britain lies in lon. 152 19 E, and lat. 4 0 S. The shores of both islands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocconut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

BRITTANY. See **BRETAGNE**.

BRIVES-LA-GAILLARDE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limosin. It is seated near the confluence of the Correze and the Vezere, in a delightful valley, and has a handsome hospital and college; and a fine walk, planted with

trees, which surrounds the town, and adds to the beauty of its situation. It is 37 miles S of Limoges, and 220 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 45 15 N.

BRIXEN, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the bishopric of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Rientz and Eysch, 15 miles E of Tirol, and 40 N of Trent. Lon. 11 47 E, lat. 46 45 N.

BRIXEN, a bishopric of Germany, in the Tirol. It is surrounded with mountains which produce excellent wine. The bishop is a prince of the empire.

BRIZEN, or **BIETZEN**, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Adah, 11 miles NE of Wirtemberg.

BRODERA, a principal fortress and town of Hindoostan Proper, in Guzerat, in the NE part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapti and Myhie. Through this place runs the great road, from Surat to Ougein. It is 95 miles S by W of the former, and 195 NE of the latter. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 22 15 N.

BROD, or **BRODT**, a strong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles SE of Pölega. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 45 20 N.

BROD-NEMEKI, or **TEUTCH-BROD**, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Sozawa, 20 miles S by E of Cazzlaw. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 49 33 N.

BRODZIEC, a town of Lithuania, on the river Berezina, 100 miles S of Polotik. Lon. 28 5 E, lat. 54 8 N.

BROEK, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, the capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Roer, 11 miles N of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 51 23 N.

BROEK, a beautiful village in N Holland, six miles from Amsterdam. The inhabitants, though peasants only, are all rich. The streets are paved in mosaic work, with variegated bricks. The houses are painted on the outside, and look as fresh as if quite new. The gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shell-work, trees, and flowers; with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours, and disposed into a variety of forms. Behind the houses and gardens are meadows, full of cattle grazing; the outhouses are likewise behind; so that waggons, carts, and cattle, never enter these neat streets.

BROKEN-BAY, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland. It is

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New S Wales,
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formed by the mouth of a great river
called the Hawkesbury. Lon. 151 27 E,
lat. 33 34 S.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, with a
market on Thursday, situated on the ri-
ver Ravensburn. Bromley is 10 miles
s by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51
23 N.

BROMLEY, a town in Staffordshire,
with a market on Tuesday. It was for-
merly called Abbots-Bromley, and after-
ward Pagets-Bromley, being given to lord
Paget when Henry VIII plundered the
abbies. It is seven miles E of Stafford, and
130 NW of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat.
52 50 N.

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in
Middlesex. It had formerly a monastery,
the church of which is still used by the in-
habitants.

BROMPTON, a village in Middlesex, two
miles w by s of London.

BROMTON, a village in Kent, situate on
an easy ascent from Chatham, and con-
taining the fine barracks for the military
of that garrison.

BROMSGROVE, a town in Worcester-
shire, seated on the river Salwarp. It is a
pretty good town, 15 miles NNE of Wor-
cester, and 115 NW of London. Lon. 1
50 W, lat. 52 25 N.

BROMYARD, a town in Herefordshire,
with a market on Tuesday. It is 18 miles
w of Worcester, and 125 WNW of London.
Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 52 8 N.

BRONNO, a town of Italy, in the Mila-
nese, 10 miles SE of Pavia. Lon. 9 26 E,
lat. 45 6 N.

BROOM LOCH, an extensive salt-water
and arm of the sea, in Rosshire, on the w
coast of Scotland. It has long been
noted for its excellent herrings, and is
esteemed one of the best fishing stations on
the coast.

BRORA, a seaport on the E coast of
Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Here is a coal
mine which was lately worked, and
the coal used in the manufacture of salt;
but it cannot be carried to any distance,
as it takes fire on being exposed to the
air. Brora is 40 miles N by E of Inver-
ness.

BRORA, a river in Sutherlandshire,
which issues from a lake of the same
name. Above the town of Brora, it forms
several fine cascades; and, below that
village, falls into the British Ocean.

BROUAGE, a town of France, in the
department of Lower Charente and late
province of Saintonge. Its salt works are
the finest in France, and the salt is
called Bay-salt, because it lies on a bay of

the sea. It is 17 miles s of Rochelle,
and 170 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W, lat.
45 52 N.

BROUCA, a town of Sicily, on the S
side of the gulf of Catania, 15 miles s of
Catania. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 25 N.

BROUERSHAVEN, a seaport of the United
Provinces, in the island of Schonen, nine
miles SW of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 4 15 E,
lat. 51 40 N.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Germany, in the
bishopric of Spire, seated on the river Satz,
five miles SE of Philippsburg. Lon. 8 36
E, lat. 49 11 N.

BRUGG, or BROUG, a town of Switzer-
land, in Argau, seated on the river Aar,
over which is a bridge. It is 22 miles SE
of Basil. Lon. 8 4 E, lat. 47 21 N.

BRUGES, a large episcopal city of Au-
strian Flanders, once the greatest trading
town in Europe; but in the 16th century,
the civil wars, occasioned by the tyranny
of Philip II, drove the trade first to An-
werp, and then to Amsterdam. It is seat-
ed in a plain, eight miles from the sea, and
has a communication by canals, with
Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Newport, Furnes,
Ypres, and Dunkirk. There are several
fine churches, in the first rank of which
is the cathedral, whose rich ornaments and
treasure deserve notice. Bruges has been
often taken and retaken, the last time by
the French, in 1794. It is eight miles E
of Ostend. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 12 N.

BRUGGE, or BRUGGEN, a town of
Lower Saxony in the bishopric of Hilde-
heim, six miles from the city of that name.
Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 6 N.

BRUNETO, an episcopal town of Italy,
in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the
Appennines, 35 miles SE of Genoa. Lon.
9 30 E, lat. 44 15 N.

BRUNETTO, a strong and important
place in Piedmont, near Susa, which it
defends.

BRUNSUTTLE, a seaport of Germany,
in Holstein, at the mouth of the Elbe, 13
miles NW of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 2 E, lat.
54 2 N.

BRUNSWICK, a country of Germany,
in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded
on the N by Lunenburg, on the W by the
circle of Westphalia, on the S by Hesse,
and on the E by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and
Magdeburg. The principal rivers are the
Weisar, Ocker, and Lync. It is divided
into three principalities, Wolfenbottle,
Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also
comprehends the dutchy of Gottingen.
The principality of Wolfenbottle has its
own dukes; but the other two belong to
the elector of Hanover.

BRUNSWICK, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, till it was taken by the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbottle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the square before the castle is a famous stone statue, with a lion made of block-tin, done after the life. Here is also a rich monastery of St. Blaise, whose prior is a prince of the house of Bevern. This town is famous for the liquor called Mum, which has hence the name of Brunswick Mum. The number of inhabitants is about 24,000. The academy of Brunswick has been new modelled, and the plan of education improved, by the attention and under the patronage of the hereditary prince. It is seated on the Ocker, 55 miles W of Magdeburg. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 25 N.

BRUNSWICK, a town of Georgia, in N America, where the Turtle River enters St. Simon's Sound. It has a safe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war; from its situation, and the fertility of the inland country, it promises to be one of the first trading towns in Georgia. It is 70 miles WSW of Savannah. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 31 10 N.

BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jersey, in N America, situate on the Raritan, 12 miles above Perth Amboy. Its situation is low and unpleasant; but the inhabitants are beginning to build on a pleasant hill which rises at the back of the town. They have a considerable inland trade, and many small vessels belonging to the port. Here is a flourishing college, called Queen's College. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 20 N.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, in N America, one of the two provinces into which Nova Scotia was divided in 1784; bounded on the W by New England, on the N by Canada, on the E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the S by the bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia. St. John's is the capital.

BRUSSELS, the capital of Brabant, and seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries. It is a rich and handsome city, and has many magnificent public buildings, and walks. No city in Europe except Naples and Genoa, makes a finer appearance at a distance; but like them it is all up and down hill. It is encompassed with a double brick wall, and has seven gates: but being seven miles in compass, is too large to hold out a long siege. In Brussels are seven fine squares or market places; that of the great market is one of the most beautiful in the world.

The town house takes up one quarter of it; and has a very high steeple, on the top of which is a brazen statue of St. Michael, fifteen feet high. The opera-house is built after the Italian manner, with rows of boxes, in which are chimneys. One is covered over with looking glass, so that they can sit by the fire, and see what is doing. There are 20 public fountains, adorned with statues at the corners of the most public streets; and in the middle of the town-house is one with Neptune, the Tritons, and the horses, spouting out water from their nostrils. The nunnery called the Beguinage is like a little town, being surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has little streets, where each nun has an apartment. This nunnery exists no longer, being abolished with several others, by the French, when they took Brussels, 1794. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on the rivulet Senne. It has a communication with the Scheld by a fine canal, and is 22 miles S of Antwerp, 26 SE of Ghent, and 148 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 21 E, lat. 50 51 N.

BRUTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, a free-school, founded by Edward VI.; and a stately almshouse, consisting of the ruins of a priory. It is seated on the river Brw, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 109 W of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 51 7 N.

BRUYIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Volges and late province of Lorraine, 22 miles S by E of Luneville. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 48 18 N.

BRAYNS-BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Shannon, eight miles N of Limerick. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BUA, an island of the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Traou, called likewise Partridge Island, because frequented by those birds.

BUARCOS, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, 27 miles S of Aveira. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 13 N.

BUCHAN, a district in the NE part of Aberdeenshire, from the sea to the river Ythan on the S.

BUCHANNESS, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, situate in the district of Buchan, in lon. 1 26 W, lat. 57 28 N. Between this promontory and the town of Peterhead is the place called the Boilers of Buchan; a large oval cavity, sunk into the steep rocks on the coast, to the depth of 150 feet. Boats frequently sail into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the E end, and resembling the window of some great cathedral. At a

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 which the sea, in a storm, rushes with a tre-
 mendous noise.

BUCHAW, a free imperial town of
 Suabia, on the Tedersee, with a monastery,
 whose abbess has a voice in the diet of the
 empire. It is 27 miles SW of Ulm. Lon.
 9 40 E, lat. 48 10 N.

BUCHOREST, a large and strong town
 of Walachia, where the hospodar com-
 monly resides. It is 45 miles SE of Ter-
 govisso. Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 45 7 N.

BOUCHORN, a free imperial town of
 Suabia, on the lake of Constance, 18 miles
 E of Constance. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 47
 41 N.

BUCKENHAM, a town in Norfolk, with
 a market on Saturday, 12 miles E by N of
 Thetford, and 97 NE of London. Lon. 1
 6 E, lat. 52 34 N.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town in
 Buckinghamshire, with a market on Sa-
 turday. It is seated on low ground, and
 almost surrounded by the Ouse, over
 which are three stone bridges. There
 was formerly a castle, on a mount, in the
 middle of the town. It sends two members
 to parliament, and is 25 miles NE of Ox-
 ford, and 57 NW of London. Lon. 0 58
 W, lat. 51 56 N.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or BUCKS, a
 county of England, bounded on the N by
 Northamptonshire; on the E by Bedford-
 shire, Herts, and Middlesex; on the W by
 Oxfordshire, and on the S by Berks. It
 is 39 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, of
 an oblong form whose greatest extent is
 from N to S. It sends 14 members to
 parliament, and lies in the diocese of Lin-
 coln. Its principal rivers are the Thames,
 Coln, Ouse, and Tame. The most ge-
 neral manufacture is bone-lace and paper;
 and the woods of the hills, chiefly beech,
 form a considerable article of profit, both
 as fuel and timber. The air is healthy,
 and the soil rich, being chiefly chalk or
 marl.

BUCKS, a county of Pennsylvania, 38
 miles long and 15 broad.

BUDA, the capital of Lower Hungary,
 situate on the side of a hill, on the Da-
 nube. The churches and public build-
 ings are handsome. In the adjacent coun-
 try are vineyards, which produce excellent
 wine; and hot baths that were in excel-
 lent order, with magnificent rooms, while
 the Turks had possession of this place. It
 is 105 miles SE of Vienna, and 560 NW of

Constantinople. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 47
 25 N.

BUDDESDALE, a town in Suffolk, with
 a market on Thursday, with a small chap-
 el. It is seated in a valley, 15 miles
 NE of Bury, and 88 NE of London.
 Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 22 N.

BUDELICH, a town of Germany, in the
 archbishopric of Treves, on the Traen,
 10 miles E of Treves. Lon. 6 55 E, lat.
 49 50 N.

BUDOA, a strong episcopal town of Dal-
 matia, subject to the Venetians. It was
 almost ruined by an earthquake in 1667.
 It is 30 miles SE of Ragusa. Lon. 18
 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

BUDRIO, a town of Italy, in the Bolo-
 gnese, whose adjacent fields produce
 large quantities of fine hemp. It is eight
 miles E of Bologna. Lon. 11 37 E, lat.
 44 30 N.

BUDWEIS, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles
 S of Prague, and 85 NW of Vienna.
 Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 48 55 N.

BUEN AYRE. See BONAIRE.

BUENOS AYRES, a country of S Ame-
 rica, belonging to the Spaniards. This
 name given from the pleasantness of the
 climate, is extended to the country lying
 between Tucuman on the E, Paraguay
 on the N, and Terra Magellanica on
 the S. No country in the world abounds
 more in horned cattle and horses, where
 the greatest expence of a horse or cow is
 the catching it. In such abundance are
 these useful animals, that the hide alone is
 deemed of any value, as this constitutes a
 main article in the trade of the country.
 Lon. 58 31 W, lat. 34 35 S.

BUENOS AYRES or CIDAD DE LA
 TRINIDAD, the capital of the country
 called Buenos Ayres, in S America, was
 founded in the year 1735, under the direc-
 tion of Don Pedro de Mendoza, at that
 time governor. It stands on a point call-
 ed Cape Blanco, on the S side of the
 Plata, 50 miles from the sea fronting a
 small river. The situation is in a fine
 plain, rising by a gentle ascent from the
 river; and truly delightful, whether we
 regard the temperature of the climate, the
 fertility of the soil, or the beautiful ver-
 dure which overspreads the whole face of
 the country. The city is very consider-
 able in extent, containing 3000 houses.
 The streets are straight, broad and pretty
 equal in the heights and dimensions of the
 buildings. Most of the buildings are of
 chalk or brick, except the cathedral, a
 magnificent structure composed chiefly of
 stone.

BUGIA, a province of Algiers, in Africa,
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surrounded with mountains, and very fertile in corn.

BUGIA, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a handsome port formed by a narrow neck of land running into the sea; a great part of whose promontory was formerly faced with a wall of hewn stone. The city itself is built on the ruins of a large one, at the foot of a high mountain, where there is also a castle that commands the whole town, besides two others at the bottom, built for the security of the port. It is 75 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 36 49 N.

BULTH, a town in Brecknockshire, seated on the Wye, over which is a wooden bridge into Radnorshire. It has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 12 miles N of Brecknock, and 171 W by N of London. Lon. 3 14 W, lat. 52 8 N.

BUIS, a town of France, now in the department of Drome, lately in the province of Dauphiny, 40 miles SW of Gap.

BUKARI, a small but well built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour, on the gulf of Bikeriza, near the gulf of Venice, ten miles NE of Veglia. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 45 29 N.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, two miles W of Grand Cairo, being the seaport of that city. On the N side of it is the Calisch, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo. Lon. 31 22 E, lat. 30 2 N.

BULAM, an island of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The soil is good; and, as it was uninhabited, a settlement of free Blacks was formed here, in 1792, by the English, who purchased it of the neighbouring king, but has been since entirely relinquished. Lon. 15 0 W, lat. 11 0 N.

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Walachia, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W by Servia.

BULNESS, or **BOWNESS**, a village in Cumberland, at the end of the Picts Wall, on the Solway Frith. It was a Roman station, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his Itinerary. It is 13 miles W by N of Carlisle.

BUNDELA, or **BUNDELCUND**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, on the SW of the river Junna, and separated from it by a narrow track of low country. It is surrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares and the Mahrattas. It is a mountainous tract of more than 100 miles square, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Panna, with some strong fortresses. Chatterpou is the capital. Lon. 79 75 E, lat. 25 0 N.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Waveny, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It is 36 miles N by E of Ipswich, and 107 NE of London. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 52 35 N.

BUNGO, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo, whose capital is Lunay.

BUNTINFORD, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday, seven miles S of Royston, and 31 N by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 58 N.

BURAGRAG, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at the town of Sallee.

BURELLA, or **CIVITA BURRELLA**, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 20 miles S of Lanciano. Lon. 14 48 E, lat. 41 58 N.

BUREN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, which gives the title of count of Buren to the prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 58 N.

BUREN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Alme, 10 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 8 53 E, lat. 53 16 N.

BUREN, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the river Aar, between Arberg, and Soleure.

BURFORD, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the river Windrush, and noted for the making of saddles, and for the downs in its neighbourhood. It is 17 miles W by N of Oxford, and 71 W of London. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 49 N.

BURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands in Zutphen, seated on the Old Yssel, 18 miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 52 59 N.

BURGAW, a town and castle of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 26 miles W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 28 E.

BURGDORF, a handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is pretty large and seated on an eminence, eight miles NE of Bern. Lon. 7 19 E, lat. 46 58 N.

BURGHCLEAR, a village in Hampshire, three miles W of Kingfear.

BURGH-UPON-SANDS, a village in Cumberland, near Solway Frith, where Edward the First died, in 1307. It is five miles NW of Carlisle.

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BURGOS, a town of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. The squares, public buildings, and fountains are fine, and the walks agreeable. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E by S of Leon, and 117 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 20 N.

BURGUNDY, a late province of France, which now forms the three departments of Cote d'Or, Saone, Loire, and Yonne. It is 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Franche Compté on the W by Bourgonnois and Nivernois, on the S by Lyonois, and on the N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits and excellent wines.

BURHANPOUR, a city of Hindoostan in the Deccan, the capital of Candesh, and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It is yet a flourishing city, and is situated in the midst of a delightful country, 225 miles E by N of Surat. Lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 25 N.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, opposite Wesel, 17 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 51 32 N.

BURKHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27 miles N by W of Salzburg. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 40 17 N.

BURLINGTON, a town of New Jersey, in N America, seated on the Delaware, which is here a mile broad, and affords a safe and convenient harbour. It is 17 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 40 17 N.

BURMAH, an extensive kingdom of Asia, to the E of the Ganges; sometimes, but erroneously, called Ava, from its reputed capital. It is bounded by Pegu on the N and occupies both sides of the river Ava, as far as the frontiers of China; on the NW by Meckley; on the W it has Aracan, and on the E Upper Siam. This country, which is little known to Europeans, produces some of the best teak timber in India. Ships built of teak, upward of 40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian seas, where an European ship is ruined in five years.

BURNHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It is seated near the sea, 29 miles NW of Norwich, and 126 NE of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 53 4 N.

BURNHAM, a town in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Wallfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of

the creek and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 miles SE of Malden.

BURNLEY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, 35 miles SE of Lancaster, and 208 NNW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 53 46 N.

BURNTISLAND, a borough in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour. It is seated under a stupendous rock, ten miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 8 N.

BURRAMPOOTER, a river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet. It first takes its course to the E directly opposite to that of the Ganges, and winding with a rapid current thro' Thibet, where it is named Sanpoo, or Zanchin, it washes the border of the territory of Lassa, and proceeds SE to within 220 miles of Yunnan, the westernmost province of China: then turning suddenly to the W through Assam, it enters Bengal on the NE, where it assumes the name of Burrampooter. It then makes a circle round the Western point of the Garrow mountains, and altering its course to S, meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the sea, after having meandered for more than 2000 miles. During the last 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from four to five miles wide; and, but for its freshness, might pass for an arm of the sea. Common description fails in an attempt to convey an adequate idea of the grandeur of this magnificent object.

BURSA, or **PRUSA**, one of the largest cities of Turkey in Asia, capital of Bessangil. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire before the taking of Constantinople. It stands upon several little hills, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit-trees. So many springs proceed from the mount, that every house has its own fountain. The mosques are elegant, as are the caravan-serais. Bursa is 99 miles S of Constantinople. Lon. 29 5 E, lat. 39 22 N.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the Trent is a famous bridge of free-stone, a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. It consists chiefly of one long street, which runs from the site of the abbey to the bridge; and has a good market for corn and provisions. Burton ale is accounted excellent, and great quantities are sent down the river to Hull, and exported to other parts of the kingdom and abroad. It is 19 miles NE of Lichfield,

and 124 NNW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 52 48 N.

BURTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a hill, near the river Trent, 30 miles N of Lincoln, and 164 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 40 N.

BURTON, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday; seated in a valley, near a hill called Farleton-Knothill, 11 miles N of Lancaster, and 247 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 54 10 N.

BURY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Irwell, and noted for its fustian manufacture, and the coarse goods called half-thicks and kerseys. In 1787, the theatre fell, and buried under its ruins more than 300 persons, many of whom were killed or much bruised. Bury is 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 190 NNW of London. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 53 36 N.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The situation is very pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England; for which reason it is frequented by genteel people. The noble ruins of its abbey, are still standing near the two churches, which are both large, and seated in one churchyard. In St. Mary's, lies Mary, queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. Bury sends two members to parliament, and took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here, after being murdered in a wood. The assizes are held here. It is 14 miles E of Newmarket, and 72 NNE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 22 N.

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, and Inchmarnock, which lie in the frith of Clyde. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring-fishery. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithness-shire.

BUTRAGO, a town of Spain, in New Castile; seated on the Lozoya, 30 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 40 46 N.

BUTRINTO, a seaport and episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, on the canal of Corfu, and at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S of Chimæra. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 39 49 N.

BUTTERMERE WATER, a lake in Cumberland, eight miles SW of Keswick, two miles long, and nearly one broad. It is formed by a vast number of torrents,

which rushing down in never failing cataracts from a rock of vast height, called Honister Crag, forms the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake; and, near a mile from it, to the NE is the Lower Lake, called also Cromack Water. The river Cocker flows through both these lakes to Cockermouth.

BUTTON'S BAY, the N part of Hudson's Bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a NW passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66° N lat.

BUTZAW, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Schwerin, 17 miles SW of Rostock. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 54 0 N.

BUXTON, a village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. The warm waters of Buxton are the bath consisting of nine springs, St. Anne's well and St. Peter's well. St. Anne's well formerly rose into a stone basin, over which an arch was erected, which still continues. It is 12 feet long and 12 broad, set round with stone-steps in the inside. In the midst of this dome the water now springs up into a stone basin two feet square. It appears by several ruins found here that their waters were known in the time of the Romans. They are hot and sulphurous, but create an appetite, and open obstructions; and, if bathed in, give relief in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous cases, &c. Much company resort to them in the summer. The duke of Devonshire has erected a beautiful building in the form of a crescent, which is divided into different hotels, shops, &c. with a public coffee-room, and a very elegant room for assemblies and concerts. A mile from hence is another of the wonders, called Pool's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave of considerable height, and 696 feet long, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral: it contains many stalactitious concretions, and several curious representations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 miles NW of Derby, and 160 NNW of London.

BUZBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Solms, 29 miles N by E of Francfort. Lon. 8. 44 E, lat. 50 23 N.

BYCHOW, a town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 miles SW of Wilna. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 53 38 N.

BYRON'S ISLAND, an island in the S

Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. Lon. 173 46 E, lat. 1 18 S.

BYZANTIUM. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

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CAANA, a town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 30 23 E, lat. 26 30 N.

CABECA-DE-VIDE, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, with a strong castle, 12 miles SW of Portalegre. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 39 10 N.

CABENDA, a seaport of Africa, in Congo, 100 miles SE of Loango, subject to Portugal. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 4 5 S.

CABES or **GABES**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, seated on a river near a gulf of the same name. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 33 40.

CABRERIA, an island in the Mediterranean, about seven miles S of Majorca. It has a large harbour defended by a strong castle.

CABUL, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Persia, on the N by the Hindoo-ko, on the NE by Cafiristan, and on the E by Rasmere, and on the S by Candahar. It is a country highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with eternal snow; hills of moderate height and easy ascent; rich plains and stately forests; and these enlivened by innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary to human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country. This province is subject to the king of Candahar.

CABUL, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Candahar, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko, and the source of the Attock, which runs near it. Its situation is spoken of in terms of rapture by the Indian historians, being no less romantic than pleasant; and it has within its reach, the fruits and other products both of the temperate and torrid zone. In a political light it is considered as the gate of India towards Tartary. It is 680 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 68 58 E, lat. 34 26 N.

CACACA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 35 3 N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sabrot, 22 miles SE of Alcantara. Lon. 3 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

CACERES-DE-CAMARINHA, a town of Luconia, one of the Philippine Islands, with a bishop's see. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 14 35 N.

CACHAN, or **CASHAN**, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are many Christians and Guebres, or worshippers of fire, in this place. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N by W of Isfahan. Lon. 51 55 E, lat. 33 20 N.

CACHAO, the capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin, on the W side of the river Hoti, 80 miles from the gulf of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 houses, whose walls are of mud, and the roofs covered with thatch. The houses of the English factory is the best in the place. The trading people are civil to strangers, but the great men are haughty, and the poor thievish. They are pagans and have a great number of pagodas. The factories purchase silks and lackered ware, as in China. Lon. 105 31 E, lat. 22 10 N.

CACHEO, a town of Negroland, seated on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in flax and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 0 N.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire. The inhabitants have a considerable trade; and their manners, religion, and government, are the same as in Loango. It lies in lat. 5 0 S.

CACORLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It is 15 miles ESE of Ubeda. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 37 4 0 N.

CADENAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE of Cahors. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 44 32 N.

CADENET, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone 28 miles SE of Avignon. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 42 N.

CADILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, with a handsome castle, 15 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 44 40 N.

CABIZ, a large and rich city of Spain in Andalusia, with a good harbour. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island, 18 miles in length and nine in breadth; but the NW end, where the city stands, is not too broad. It has a communication with the continent, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and six in breadth. The S side is inaccessible by sea because it is edged with craggy rocks; and two forts, the Puntal and Matagorda, command the passage into the harbour. Except the *Calle Ancha*, all the streets are narrow, ill-paved and insufferably stinking. The roofs are flat, covered with an impenetrable cement, and few are without a turret for the purpose of commanding a view of the sea. High above all these, stands the tower of signals. Here flags are hung out on the first sight of a sail, marking the size of the ship and the nation it belongs to. The square of St. Antonio is large and tolerably handsome, and there are a few smaller openings of no great note. The public walk or Alameda is pleasant in the evening. The sea air prevents the trees from thriving, and destroys all hopes of future shade. Westward of the Alameda is Campofarito, a large esplanade, the only airing for coaches. Opposite to it is the fortress of St. Sebastian, built on a neck of land running out into the sea. The round tower at the extremity is supposed to have saved the city in the earthquake in 1755, from being swept away by the fury of the waves. The inhabitants are computed at 100,000. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phenicians: it was afterward a Roman town; and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. It is 45 miles W of Gibraltar, and 90 W by S of Malaga. Lon. 6 11 W, lat. 36 31 N.

CADORE, the capital of the district of Cadorino, in Italy, 15 miles N of Belluno. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

CADORINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli Proper, on the S and W by the Bellunese, and on the north by Brixen. The chief town is Cadore.

CADSAND, an island on the N coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheld, which river it commands.

CAEN, a considerable city of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated university, and an academy of literature, and the inhabitants are computed at 40,000. William the conqueror was buried here in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he

founded. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 miles W by S of Rouen, and 125 W of Paris. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 49 11 N.

CAER. For some places that begin thus, as Caerdiff, see under Car.

CAERLEON, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursday. It was a Roman town, as is evident from the antiquities found here; and it has the ruins of a castle. It is seated on the Usk, 19 miles SW of Monmouth, and 148 W by N of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 40 N.

CAERPHILLY, a town in Glamorgan-shire, with a market on Thursday, five miles N of Landaff, and 158 W of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 51 33 W.

CAERWENT, a village in Monmouthshire, famous for a beautiful tessellated pavement, discovered here in 1777; and asserted to be superior to any such discovered on this side the Alps, and equal to those preserved at Portici.

CAERWIS, a town in Flintshire, with a market on Tuesday, five miles W of Flint, and 203 NW of London. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 53 12 N.

CAFFA, a town of the Crimea, with an excellent harbour. It is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles NE of Constantinople. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 45 8 N.

CAFFA, STRAIT OF, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the sea of Adolph.

CAFFRARIA, a very extensive country of Africa, bounded on the N by Negroland and Abyssinia, on the W by part of Guinea, Congo and the sea; on the S by the cape of Good Hope, and on the E by the sea. The Caffres are tall and well-proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their colour is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both sexes is the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs; pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms: they are adorned also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. They are extremely fond of dogs, and if one particularly pleases them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it, their whole exercise is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing their lances, and in time of war, use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the

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cultivation of their gardens and corn. They cultivate several vegetables, which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, watermelons, kidneybeans, and hemp. The men have great pride in their cattle; and cut their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please: when they wish their cattle to return, they go a little way from the house and blow a whistle, which is made of bone, and so constructed as to be heard at a great distance, and in this manner bring them all home, without any difficulty. Their huts are higher and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile; but their oxen and almost all their animals, are much smaller. They entertain a very high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power: they believe in a future state of rewards and punishments, but have no idea of the creation, thinking that the world had no beginning, and will ever continue in its present state. They have no sacred ceremonies, and never pray. They instruct their children themselves, having no priests; but instead of them a kind of conjurors whom they greatly revere. They are governed by an hereditary king, whose power is very limited, receiving no tax, and having no troops at his command; being permitted to take as many wives as he pleases, he has a larger portion of land to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. His cabin is neither higher, nor better decorated than the rest; and his whole family live around him, composing a group of 12 or 15 huts. The distance of the different hordes makes it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king.

CAGLI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles S of Urbino. Lon. 12 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

CAGLIARI, an ancient and rich city, capital of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, a university, a castle, and a good harbour. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 39 27 N.

CAHORS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Quercy, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. Cahors is 50 miles NW of Alby, and 187 S of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 26 N.

CAJANABURG, the capital of E Bothnia, in Sweden, on Lake Cajania, 300

miles NE of Abo. Lon. 27 45 E, lat. 64 13 N.

CAJAZZO, or CAJIZZO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 24 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 34 E, lat. 41 10 N.

CAICOS, islands of the W Indies, to the N of St. Domingo, which takes their name from the principal one. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

CAIFONG, a large and populous city of China, seated on the Hoang-ho, in the province of Honan. When besieged by the rebels in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 113 27 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, in the W Indies, to the NW of Jamaica, between 81 and 86° W lon. and 21° N lat.

CAIRNGORM, a mountain of Scotland, in the E of Invernesshire, famous for beautiful rock-crystals of various tints; some of which having the lustre of fine gems, bring a high price. Its lofty top is patched with snow.

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO, a large city, capital of Egypt, with a castle built on a rock. It is divided into the New and Old cities; Old Cairo is on the E side of the Nile, and almost uninhabited. New Cairo is a mile from the river Nile, and seven miles in circumference. The streets are so narrow and winding, that it is impossible to follow their direction amid the multitudes of houses which stand crowding on each other. The castle includes the palaces of the sultans of Egypt, now almost buried under their own ruins; domes overthrown, heaps of rubbish, gilding, and pictures, the colours of which have defied corroding time, stately marble columns still standing, but in general without capitals; such are the tokens of its former magnificence. From Joseph's hall, there is a delightful prospect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are several public bagnios, very handsome within, and used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. It is exceedingly populous; several families living in one house, and a number of people living in each room; and in the busy time of the day, the streets are so crowded, that it is difficult to pass along. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkish empire; and

there are particular streets where the courtizans sit at the doors, richly dressed. The Calish is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city: it is 20 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to show the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity. There are not less than 300 mosques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. The Europeans have consuls and factors here; and it was a place of very great trade, before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. It was taken by the French under Buonaparte, in their late expedition to Egypt. It is 100 miles S of the mouth of the Nile. Lon. 31 27 E, lat. 30 2 N.

CAIROAN, or KSIROAN, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on the river Magrida, 80 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 35 20 N.

CAITHNESSHIRE, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the E by the ocean, on the S and SW by Strathnaven and Sutherland. On the N it is washed by the Pentland frith, which flows between this county and the Orkneys. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W. The whole SW part is occupied by great mountains, the abode of roes and a variety of game; and the lakes are often resorted to by numerous waterfowls. A vast ridge of hills forms the SW boundary, ending in the promontory called the Ord of Caithness. Along the side of this steep hill, impending, in a manner, above the sea, a winding road is cut, which is the only entrance into this shire from the S. The climate is good, and the soil around the coast very improveable. Its chief exports are beef, meal, barley, butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but in the highlands the Gaelic prevails.

CAGET, a town of Persia, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silks. Lon. 46 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CALABRIA, a county of Naples, divided into Calabria Citeriore, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The first is one of the 12 provinces of Naples, bounded on the S by Calabria Ulteriore, on the N by Basilicata, and on the W and E by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is washed by the Mediterranean on the E, S, and W, and bounded by Calabria

Citeriore on the N. Reggio is the capital. This country was entirely desolated by the earthquakes in March and February 1783. Beside the destruction of many towns villages and farms, above 40,000 people perished by this calamity. Stupendous alterations were occasioned on the face of the country. Mountains were split, and vallies formed in an instant: new rivers began to flow; others choked up by the falling in of the hills were converted into lakes or sunk into the earth and destroyed: plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant. The earthquakes (for there were many shocks) vented their greatest force from the foot of the Appennines, extending westward to the sea; in all which vast track, there was not a single village or town, which was not either totally destroyed, or very much damaged.

CALAHORRA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 miles E of Burgos. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 42 12 N.

CALAIS, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, with a citadel. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The fortifications are good: but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet boats, which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE of Dover, and 152 N of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 58 N.

CALAIS, St. a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, 16 miles NW of Vendome.

CALAMATA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It stands on the river Spinaarza, eight miles from the Mediterranean. Lon. 21 55 E, lat. 37 0 N.

CALAMIANES, three small islands of Asia, between Borneo and the Philippines, and N of Parago. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 11 0 N.

CALATAJUD, a town of Spain, in Aragon, at the confluence of Xalon and Xiloca, with a castle on a rock, 37 miles SW of Saragossa. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 41 42 N.

CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 80 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 4 N.

CALLEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a good castle 32 miles N of Magdeburg.

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CALCAR, a town of the duchy of Cleves,
ated near the Rhine, eight miles SE of
Cleves. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 40 N.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the
Mantuan, remarkable for a victory gained
over the Austrians, by the French, in 1706.
It is 25 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 52 E,
lat. 45 45 N.

CALCUTTA, or **FORT WILLIAM**, the
emporium of Bengal, situate on the E side
of the Hoogly, or western arm of the
Ganges, 100 miles from the sea, in the bay
of Bengal. It is a modern city, having
risen on the site of the village of Govind-
pour, about 90 years ago. It extends
from the western point of Fort William,
along the banks of the river, almost to the
village of Cossipoor, four miles and a half;
the breadth, in many parts, inconsider-
able. Generally speaking, the description
of one Indian city is a description of all;
being all built on one plan, with very
narrow and crooked streets; an incredi-
ble number of reservoirs and ponds, and a
great many gardens interspersed. A few
of the streets are paved with brick. The
houses are variously built: some of brick,
others with mud, and a greater proportion
with bamboos and mats: these different
kinds of fabrics, intermixed with each
other, form a motly appearance. Those
of the latter kinds are invariably of one
story, and covered with thatch; those of
brick seldom exceed two floors, and have
flat terraced roofs: the two former classes
far outnumber the last, which are so thinly
scattered, that fires, which often happen,
do not, sometimes, meet with the obstruc-
tion of a brick-house through a whole
street. Altho' by much the greatest part
of Calcutta is built upon this plan, yet the
quarter inhabited by the English is an
exception to this rule of building; being
composed entirely of brick-buildings, many
of which have more the appearance of pa-
laces than of private houses. The line of
buildings that surrounds two sides of the
esplanade of the fort, is magnificent; and
it adds greatly to the superb appearance,
that the houses are detached from each
other, and insulated in a great space. The
buildings are all on a large scale, from the
necessity of having a free circulation of air
in a climate, the heat of which is extreme.
The general approach to the houses is by
a flight of steps with great projecting por-
ticos, or surrounded by colonnades or
arcades, which give them the appearance
of Grecian temples. But the remainder of
the city, and by much the greater part, is
built as before described. Within these 20
or 25 years, Calcutta has been wonderfully

improved both in appearance and in the
salubrity of the air, for the streets have
been properly drained, and the ponds
filled up. It is supposed to contain at
least 500,000 inhabitants. The mixture
of European and Asiatic manners that
may be observed here, is curious: coaches,
phaetons, chaises, with the palankeens
and hackeries of the natives, the passing
ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the dif-
ferent appearances of the fakirs form a
sight more extraordinary, perhaps, than
any other city can present. The hackery
here mentioned is a small covered car-
riage upon two wheels, drawn by bul-
locks, and used generally for the female
part of the family. The Ganges is navi-
gable up to the town for the largest ships
that visit India. Here is the seat of the
governor-general and council of Bengal,
who have a controul over the presidencies
of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen.
Here is likewise a supreme court of judi-
cature, in which justice is dispensed, ac-
cording to the laws of England, by a
chief justice and three puisne judges. In
1756, Calcutta was taken by the soubah
of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison,
to the amount of 146 persons, into a pri-
son called the Black Hole, a cube of 18
feet, out of which only 23 came alive.
It was retaken the next year; the victory
of Plassey followed; and the inhuman
soubah was deposed, and put to death by
his successor. Immediately after this
victory the erection of Fort William com-
menced, which is superior to any fortress
in India. Calcutta is 1030 miles NNE of
Madras. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 22 23 N.

CALDER, a river in Yorkshire, which
rises on the borders of Lancashire, and falls
into the Aire eight miles below Wake-
field. It is navigable the greater part of
its course.

CALEDONIA, **NEW**, a large island, in
the S Pacific Ocean, extending from 19
to 22° 6' lat. and from 163 to 167° E lon.
It was discovered by captain Cook, in
1774. The inhabitants are stout, tall, and
in general well proportioned, their hair and
beards black, and much frizzled, so as to
be somewhat woolly in some individuals;
they besmear their faces with black pig-
ment; and their only covering is a wrap-
per made from the bark of a tree, or of
leaves. They cultivate the soil with some
art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots
and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are
not plentiful, bread-fruit is very scarce,
and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly
planted; but their yams and taras are in
great abundance. Their house are circu-

lar like a bee-hive, and full as close and warm. The framing is of small spars and reeds; and both sides and roof are thick, and close covered with thatch made of dried grass, and the floor laid with dry grass. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are much chaster than those of the more eastern islands.

CALENBERG, a castle of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Brunswick Calenberg, seated on the river Leina, 10 miles s of Hanöver. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 15 N.

CALI, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, in a valley of the same name, on the river Canca. The governor of the province generally resides here. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 3 15 N.

CALICUT, a country on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice; and the trees are always green. There is a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which is obtained sugar and oil. This country was subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore; of which he was finally stript by the E India Company in 1799.

CALICUT, a city, capital of a country of the same name, on the coast of Malabar. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping; being discovered by the Portuguese, when they came to the E Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498, and was then the most flourishing place on the Malabar coast. The English have a factory here. It is 320 miles WSW of Madras. Lon. 74 24 E, lat. 11 18 N.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula of N America, in the N Pacific Ocean, separated from the W coast of America, by the Vermilion Sea, or Gulf of California; extending SE, from lat. 32° N, to Cape St. Lucar, in lat. 23° N. It was discovered by Cortes, in 1536; and is said to have been visited by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578, and to have received from him the name of New Albion. This latter name, which belongs to no part of the peninsula, but to a country further N, between 37 and 45° latitude; the harbour of Sir Francis Drake being situate in about 110 23 W lon. and 38 23 N lat. At last, on the expulsion of the Jesuits, who were said to have studiously depreciated the country, the court of Madrid appointed don Joseph Galvez to visit this peninsula. His account of the country was favourable; he found the pearl fishery on its coast to be valuable,

and he discovered mines of gold of a very promising appearance. At present, however, California (the natural history of which is very little known) still remains among the most desolate and useless districts of the Spanish empire.

CALLAO, a seaport of S America, in Peru. The harbour is the best in the S Sea. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746. It is five miles from Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. 76 53 W, lat. 12 2 S.

CALLA SUSUNG, a town of the island of Bouton, in the Indian Ocean. It is a mile from the sea, on the top of a hill, encompassed with cocoa-nut trees. There is a stone wall round the town, and the houses are built on posts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they speak the Malayan language. The people are small, well-shaped, and of a dark olive colour. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 50 S.

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles SW of Kilkenny. Lon. 76 W, lat. 53 28 N.

CALLOO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheld, subject to Austria. It is five miles W of Antwerp. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 13 N.

CALLINGTON, a borough in Cornwall, 517 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 30 N.

CALMAR, a strong seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, divided from the isle of Oeland, by a strait about seven miles broad in its narrowest part. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the castle, the only remains of its ancient magnificence. This palace, once the residence of the illustrious queen Margaret, is now converted into a distillery. It is 150 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 56 40 N.

CALNE, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles E of Bristol, and 88 W of London. Lon. 1 59 W, lat. 51 30 N.

CALVADOS, a department of France, comprehending part of the late province of Normandy.

CALVARY MOUNT, a hill near Jerusalem, on which JESUS CHRIST was crucified.

CALVI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, eight miles N of Capua. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 15 N.

CALVI, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It was taken from the French, by the English, Aug. 10, 1774; but has been since re-

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CAM, or GRANT, a river which rises in Herts, and running NE by Cambridge into the Isle of Ely, there falls into the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

CAMARANA, an island of Arabia, in the Red Sea, where is a fishery for white coral and pearl oysters.

CAMARAT, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany. It stands on a bay of the same name.

CAMBAY, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a deep and dangerous gulf of the same name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Its products and manufactures are inferior to those of few towns in India; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 40l. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, is the port of Amedabad, from which it is distant 56 miles. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 22 25 N.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Laos, on the E by Cochinchina and Ciampa, and on the S and W by the gulf and kingdom of Siam; divided by a large river called Mecan, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy season, between June and October.

CAMBODIA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Asia, seated on the river Mecan, or Cambodia, 150 miles from its mouth. Lon. 104 5 E, lat. 13 10 N.

CAMBRAY, a fortified city of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis. It has a citadel and fort, and a considerable manufacture of cambrics, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Scheld, 22 miles SE of Arras, and 102 N of Paris. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 11 N.

CAMBRESIS, a late province of France, 25 miles in length; bounded on the N and E by Hainault, on the S by Picardy, and on the W by Artois. Cambray is the capital; and it is now comprehended in the department of the North.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university. It takes the name of Cambridge from the bridge over the Cam, which divides the town into two parts. It is governed by a mayor, who, on entering upon his office, takes an oath to maintain

the privileges of the university. The townhall and shire-house are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the university: the county-gaol is the gatehouse of an ancient castle, built by William the Conqueror. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; and in the market-place, which consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, is a conduit that is constantly running. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It enjoys great privileges and is governed by the chancellor, the high steward, the vice chancellor, and several other inferior officers. It contains 12 colleges and four halls, which, unlike those at Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are Peter House, Corpus Christi or Bennet, King's, Queen's, Jesus, Christ's, St. John's, Magdalen, Trinity, Emmanuel, and Sidney Sussex. The halls are, Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catharine. Of the colleges, Peter House is the most ancient, being founded in 1257; and King's and Trinity colleges the most considerable. King's college is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel, for its contrivance and extent, its fine carved work in wood and stone, and painted windows, is one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college justly place it in the first rank. The other structures belonging to the university are the senate-house, a fine edifice, which, with St. Mary's church, the schools, the university library, and other buildings, forms a noble square. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbrooke's, from the name of the founder. Cambridge has 14 parishes, and is pretty large; but the situation is low and dirty. It sends four members to parliament, two for the borough and two for the university. It is 17 miles S of Ely, and 51 N by E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

CAMBRIDGE, a village in Gloucestershire, near Berkley, on the river Cam.

CAMBRIDGE, a village in the state of Massachusetts, in N America. It has a flourishing university, which consists of four elegant brick houses, and is, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, the first literary institution in America. It was established in 1638, and has generally from 120 to 150 students.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW by Lincolnshire, on the NE by Norfolk, on the E by Suffolk, on the S by Essex and Herts, and

on the w by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It extends 30 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W. It lies in the dioceses of Ely and Norwich; contains 17 hundreds, a city, a university, seven market-towns, and 163 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Grant, Ouse, Nen, and Cam. In the fens it is moist and foggy, and therefore not so wholesome; but in the S and E parts it is very good, these being much drier than the other; but both, by the late improvements, have been rendered very fruitful, so that it produces plenty of corn, and affords the richest pastures. The fens called Bedford Level, consist of 30,000 acres of marshy ground, which receive all the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or the Trent. And in the latter part of the year, when they are overflowed by water, they appear covered with fogs; so that while the higher grounds of the adjacent country glitter with the beams of the sun, the isle of Ely appears wrapt in a mist. See BEDFORD LEVEL.

CAMELFORD, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Camel, 24 miles W of Launceston, and 229 W by S of London. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and in its neighbourhood. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 42 N.

CAMERINO, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 miles SW of Ancona. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

CAMINHA, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the river Minho, 12 miles N of Viana. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 50 N.

CAMMIN, a district of Prussian Pomerania, converted into a principality, in favour of the House of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Westphalia. Colberg is the capital.

CAMMIN, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, in the principality of the same name; seated on the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 30 miles N of Stetin. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 54 4 N.

CAMPAGNA, or CAMPANIA, a town of Naples in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 40 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 40 35 N.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently LATIUM, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 miles SE along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples, formerly the most delightful and most populous country in the world; few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen: no trees, no inclosures; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

CAMPBELTON, a borough of Scotland, in Argyleshire, situate on a bay toward the S extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre, of which it is the capital. It has a good harbour, and is now a considerable place, for which it is principally indebted to its being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W coast. It is 10 miles W of the isle of Arran. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 53 29 N.

CAMPDEN, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, 22 miles NE of Gloucester, and 87 WNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 4 N.

CAMPEACHY, a town of Mexico, in S America, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the E coast of a bay of the same name. It is noted for logwood, which, however, does not grow very near it. It is defended by a good wall, and strong forts, but is neither so rich, nor carries on such a trade as formerly, it having been the port for the sale. Lon. 90 57 W, lat. 20 0 N. See HONDURAS.

CAMPEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it in 1673. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, 44 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 52 38 N.

CAMPOLI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 23 miles N by E of Aquila. Lon. 43 57 E, lat. 42 42 N.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 100 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 74 W, lat. 38 53 N.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N of Barcelona. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 42 0 N.

CANAAN, the country so named from Canaan the son of Ham. It lies between the Mediterranean and the mountains of Arabia, and extends from Egypt to Phenicia. It is bounded to the E by the mountains of Arabia; to the S by the wilderness

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70 leagues, and its breadth in some places
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CANADA, a large country of N Ame-
rica, bounded on the N by New Britain, on
the S by the gulf of St. Laurence, on the
E by New Brunswick and the United
States, and on the W by unknown lands.
It lies between 61 and 81° W lon. and
45 and 52° N. lat. and was discovered
by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and
son, in 1497. This country, in general,
is pretty good ; but the winter continues
for six months very severe. The land
that is cleared is fertile, and the wheat
sowed in May is reaped at the end of Au-
gust. The climate is not very different
from that of the northern British colonies ;
it has a much severer winter ; and like
most of the American tracts that do not
lie too far to the N, the summers are
very hot and exceeding pleasant. They
have a great variety of animals, such as
stags, elks, deer, bears, foxes, martins,
wild cats, ferrets, weasels, hares, and rab-
bits. The marshes and lakes with which
this country abounds swarm with otters
and beavers, which are highly valued for
their furs, which form a principal article
of commerce in Canada. Canada turpen-
tine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic
qualities, and for its use in disorders
of the breast and stomach. The different
tribes of Indians, or original natives in Ca-
nada, are almost innumerable ; but they
have been observed to decrease in popula-
tion where the Europeans are most nume-
rous, owing chiefly to the immoderate use
of spirituous liquors. Canada was con-
quered by the English, in 1759, and con-
firmed to them by the peace of 1763. In
1774, this country was formed into a pro-
vince, called Quebec, from the name of
the capital ; a government was instituted
conformably to the French laws of Canada ;
and the Roman Catholic religion was es-
tablished. In 1791, the country was di-
vided into two provinces, Upper Canada,
and Lower Canada, of which latter
province Quebec is the chief town ; and
a constitution, in imitation of that of
England, was given to each of these pro-
vinces.

CANANORE, a large seaport, on the
coast of Malabar. It was ceded by
Tippoe Sultan, regent of Mysore, to the
English E India Company, in 1792. Lon.
74 10 E, lat. 12 0 N.

CANARA, a province on the coast of
Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore.

Its most northerly port is Onore, in lat.
14 20 N.

CANARIA, or the GRAND CANARY,
the principal of the Canary Islands, about
180 miles from the coast of Africa, which
gives name to the whole. It is a fruitful
island and famous for the wine that bears
its name ; the temperature of its air is
delightful ; and it abounds with good
water, with trees, herbs, and delicious
fruits. Here are two wheat harvests, in
February and May, and the corn makes
bread as white as snow. It is 42 miles
long, and 27 broad ; and lies 18 leagues
W by S of Fuertaventura. Lon. 15 34 W,
lat. 28 14 N.

CANARY ISLANDS, anciently called the
Fortunate Islands, on account of their te-
perate healthy air and excellent fruits, are
seven in number, lying in the Atlantic
Ocean, near the continent of Africa :
namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffé,
Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota ;
to which may be added several smaller
isles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St.
Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. From these
islands the Canary birds originally came.
The NE point of these is in lon. 15 38 W,
lat. 28 13 N.

CANARY, the capital of the island of
Canaria, with a bishop's see, an inquisi-
tion, supreme council of the Seven Islands,
and a castle seated on a hill. They have
sugarhouses, in which a great quantity of
sugar is made. The wine called Sack,
has hence been often termed Canary. It
is computed that 10,000 hogsheds are
sent annually to England in time of peace.
Lon. 15 50 W, lat 28 4 N.

CANCALLE, a bay on the coast of
France, 10 miles E of St. Maloes, where
the English made a descent, under the
duke of Marlborough, in 1758, and hence
proceeded to burn the ships at St. Maloes.

CANDAHAR, a rich trading city of Asia,
capital of a kingdom of the same name.
While the Persian and Mogul empires
were severally undivided, it was the fron-
tier fortress of Hindoostan toward Persia :
and was esteemed the key of the western
provinces of the latter, and not unfrequen-
tly changed masters, although very strong
by situation, being surrounded by fens
and rocks. It is 145 miles SW of Cabul.
Lon. 67 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CANDAHAR, a kingdom of Asia, be-
tween the river Indus and Persia, bound-
ed on the N by Cabul, on the S by La-
hore, on the SE by Moultan, and on the
W by Persia. The dominions of the king
of this country extend westward to the
neighbourhood of the city of Tashish ;

including generally Cabul, Candahar, Ghizni, Gaur, Pafhawur, Korafan and Seistan; this tract is not less than 800 miles in length; its breadth is not well known, and on the *e* side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts above the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the Country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Abdalli) who was stript of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the *w* of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Great Mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the *e* of that river.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the *s* of the Archipelago. The capital, of the same name, though populous formerly, is little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the bazar or market-place; and the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats; but the walls of the town are standing, and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. This island was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The climate of Candia is delightful. The heat is never excessive; and in the plains violent cold is never felt. In the warmest days of summer the air is cooled by breezes from the sea. Except December and January the whole year is one continued fine day. The sky is always unclouded and serene; the winds mild and refreshing breezes. The mountains are covered with a great number of odoriferous plants; the rivulets which flow down the vallies, are overhung with myrtles, and laurel-roses; clumps of orange, citron, and almond trees are scattered over the fields; some extensive plains are arrayed in saffron, and the cavities of the rocks are fringed with sweet smelling dittany. In a word from the hills, the vales, and the plains; on all hands there arise clouds of exquisite perfumes, which embalm the air and render it a luxury to breathe it. Candia is 200 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is 500 miles *sw* of Constantinople. Lon. 25 18 E, lat. 35 18 N.

CANDEISH, a rich and populous province,

in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahattas. It is bounded on the *n* by Malwa, on the *e* by Berar, on the *s* by Dowlatabad, and on the *w* by Baglana.

CANDLEMAS ISLES, near the coast of Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 13 W, lat. 57 10 S.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. It is full of hills, whence rivulets proceed, which abound with fish. The inhabitants are dexterous in turning these rivulets to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters.

CANDY, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. Lon. 80 52 E, lat. 7 45 N.

CANE, GROTTA DEL, a famous grotto, on the banks of Lake d'Agnano, seven miles from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. A suffocating vapour rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour, is convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after falls motionless to the earth. The fellows who attend at the cave, have always some miserable dogs, with ropes about their necks, ready for this cruel purpose.

CANEA, a considerable town of the island of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with forests of olive-trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle-trees, and laurel-roses. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 35 30 N.

CANETO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Oglio, often taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is 20 miles *w* of Mantua. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 45 9 N.

CANGEREORA, a large river of the peninsula of Hindoostan. It has its source in the Gaults, and running *sw* to the coast of Malabar, enters the Indian Ocean, four miles to the *n* of Mount Dilla; before which its course is parallel with the sea-coast for about 11 miles, being separated only by a spit of sand.

CANIADERAGO, LAKE, a narrow lake of N America, in the State of New York, six miles *w* of Lake Otsego, and nine miles long.

CANINA, the capital of a district of the same name, in the *n* part of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, lying near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, eight miles *n* of Valona. Lon. 19 35 E, lat. 41 12 N.

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CANNAY, one of the western isles of Scotland, SW of the isle of Skye. This island is fertile, and is noted for vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions. On the E side of the island, the tops of an immense number of these columns appear at low water, forming a sort of causeway of surprising extent, the surface of which is smooth and regular, like an ordinary paved street.

CANNÆ. See **CANOSA**.

CANOGE, the ruins of which are at present of great extent, is a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calini. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town. It is said to have been built more than 1000 years before the Christian era, and to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander. In the 6th century, it was said to contain 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut was sold. It is 127 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

CANOBIA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on Lake Maggiore, 35 miles NNW of Milan. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 45 55 N.

CANOSA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Bari. It contains not more than 300 houses, and occupies the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most populous and magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canoso and the river Ofanto, are still some traces of the ancient town of Canne, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N.

CANSO, a seaport of Nova Scotia, in N America, on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 60 55 W, lat. 45 20 N.

CANSTAT, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, two miles NE of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 48 53 N.

CANTAL, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. The capital is St. Flour.

CANTAZARO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles E of Nicastro. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 39 5 N.

CANTERBURY, an ancient city, the capital of Kent, with an archbishop's see, the metropolitan of all England. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, to which

so great was the resort and so rich the offerings, that Erasmus, who was an eye witness of its wealth, says, the whole church and chapel in which he was interred, glittered with jewels. But Henry VIII, in 1538, not only pillaged this rich shrine, but caused the saint to be cited in court, tried, and condemned as a traitor; ordering his name to be struck out of the calendar, his bones to be burnt, and his ashes thrown into the air. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV, and Edward the Black Prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; and an ancient castle, with walls and a deep ditch. It is governed by a mayor, and possesses a share of the silk manufactures introduced by the Walloons, who have here a church under the cathedral. This city is noted for its brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Stour, 26 miles ESE of Rochester and 56 of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 19 N.

CANTIN, CAPE, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 32 49 N.

CANTON or **QUANGTONG**, one of the southern provinces of China; bounded on the NE by Fokien; on the N by Kiangsi, on the W by Quangsi, and the kingdom Tonking, and every where else by the sea. The country is diversified with hills and plains, and the soil is in general so fertile that it produces two crops annually. Abundance of valuable aromatic woods are to be met with in this province, as well as eagle-wood, ebony &c; and in the mineral kingdom the province furnishes gold, precious stones, tin, quick-silver, and copper. Canton is the capital.

CANTON, a large populous, and wealthy city of China, capital of the province of that name, stands on the river Taa, one of the finest in the empire. The buildings of Canton are in general low, consisting of one story and a ground floor, which is covered with earth or red tiles, to keep it cool; but the houses of the most respectable merchants and mandarins are comparatively lofty, and well built. The streets of Canton are long and narrow, paved with flint-stones, adorned at intervals with triumphal arches, which have a pleasing effect and are much crowded with people. In Canton there are no carriages. The better sort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk barefooted and bareheaded; and their goods are carried by porters. At the end of every

street is a barrier, which is shut every evening, as well as the gates of the city; so that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reside. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000, but later calculations have made them considerably less. Lon. 133 12 E, lat. 23 7 N.

CANTYRE, a southern division of Argyleshire in Scotland. It is a narrow peninsula 50 miles long, and from five to eight broad. It is connected on the N by an isthmus to the mountainous district of Knapdale. Across this isthmus, which is scarce a mile broad, a canal might easily be cut. To the S the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil, in general, is fertile.

CAORLO, a small island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 20 miles SW of Aquileia. It has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 45 42 N.

CAPACIO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 16 miles S of Salerno. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 20 N.

CAPE BRETON. See **BRETON, CAPE**; and other Capes, in like manner, see under their respective names.

CAPELLE, a town of France, now in the department of Aisne, lately in the province of Picardy, eight miles NE of Guise, taken by the Spaniards in 1636, but retaken the year after. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 49 58 N.

CAPESTAN, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, near the river Aude and the famous canal of Languedoc. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 43 21 N.

CAPITANATA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Terra di Bari, on the S by Basilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and on the W by Molise and Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees; has a sandy soil, and a hot air; but the land, near the rivers, is fertile in pastures. The capital is Manfredonia.

CAPO FINO, a barren rock, in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a small harbour of the same name, 13 miles ESE of Genoa. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, on the gulf of Trieste, whose principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is eight miles S of Trieste. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 45 49 N.

CAPRALA, an isle in the Mediterranean Sea, to the NE of Corsica, on which it depends. It has a strong castle, and is 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 5 N.

CAPRI, an island of Naples, in the Mediterranean, opposite Sorrento, famous for being the retreat of the emperor Tiberius. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, forming the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails. It is five miles in length, and two in breadth.

CAPRI, the capital of an island of the same name, with a strong castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 11 N.

CAPUA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. Here Hannibal and his officers trifled away their time in pleasure, and gave time to the Romans to recover from their consternation after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707; and is seated on the Volturno, 15 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

CARACCAS, a district of S. America, in Terra Firma, included in the W part of the province of Venezuela. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by Cumana, and on the S by New Granada. The coast is rocky and mountainous, interspersed with small fertile valleys, blessed in general with a clear air and wholesome climate. The chief town is Caraccas. The commerce of this town was for a long time open to all the subjects of the Spanish monarchy. But in 1728 a company was formed, who obtained an exclusive right of trading to this part of the world. It is sometimes called the Company of Caraccas, and sometimes the Company of Guipiscoa, from the province of Spain, in which it is established. St. Jago de Leon is the capital.

CARAMANIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, in the S part of Natolia. Most of the houses have turrets so contrived, as to cool the rooms in summer. Satalia is the capital.

CARAMANTA, a province of Terra Firma, lying on both sides the river Cauca; bounded on the N by the district of Cartagena, on the E by New Granada, on the S and W by Popayan and Panama. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets whence the natives get very good salt.

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CARAMANTA, the capital of a province
of that name, in Terra Firma, seated on
the Cauca, 240 miles NNE of Popayan.
Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 5 18 N.

CARANGO, an inconsiderable island in
the E India, near Bombay. It affords
nothing but some rice, fowls and goats.

CARAKA, a town of Tuscany, in the
principality of Massa, between Massa and
Sarzana, five miles from each. Near this
place are quarries of marble of various col-
ours. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which rises
in Caramania, crosses that of Aladula, and
falls into the Mediterranean.

CARASU MESTRO, a river of Romania,
which rises in Mount Rhodolpho, and falls
into the Archipelago.

CARASUS, a lake in Bulgaria, said to be
55 miles in circumference, and to contain
several islands. It is formed by a branch
of the Danube, not far from its entrance
into the Black Sea.

CARAVACCA, a town of Spain, among
the mountains near the river Segura, in
Murcia. It is 50 miles NW of Cartha-
gena. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 5 N.

CARCASSONE, an ancient town of
France, in the department of Aude and
late province of Languedoc. It is divided
into the Upper and Lower Town by the
Aude, over which is a stone bridge. In the
Upper Town are a strong castle and the
cathedral. The Lower Town is square,
built after the modern taste, and kept very
neat by means of an aqueduct, which
brings the water of the Aude to different
fountains. The Upper Town, which is
also called the City, is very ancient, and
in the castle are preserved some old records
written on the bark of trees. Here are
manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is
15 miles W of Narbonne, and 400 S of
Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 14 N.

CARDIFF, a borough of S Wales in Glamorgan-
shire, with a market on Wednes-
day and Saturday. It is a large and well
built town, and has a castle, a wall, and
four gates. It is seated on the Taaf, over
which is a bridge, and it has a considerable
trade with Bristol; for vessels of small bur-
den may come to the bridge. The castle,
tho' much decayed, makes a grand appear-
ance at this time, and the walls of the castle
are very strong and thick. The constable
of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom
they call mayor. Near the town are some
iron-works; and a canal, extending 25
miles hence, to the iron-works at Merthyr-
Tidvil. In the castle, died Robert, duke
of Normandy, eldest son of William the
Conqueror, after having been blinded, and

confined 23 years, by his brother Henry 1.
Cardiff is 12 miles E of Cowbridge, and
164 W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat.
51 30 N.

CARDIGAN, the county-town of Car-
diganshire, with a market on Tuesday and
Saturday; situate on the river Tyvy, over
which is a handsome stone bridge. The
walls and castle are gone to ruin. It is go-
verned by a mayor, sends one member to
parliament, and is 33 miles NE of St.
David's and 225 WNW of London. Lon.
4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

CARDIGAN BAY, on the coast of Car-
diganshire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, ex-
tending to Barfey island in Carnarvonshire.
It is 40 miles from one cape to the other,
and affords secure shelter for ships.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of S Wales,
bounded on the N by Merionethshire and
Montgomeryshire, on the E by Radnor-
shire and Brecknockshire, on the S by
Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, and
on the W by Cardigan Bay. It extends
42 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to
W; and is divided into five hundreds,
containing six market-towns, and 64
parishes. It lies in the diocese of St.
David's, and sends two members to par-
liament. The air is milder here than in
most parts of Wales. To the S and W
are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and
E parts are a continued ridge of moun-
tains, however there are cattle bred in all
parts; but they have neither wood nor
coals of their own for fuel. They have
fish in plenty with fowls both tame and
wild. Near the rivers are great numbers
of otters; and in the valleys are several
lakes. The mountains abound with veins
of lead and silver ore; and the mines have
been worked several times to great advan-
tage: Sir Hugh Middleton is said to have
cleared 2000l. a month, for several years
together, which enabled him to bring the
New River water to London; but he ex-
pended the whole on that great object.
The principal rivers are the Tyvy, the
Rydal, and the Istwith.

CARDONA, a town of Spain, in Cata-
lonia, with a castle. Near it is an inex-
haustible mountain of salt, of several col-
ours, which, when washed, becomes white;
and there are vineyards, which produce
excellent wine. It is seated on an emi-
nence, near the river Cardenero, 30
miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 30 E,
lat. 41 36 N.

CARELIA, the eastern part of Finland.
It belongs partly to the Swedes, and partly
to the Russians. See WILBURGH.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in the
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department of the Channel and late province, of Normandy, with an ancient castle, eight miles from sea. Lon. 14 W, lat. 49 16 N.

CARIATI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is two miles from the gulf of Taranto. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 39 35 N.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that part of the Atlantic, lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N, and Terra Firma on the S. It was formerly called the North Sea; for the Spaniards having crossed the isthmus of Darien from N to S, gave the sea they discovered the name of the South Sea, and this, of course, the North Sea, although with respect to the American continent, the Pacific is the western, and the Atlantic the eastern ocean.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, the most eastern islands of the W Indies divided into Windward and Leeward Islands. As the Caribbee islands are all between the tropics, their inhabitants are exposed to perpetual heat. In those places where the wind does not blow, the air is excessively hot, and none but easterly winds contribute to refresh it. The torrents of rain which fall refresh the air; but their humid exhalations render the climate very unhealthy.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, seated on the river Po, three miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 57 N.

CARIMAN JAVA, a cluster of islands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshments, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

CARINOLA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Maffico, 25 miles NW of Naples. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 41 15 N.

CARINTHIA, a fertile duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N by Austria, on the E by Stiria, on the S by Carniola and Friuli, and on the W by Tirol and Salzburg. Clagenfurt is the capital.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, an ancient castle, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where Charles I was imprisoned.

CARISTO, an episcopal town of Greece, in the E part of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 38 4 N.

CARLINGFORD, a seaport of Ireland, on Carlingford Bay, in the county of Lowth, 21 miles N of Drogheda. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

CARLISLE, an ancient city, the capital

of Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is walled round, and pleasantly situate above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden and two other rivers, which here unite their streams. The gates of this city are called the English, Irish, and Scotch. It has a castle, on the W side of the town; and the cathedral is a stately structure. The eastern part, which is the newest, is a curious piece of workmanship. The choir with the aisles, is 71 feet broad; and has a stately E window, 48 feet high and 30 broad, adorned with curious pillars. Carlisle has a considerable manufacture of printed linens and checks, for which 3000l. per annum is paid in duties, and is noted for the making of whips and fishhooks. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 60 miles S of Edinburgh, and 301 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 54 56 N.

CARLISLE, the county-town of Cumberland, in the state of Pennsylvania, in N America. It contains a college, a courthouse, 300 houses, and 1500 inhabitants. In 1752, this spot was a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild beasts. It is 100 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 40 10 N.

CARLOW, or **CATHERLOUGH**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W by Queen's county and Kilkenny, and on the N by Kildare.

CARLOW, or **CATHERLOUGH**, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, on the river Barrow, 16 miles NE of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 14 W, lat. 52 48 N.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 38 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 44 45 N.

CARLSKRONA, or **CARLSKROON**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It derives its origin and name from Charles XI, who first laid the foundations of a new town in 1680; and removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on account of its advantageous situation in the centre of the Swedish seas and the superior security of its harbour, which has depth of water for first-rate ships to carry their lower tier of guns; the entrance into this harbour, is defended by two strong forts. The greatest part of the town stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic: the suburbs extend over another small

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rock, and along the mole, close to the basin where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land, is carried over a dyke to an island, and from thence along two long wooden bridges joined by a barren rock. The town contains about 18,000 inhabitants; and the suburbs are fortified, toward the land, by a stone wall. Formerly, vessels in this port, when careened and repaired, were laid upon their sides in the open harbour; until a dock was hollowed in the solid rock, in 1724, capable of receiving a first rate man of war. A project for constructing 30 covered docks, and other improvements, was begun in 1759; but they have proceeded slowly. One dock was finished in 1779, and gives an idea of the expence and greatness of the plan: the bottom and sides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple than a receptacle for ships. Carlscrona is 220 miles sw of Stockholm. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 56 20 N.

CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia, on the river Kulp, 140 miles s of Vienna. Lon. 15 21 E, lat. 46 2 N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elb. It is a bishop's see. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in iron and wood across lake Wenper. It is 133 miles w of Stockholm. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 59 16 N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 16 miles n of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 49 56 N.

CARMAGNIOLA, a trading town of Piedmont, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken by prince Eugene the same year. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles s of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 51 N.

CARMARTHEN, the county-town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. It was once fortified with a wall and a castle, now in ruins. It sends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles SE of Cardigan, and 207 w by n of London. Lon. 4 23 w, lat. 51 52 N.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded by Cardiganshire on the N, the Bristol Channel on the S, Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the E, and

Pembrokeshire on the W. It lies in the diocese of St. Davids; contains eight market towns and 87 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taafe. It is fruitful in corn and grass, having many pleasant and rich meadows, also wood, coal and sea-fish, especially salmon, which is exceeding good. The air is mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as the other counties of Wales.

CARMEL, a mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 miles N of Jerusalem.

CARMONA, a town of Italy, in Austrian Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, seven miles NW of Goritz. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 46 25 N.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia. The gate toward Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is 25 miles E of Seville. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 37 24 N.

CARNARVON, the county-town of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a strait of the Irish sea, called Menai, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland and the principal English ports. It is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being surrounded on all sides, except the E, by the sea and two rivers. Carnarvon sends one member to parliament, and is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is seven miles sw of Bangor, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 53 8 N.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N Wales 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth: bounded on the N and W by the Irish Sea, on the S by Merionethshire, and on the E by Denbighshire. It lies in the diocese of Bangor, and is about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Seint and Conway; the last of which rivers, though its course is only 12 miles, is navigable by ships of good burden for more than half its length. The air is piercing, owing partly to the snow that lies 7 or 8 months of the year on the mountains, and partly to the great number of lakes which are said to be not fewer than 60. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary regions. Cattle, sheep, and goats are almost its sole rural riches. These are fed, during the summer, very high on the mountains, tended by their owners,

who reside for that season in temporary huts, and make butter and cheese for their own consumption. The prospects around are rude and savage in the highest degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. Many rare vegetables, met with only on the most elevated spots, grow here. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, and are at present about Llanberis. Other places afford lead; and quantities of stone, excellent for houses, are dug near Snowdon; to the bleak region of which the vale of Conway below, in fertility and beauty, forms a very pleasing contrast.

CARNATIC, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Gantoor circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Corin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevely. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120 wide, and commonly no more than 75. The annual revenue of the nabob of Arcot, its sovereign, is stated at about 1,500,000l. out of which he pays a subsidy of 160,000l. to the English E India Company, toward the expence of their military establishment. The British possessions in the Carnatic, are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, whose annual revenue is 150,000l. There is, besides, a land revenue dependent on Madras, of 725,000l. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortresses: public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the northern parts of India. In 1787, the E India Company took the whole administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the S by Merlacia and Istria, and on the W by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, some of which are cultivated, others naked and barren, and others continually buried in snow. Laubach is the capital.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by S Carolina and Georgia; and on the W by the Mississippi. It is 378 miles long, and 110 broad; divided into eight districts and 58 counties. This country

is seated between the extremities of heat and cold; the heat being more troublesome in summer, than the cold in winter. The air is generally serene and clear the greatest part of the year, but in February the inhabitants have a custom of burning the woods, which causes such a smoke as would seem to proceed from a thickness in the air. Beside the vegetable products common to America, there are ground peas, which run on the surface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould, and the pods grow under ground; they are eaten raw or roasted, and taste much like a hazel nut. Cotton also is universally cultivated here. The most remarkable of their trees is the pitch pine, which affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber. Among their medicinal herbs and roots, this country abounds with the ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snakeroot, and lion's heart, a sovereign remedy for the bite of a serpent. The indigo is however inferior to what comes from the Caribbee Islands. The inhabitants of this state were estimated, in 1790, at 210,000 whites and 60,000 negroes. Newburn is the capital.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the E by the Atlantic, on the N by N Carolina, and on the S and SW by the river Savannah, which divides it from Georgia; its western boundary has not yet been accurately ascertained. It is 200 miles long, and 125 broad; divided into seven districts, and 35 counties. Beside Indian corn, wheat, &c. for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco, and some indigo and wheat are raised for exportation. Their rivers are large, and abound with delicate fish; beside, water fowl of different kinds. The number of white inhabitants has been estimated at 80,000; the negroes the same number, but some compute the latter to be 120,000. Columbia is the capital.

CAROLINAS, or CAROLINE ISLANDS. See PHILIPPINES, NEW.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, mountains which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

CARPENTRAS, an episcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence, and capital of Venaissin. Before the French revolution, it was subject to the pope. It is seated on the Aulon, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles NE of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 8 N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, eight miles N of Modena. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 44 41 N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Veronese,

seated on the Adige, 24 miles SE of Verona.

Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 10 N.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles NW of Waterford.

Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 24 N.

CARRICKFERGUS, a populous borough and seaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay in the Irish Channel, of the same name, 85 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 54 43 N.

CARRON, a river of Stirlingshire, which rises on the S side of the Campsie Hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Its stream is small and scarcely deserves the notice of the traveller; yet there are few rivers which have been the scene of so many memorable transactions. When the Roman empire was in its glory the banks of Carron were its boundaries on the NW, and Antoninus wall which was raised to mark the limits of that vast empire, ran parallel to this river for several miles. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly.

CARRON, a village in Stirlingshire, Scotland, remarkable for its extensive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, one mile from Falkirk, consisting of the greatest iron works in Europe. All sorts of iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling article to a cannon that discharges a ball of 42 pounds. The short piece of ordnance, called a carronade, and introduced into the navy in the last war, was first made here, and hence received its name. They export great quantities of large cannon to Russia, Germany, and other foreign parts. These works were erected in 1761; before which time there was not a single house on the spot. At present the buildings are of vast extent, and the machinery constructed by Mr. Smeaton, is the first in Britain, both in elegance and correctness; 6500 tons of iron are smelted annually from the mineral with pit-coal, and cast into cannon, cylinders, &c. In one place, where coal is converted into coke, by discharging it of its sulphur, and the fire spreads of course over a large surface, the volumes of smoke, the spiry flames, and the suffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting; and at night, its glare is inconceivably grand. How vast the fire is we may conceive, when we are told that it often burns 100 tons of coal in a day. The maffy bellows which rouse the furnaces are put in motion by water, and receiving the air in large cylinders, force it out again through small orifices, roaring with astonishing noise. The fire of the furnace thus roused, becomes a

glowing spot, which the eye can no more look at than at the sun. Under such intense heat, the rugged stone instantly dissolves in streams of liquid iron.

CART, the name of two rivers in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala Medina, eight miles NW of Malaga. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 36 40 N.

CARTERET ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is six leagues long from E to W. Lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

CARTHAGE, a famous city of antiquity in Africa, which for many years disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length razed by the Romans. Some of the ruins are to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 36 50 N.

CARTHAGE, a town of New Spain, in Costa Rica, with a bishop's see, 360 miles WNW of Panama. Lon. 85 45 W, lat. 10 15 S.

CARTHAGENA, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It has the best harbour in Spain, but nothing else very considerable. It was taken by Sir John Leake in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 27 miles S of Murcia. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 37 37 N.

CARTHAGENA, a province of S America, in Terra Firma, bounded on the W by the isthmus of Darien, on the NW and N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by St. Martha, and on the S by Popayan. It is a mountainous country; but has many well-watered and fertile vallies; yet, being thinly peopled, it is ill cultivated. The climate is exceedingly unhealthy. The Europeans are subject to a terrible disease called the *black vomit*, which sweeps off multitudes annually on the arrival of the galleons. It produces a variety of valuable drugs, and some precious stones, particularly emeralds.

CARTHAGENA, the capital of the province of Carthage, in Terra Firma one of the most populous, opulent, and beautiful cities in S America. Its harbour is the safest and best fortified in the Spanish American dominions. This was not the only circumstance, to which Carthage owed its splendour and importance; it was chosen as the port in which the galleons should first begin to trade; on

their arrival from Europe, and, to which they were directed to return, in order to prepare for their voyage homeward. There is reason, however, to apprehend, that it has reached its highest point of exaltation, as it must be affected, in a great degree, by the change in the Spanish system of trade with America, which has withdrawn from it the desirable visits of the galleons. The fortifications both of the city and suburbs are built after the modern manner and lined with free stone. The streets are broad uniform and well paved. All the houses are built of stone or brick only one story high, neat and furnished with balconies of wood, which is more durable in that climate than iron, the latter being soon corroded by the acrimonious quality of the atmosphere. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the castles, was obliged to abandon the siege. Lon. 75 26 W, lat. 10 24 N.

CARTMEL, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and a handsome church, built like a cathedral. It is seated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Kent, 12 miles N by W of Lancaster, and 260 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 12 N.

CARWAR, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Myfore. It is 60 miles S by E of Goa. Lon. 74 34 E, lat. 15 0 N.

CASAL, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 45 18 N.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It was forced to surrender to the French in May 1796, and is seated on the river Po, 20 miles SE of Cremona. Lon. 10 35 E lat. 44 56 N.

CASAL NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the prince's Gerace, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives.

CASBIN, or **CASWIN**, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. Nadir Shah built a palace here, inclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; likewise the town is incircled by a wall four miles in circuit. It carries on a great trade and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white

marble, 120 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 35 16 E, lat. 35 30 N.

CASCAIS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 43 W, lat. 38 40 N.

CASCHAY. See **CASSOVIA**.

CASCO BAY, a bay of N America, in the state of Massachusetts and district of Maine, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. It is 25 miles wide, and interspersed with small islands. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 5 N.

CASHAN. See **CACHAN**.

CASHEL, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 miles NW of Clonmel. Lon. 7 33 W, lat. 52 26 N.

CASHGUR, or **LITTLE BOKHARIA**, See **BOKHARIA**.

CASHGUR, a city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name. It stands at the foot of the Himmaleh mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to the king of Candahar, bounded on the W by the Indus, on the N by Himmaleh Mount, and on the E and S by Lahore. The valley or country of Cashmere is 80 miles long, and 40 broad; and is celebrated for its romantic beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperature of the atmosphere. All these particulars may be accounted for, when it is considered, that it is an elevated and extensive valley, surrounded by steep mountains, that tower above the regions of snow; and that its soil is composed of the mud deposited by a capital river, which originally formed its waters into a lake, that covered the whole valley, until it opened itself a passage through the mountains, and left this fertilized valley an ample field to human industry, and to the accommodation of a happy race. It appears that the periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall there; these however are in abundance enough to feed some hundreds of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley, from every part of this stupendous and romantic bulwark that encircles it. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. A vast number of streams from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Cheltun, the parent of the soil, and a large

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navigable river. Many lakes are spread over the surface, and some of them contain floating islands. In a word the whole scenery is beautifully picturesque; and a part of the romantic circle of the mountains makes a part of every landscape. The superstition of the inhabitants has multiplied the places of worship of Mahacca, Beshkan, and Brama. All Cashmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound. They are constantly subject to earthquakes; and, to guard against the most terrible effects, all their houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which they are made, is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Thibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmereans have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanscrit; and a religion too, it is thought, different from that of the Hindoos.

CASHMERE, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province or valley of Cashmere. It is seated on both sides of the Chelun, 283 miles E by S of Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 33 49 N.

CASHNA, an extensive empire of Africa, part of the region called Negroland; bounded on the N by Fezzan and Zahara, on the S by the Niger, and on the E by Zamphara and Bornou. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are less violent than those of Bornou. Its monkeys and parrots (but seldom seen in Bornou) are numerous and of various species. The common people are less courteous in Cashna than in Bornou. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire, which, like the now, consists of different tribes or nations, subject to the dominion of one ruling power.

CASHNA, the capital of the empire of Cashna in Africa, 970 miles S by W of Mesurata, in 16 20 N lat.

CASIMIR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland sea of Asia; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucs, on the E by a tribe of the Turcomans, on the S by Persia, and on the W by Georgia and Circassia. It is 680 miles in length, reckoning from Gu-rief to Medhetisar, and in no part more than 260 miles in breadth. It has no tide;

and, on account of its frequent shoals, is navigable only for vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water. It has strong currents, and, like all inland seas, is subject to violent storms. There are certain winds that domineer over it with such absolute sway, that vessels are often deprived of every resource and in the whole extent of it there is not a port that can truly be called safe. Its waters are brackish. The fishery is a nursery for sailors. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of fishing on the coast 47 miles on each side of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Astracan have an exclusive privilege on the remaining shores belonging to Russia. The fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. Seals are the only quadrupeds that inhabit the Caspian sea, but they are in such quantities, that they afford the means of subsistence to great numbers of people. The Caspian abounds with sea-dogs, which are hunted and caught in great numbers. Lon. from 48 to 53° E, lat. from 37 to 47° N.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle, memorable for the defeat of prince Eugene by the duke de Vendome, in attempting to force the passage of the Adda. Cassano is seated on the Adda, 15 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 30 N.

CASSANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 35 miles N of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 55 N.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, divided into the Old and New Town. The streets are broad; the market-places spacious; and there are four churches. The castle, or palace, whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect, is built of freestone. The gardens, the arsenal, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. It is seated on the Fulda, 40 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 9 29 E, lat. 51 19 N.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and the German Ocean, though 50 miles from it. It is 10 miles NE of St. Omer. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 50 48 N.

CASSEL, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situate on the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats.

CASSOVIA, or CASHAW, a strong

town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horat, 55 miles NE of Agria. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 46 48 N.

CASTANOVITZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, seated on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 45 40 N.

CASTELAMARA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citiorie, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, 15 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 35 E, lat. 41 40 N.

CASTEL-ARAGONES, a seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 20 miles NE of Sassari. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

CASTEL-BALDO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 35 miles SE of Verona. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 45 5 N.

CASTELBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 35 miles N of Galway. Lon. 9 15 W, lat. 53 54 N.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, situated on the river Lyra, 38 miles NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 39 52 N.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles N of Bejalegre. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 39 15 N.

CASTEL-FOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inaccessible eminence, near the river Fulvia, 15 miles W of Gironna.

CASTEL-GONDOLFO, a village in Campagna di Roma, near Lake Albano. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of an immense palace, built by the emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

CASTEL-JALOUX, a town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is seated on the Avance, 20 miles E of Bazas. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CASTEL-NUOVO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, situate on the gulf of Cataro, 12 miles N by W of Cataro. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 42 36 N.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, 30 miles NW of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 41 0 N.

CASTEL-NUOVO-DI-CARFAGNANA, a town of Italy in the Modenese, with a strong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 44 5 N.

CASTELLANE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 27 miles S by E of Senes. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 43 55 N.

CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles NW of Roses. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 42 18 N.

CASTELNAUDARY, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, on an eminence. The Languedoc Canal, here forms a basin about 3600 feet in circumference. Castelnau-dary is 15 miles W of Carcassonne. Lon. 20 E, lat. 43 19 N.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the French on August 3, 1796. It is 20 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

CASTILE, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old Castile and New Castile.

CASTILE, OLD, a province of Spain, 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the S by New Castile, on the E by Arragon and Navarre, on the N by Biscay and the Asturias, and on the W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILE, NEW, or TOLEDO, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the N by Old Castile, on the E by Arragon and Valencia, on the S by Murcia and Andalusia, and on the W by Estramadura. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the E, and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital.

CASTILE DEL ORO, or NEW CASTILE, in America. See TERRA FIRMA.

CASTILLARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, six miles NE of Mantua. Lon. 10 54 E, lat. 45 14 N.

CASTILLON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne; famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 44 52 N.

CASTLE-CARY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 112 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 51 5 N.

CASTLE-COMB, a town in Wiltshire, so called from its ancient castle. It formerly had a market. It is 12 miles NNE of Bath.

CASTLE-HEBINGHAM, a village in Essex, seven miles SW of Sudbury.

CASTLE-RISING, a borough in Norfolk, which had a market, now disused, on account of its harbour being choked up; but it is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to Parliament. The castle, whence it has its name, has now fallen in-

to ruins. It is seven miles NE of Lynn, and 103 NNE of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 30' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 30' N$.

CASTLETON, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man, with a castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. Lon. $4^{\circ} 35' W$, lat. $53^{\circ} 55' N$.

CASTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday, 10 miles NNW of Norwich, and 113 NE of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 22' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 48' N$.

CASTOR, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 13 miles NE of Lincoln, and 159 N of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 9' W$, lat. $53^{\circ} 30' N$.

CASTRES, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, of which it was recently an episcopal see. Near this town, are mines of Turquoise stones. It is the birthplace of Rapin Thoyras, Abel Boyer, and M. Dacier. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout 20 miles S of Alby. Lon. $2^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 37' N$.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 miles NW of Rome. Lon. $11^{\circ} 54' E$, lat. $42^{\circ} 23' N$.

CASTRO, a maritime town of the kingdom of Naples, six miles S of Otranto. Lon. $18^{\circ} 31' E$, lat. $40^{\circ} 16' N$.

CASTRO, a town of S America, in Chili, capital of the island of Chiloe. It is 180 miles S of Baldivia. Lon. $75^{\circ} 5' W$, lat. $42^{\circ} 4' S$.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 55 miles S of Beja. Lon. $7^{\circ} 12' W$, lat. $37^{\circ} 6' N$.

CASTRO-VEREGNA, a town of Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 miles SE of Lima. Lon. $74^{\circ} 45' W$, lat. $12^{\circ} 50' S$.

CAT ISLAND. See GUANAHAMI.

CATABAW, a town belonging to the Catabaws, the only Indian nation in the state of S Carolina. It is seated on the river Catabaw, on the line which separates N and S Carolina. Lon. $81^{\circ} 15' W$, lat. $34^{\circ} 49' N$.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the E and S by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W by Arragon and Valencia. Its greatest extent from E to W is 112 miles,

and from N to S 148. It is 155 miles in length and 100 in breadth. The air is wholesome; and it is full of high mountains, covered with forest and fruit-trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and there are several quarries of marble of all colours, crystal, alabastrer, amethysts and lapis lazuli. Gold dust has been found among the sand of one or two of the rivers, and there are mines of tin, alum, vitriol, and salt. They likewise fish for coral on the Eastern coast. Barcelona is the capital.

CATANIA, a celebrated city of Sicily, on a gulf of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university, the only one in the island. The church is a noble fabric, the largest in Sicily; and the organ is much admired by musical connoisseurs. The land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. By an eruption of Etna, in 1669, it was almost totally destroyed; and, in 1693, it was entirely swallowed up, by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is 52 miles SW of Messina. Lon. $15^{\circ} 29' E$, lat. $37^{\circ} 36' N$.

CATANZARO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 15 miles SW of Belcastro. Lon. $16^{\circ} 48' E$, lat. $39^{\circ} 0' N$.

CATARO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated on a gulf of its own name, 30 miles W of Scutari. Lon. $18^{\circ} 40' E$, lat. $42^{\circ} 40' N$.

CATEAU. See CHATEAU CAMBRESIS.

CATEGATE, a gulf between Sweden and Denmark, by whom the Baltic communicates with the ocean.

CATHARINENSLAF, or ECATERINENSLAF, a government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces; namely, Catharinenslaf, which includes New Russia and the late government of Afoph; and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

CATHARINENSLAF, the capital of a province of the same name, built by the late empress of Russia; and its name signifies The glory of Catharine. It is seated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 miles NE of Cherson, Lon. $35^{\circ} 15' E$, lat. $47^{\circ} 23' N$.

CATHARINE'S, ST. the principal island on the coast of the S part of Brasil, with a harbour defended by several forts. It is 27 miles long, but not more than six broad. Lon. $49^{\circ} 17' W$, lat. $27^{\circ} 35' S$.

CATHERLOUGH. See CARLOW.

CATMANDU, the capital of Nepal, in Hindoostan Proper, 445 miles E of Delhi, Lon. $84^{\circ} 51' E$, lat. $28^{\circ} 6' N$.

CATOUHE CAPE, the NE promontory

of Yucatan, in N America, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 22 10 N. See HONDURAS.

CATTACK, or CUTTACK, the capital of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, in the Deccan. It is a post of consequence on the Mahanuddy, as it lies on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars; and the possession of this city and its dependencies gives the Berar rajah (a Mahratta prince) more consequence in the eyes of the government of Bengal, than even his extensive domain, and central position in Hindoostan. Cattack is seated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 51 N.

CATTARICK, a village near Richmond, in the W riding of Yorkshire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a fort of cataraet near it, from which it seems to have derived its name. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whose highways crossed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of great walls, and a mount cast up to a vast height. Many coins and urns have been dug up here. The final destruction of this city was by the Dances.

CATWICK, a village of Holland, on the German Ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is lost in the sands. It is six miles N by W of Leyden.

CAVA, a considerable and populous town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of Mount Metelion, three miles W of Salerno. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 40 26 N.

CAVAILLON, a town of France, in Venaissin. It lately had an episcopal see, and was subject to the pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 miles SE of Avignon. Lon. 5 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Ferimanagh and Monaghan, on the E by the latter county and Louth, on the W by Leitrim, and on the S by Lonsford, West Meath, and East Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore. It sent six members to the Irish parliament, and it contains 37 parishes.

CAVAN, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan, 60 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 51 N.

CAUCASUS, a very high mountain of Asia, being one of that great ridge of mountains that runs between the Black

and Caspian seas. These mountains are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language: namely, the Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circassians, the Ossis, the Kisli, the Lefguis, and the Georgians. They have fine complexions and the women are beautiful. Of this ridge mount Caucasus is the highest and most difficult to pass. It is 36 leagues over, and the summit eight leagues in breadth. The top is perpetually covered with snow, but the other parts are very fruitful, abounding in honey, corn, fruits, hogs, and large cattle.

CAUCASUS, a government of the Russian empire, divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasus. The province of Caucasus comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the E and S, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black Sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

CAUDEBEC, a rich and populous trading town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 49 31 N.

CAVIANA, an island of S America, at the mouth of the river Amazon, 90 miles in circumference, and of a triangular form, with its base to the ocean. It lies under the equinoctial line in lon. 50 20 W.

CAUVERY, or CAVERY, a considerable river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises among the Gauts, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

CAVINA, a town in the island of Manilla, with a strong castle, a harbour, and a dock. It is 10 miles from the city of Manilla.

CAUNE, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, seated near the mountains, where the river Agout has its source. It is 21 miles NE of Castres. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 43 40 N.

CAUTERETS, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles SW of Bagneres.

CAWOOD, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S of York, and 186 NW of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 47 N.

CAXAMALCA, a town of Peru, capital of a territory of its own name. It was noted for a sumptuous palace belonging to

the incas, and a magnificent temple dedicated to the sun. Here Pizarro, the Spanish general, in 1532, perfidiously seized the inca Atahualpha, and the next year, after a mock trial, caused him to be publicly executed. It is 300 miles NNE of Lima. Lon. 74 53 W, lat. 7 25 S.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles W by S of Cambridge, and 49 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 10 0 N.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which rises near Portalegre, and running SE divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Badajoz.

CAYENNE, a rich town and island on the coast of Guiana, in S America, capital of the French settlements there, and bounded on the W by the Dutch colony of Surinam. The French settled here in 1635, but left it in 1654, and it was successively in the possession of the English, French, and Dutch; but the latter were expelled by the French in 1677. The island is about 16 miles in circumference, and is only separated from the continent by two rivers. By a particular formation uncommon in islands, the land is highest near the water-side, and low in the middle. Hence it is so full of morasses, that all communication between the different parts of it is impossible, without taking a great circuit. The entrance thro' the harbour is thro' a narrow channel, and ships can only get in at high water thro' the rocks and reefs that are scattered about this pass. Cayenne pepper, sugar, and coffee are the principal commodities. Lon. 52 15 W, lat. 45 6 N.

CAZIMIR, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on the Vistula, 80 miles E of Zarnaw. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

CEBU, one of the most southerly of the Philippine mountains.

CEDAR CREEK, a water of James River in Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge; remarkable for its natural bridge, which is one of the most astonishing works of nature. It stands on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is by some admeasurements 250 feet deep, 45 wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top. This, of course, determines the length of the bridge and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The residue, with the hills

on both sides, is one solid rock of limestone. This bridge gives name to the county of Rockbridge, and affords a commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance.

CE Donga, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles NW of Melfi. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 41 5 N.

CEFALONIA, a considerable island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, and opposite the gulf of Lepanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muscadine wine. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the same name. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 38 22 N.

CEFALU, a seaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle, and a bishop's see. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 38 25 N.

CELANO, a town of Naples in Abruzzo Ulteriore, a mile from the lake of Celano. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 41 56 N.

CELEBES, or MACASSAR, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the E of Borneo. The heat would be insupportable, but for the N winds and the rains, which overflow this country, and for which reason the inhabitants build their houses on piles of wood 10 feet high. The fruits are ripe all the year. The natives are Mahometans, and the best soldiers in these parts. The Dutch have strong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Lon. from 116 to 124° E, lat. from 1 30 N to 5 30 S.

CELTIBERIA, a county of the Hither Spain, along the SW side of the river Iberus; tho' sometimes the greatest part of Spain was denominated Celtiberia. The people were brave and warlike, and their cavalry in particular was excellent.

CENADA, an ancient town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a bishop's see, 18 miles north of Treviso. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 46 2 N.

CENIS, a mountain, which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquise of Susa from the Morianne.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma, eight miles S of Cathagena. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 10 19 N.

CERAM, an island in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the W of New Guinea, 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is mountainous and woody; and the Dutch once had a fortress to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice Islands, having destroyed the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126 to 129° E, lat. 3 0 S.

CERDAGNA, a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Louis of the French.

CERENZA, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated on a rock, 12 miles NW of St. Severino. Lon. 17 2 E, lat. 39 23 N.

CERET, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. It is 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 42 36 N.

CERIGO, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of the Mores, and to the N of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cytherea, and noted for being the birth-place of Venus. It is 45 miles in circumference, full of mountains, and has a small town of the same name. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 20 N.

CERINES, a seaport of Cyprus, with a castle, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33 35 E, lat. 35 59 N.

CERNEY, NORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, near the downs, where Cirencester races are run. In an adjacent field is a camp of considerable extent. It is four miles from Cirencester.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthusian monastery, in the duchy of Milan, four miles from Pavia. Its park is surrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference, and contains several villages.

CERVERA, a town of Spain in Catalonia, on a river of its own name, 22 miles NW of Tarragona. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 41 25 N.

CERVIA, a seaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Ravenna. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 44 30 N.

CESENA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Savio, 15 miles SE of Ravenna. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 44 25 N.

CETTE, a seaport of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, seated at the place where the Canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 43 23 N.

CEVA, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, eight miles SE of Mondovi. It was taken by the French in April, 1796. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 44 26 N.

CEVENNES, a mountainous country in the S of France, in which, after the revo-

cation of the edict of Nantz, a remnant of the persecuted Huguenots took refuge.

CEUTA, a seaport of Africa, with a bishop's see. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but it now belongs to Spain. It is seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 35 50 N.

CEYLON, a large island in the Indian Ocean, 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good; and though the country is full of mountains, there are fertile vallies. In some places there are rich mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. Here is abundance of wood for all sorts of uses, and some proper for dying red. It is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and in the kingdom of Candy is plenty of very large cardamums. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. One of the most remarkable trees in Ceylon is the tallipot, which grows straight and tall, and is as big as the mast of a ship: the leaves are so large as to cover 15 or 20 men; when dried, they are round, and fold up like a fan. The natives wear a piece of the leaf on their head when they travel to shade them from the sun, and they are so tough that they are not easily torn, though those that wear them make their way through the woods and bushes. Every soldier carries one, and it serves for his tent. Common deer are found in this island in great abundance as well as Guinea deer: but the horned cattle are both very small and very scarce. They have the largest and best elephants in the world; and the woods are infested by tigers the most terrible of all ravenous beasts. They abound also with snakes of a monstrous size, one of which has been known to devour a tiger at one meal. Mr. Ives saw one fifteen feet long, and thirty inches in circumference. Spiders centipedes and scorpions, also grow here to an enormous size. Mr. Ives saw a spider here as large as a toad, with brown hair upon it, and legs as thick as the shank of a tobacco pipe. A scorpion taken out of a piece of wood, was eight inches long, from head to tail exclusive of the claws; and the shell was as hard as that of a crab. The inhabitants are divided into several tribes, from the nobleman to the maker of mats, and all the children follow the same business as their fathers; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe. They are pagans; and though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship

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none but the inferior fort, and among these they reckon the sun and moon. In their temples are images, well executed, though their figures are monstrous: some are of silver, copper, &c. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some privileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimnies, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper basins, and two or three stools; none but the king being allowed to sit in a chair. Their food is generally rice, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea-pot, through the spout, never touching it with their lips. There are some inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not understood by any of the present inhabitants. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who settled on this island; but the Dutch soon drove them away, and established themselves on all the principal places along the coast. In February 1796, all the Dutch forts and settlements were taken by the English. Lon. from 80 to 82° E, lat. from 6 to 10° N.

CHABLAI, a province of Savoy, bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, on the E by Vallais, on the S by Faucigny, and on the W by the Genevois. Thonon is the capital.

CHABLIS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for white wines. It is 15 miles E by N of Auxerre. Lon. 3 59 E, lat. 47 42 N.

CHACO, a large country in S. America situated between 19 and 37° S lat. It belongs to the Spaniards by whom it was conquered in 1536. It is not naturally fruitful, but abounds in gold mines, which are so much the more valuable, that they are easily worked.

CHACTAWS, or Flat Heads, a tribe of Indians, between the rivers Alabama and Mississippi, in the w part of Georgia. They have 43 towns and villages, containing 12,23 souls; of which 4,041 are fighting men.

CHACKTOOLE BAY, a bay in Norton Sound, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 47 W, lat. 64 31 N.

CHÆRONEA, the last town or rather village of Beotia, towards Phocis, the birthplace of Plutarch; famous for the defeat of the confederate Greeks by Philip of Macedon.

CHAGRE, a fort of S America, in the

province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name, to the SW of Porto-Bello. It was taken by admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. 80 7 W, lat. 9 20 N.

CHAIS-DIEU, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay. Its Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 miles E of Brioude. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 45 15 N.

CHALDEA. See IRAC ARABIA.

CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, lately an episcopal see in the province of Burgundy. It is the staple of iron for Lyons and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. The great Roman way from Lyons to Boulogne passed by Chalons; and here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. Chalons is seated on the Saone, 35 miles S of Dijon. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 46 47 N.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, a city of France, in the department of Marne, lately an episcopal see in the province of Champagne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs. Here is an academy of the sciences, arts, and belles-lettres. Chalons is seated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles sw of Verdun, and 95 E of Paris. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 48 57 N.

CHAMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of its own name, seated on the river Chamb, 37 miles NE of Ratibon. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 49 14 N.

CHAMBERRY, a populous town, the capital of Savoy, with a castle. It is watered by many streams, which have their sources in St. Martin's Hill, and run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It has large and handsome suburbs, and in the centre of the town is the ducal palace. The principal church is St. Leger, and the Jesuits college is the most magnificent of all the monasteries. It was taken by the French in 1792. It is 27 miles NE of Grenoble, and 85 NW of Turin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 35 N.

CHAMBERSBURG, the capital of the county of Franklin, in Pennsylvania. Lon. 77 41 W, lat. 39 56 N.

CHAMOND, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, with a strong castle, on the river Giez, 17 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 29 N.

CHAMPAGNE, a late province of France, 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E by Lorraine and Franche Comte', on the S by Burgundy, and on the W by the Isle of France and Sol-fonnois. It now forms the department of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, a lake of N America, 80 miles long, and 14 in its broadest part. Lon. 74 10 W, lat. 45 0 N.

CHANGHA, a rich and considerable town of Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

CHANDA, a considerable city of Berar, in the Decan of Hindoostan, subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 G miles S of Nagpour. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 20 10 N.

CHANDERNAGORE, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It was a French settlement, and had a very strong fort, destroyed by admiral Watfon in 1757; and, in 1793, the English again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is a neat and pretty large town, and is seated two leagues and a half above Calcutta, with an excellent harbour.

CHANG-HAI, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

CHANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the E by Petcheli and part of Honan, on the south by Kiang-nan, on the east by the sea, and on the north by the sea and part of Petcheli. The country is well watered by lakes, streams, and rivers; but is nevertheless liable to suffer from drought, as rain falls here but seldom. The locusts also sometimes make great devastation. However, it abounds greatly in game; and there is perhaps no country where quails, partridges, and pheasants, are sold cheaper, the inhabitants of this province being reckoned the keenest sportsmen in the empire. The province is greatly enriched by the river Yun, called the *Grand Imperial Canal*, through which all the barks bound to Pekin must pass in their way thither. The duties on this canal alone amount to more than 450,000l. annually. The canal itself is greatly admired by European travellers on account of its strong and long dikes, the banks decorated with cut stone, the ingenious mechanism of its locks, and

the great number of natural obstacles which have been overcome in the execution of the work. The capital is Tsi-nan-fou.

CHANMANNING, a city of Thibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles W of Lassa. Lon. 89 47 E, lat. 31 0 N.

CHANNERAY, a village in Rosshire, near the frith of Murray, 30 miles W of Elgin.

CHAN-SI, a province of China, and one of the smallest in the empire, is bounded on the E by Petcheli, on the S by Honan, on the W by Chen-si, and on the N by the Great wall. The climate is healthy and agreeable, and the soil generally fertile, though the country is full of mountains. Some of these last are rough, wild, and uninhabited; but others are cultivated with the greatest care from top to bottom, and cut into terraces forming a very agreeable prospect; while some have on their tops vast plains, no less fertile than the richest lowlands. These mountains abound with coal, which the inhabitants pound and make into cakes with water; a kind of fuel, which though not very inflammable, affords a strong and lasting fire, when once kindled. Here are five cities of the first class and eighty-five of the second.

CHANTILLY, a town of France, celebrated for a fine forest, and magnificent hunting seat, which belonged, before the late revolution, to the prince of Conde', who had made it one of the most delightful places in the world. It is 17 miles N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

CHAO-HING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has eight cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. The inhabitants of this district are said to be the greatest adepts in chicanery of any in China. Indeed they are so well versed in the laws, that the governors of the provinces and great mandarins choose their secretaries from among them.

CHAO-TCHEQ-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, situate between two navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monastery of the bonzes, in its neighbourhood. Lon. 114 22 E, lat. 25 0 N.

CHAPARANG, or **DSAPRONG**, a considerable city of Thibet, seated on the southernmost of the two heads of the Ganges, not far westward from the lakes Manfarour and Lanken. Lon. 78 42 E, lat. 34 0 N.

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CHAPEL IN FRITH, a town in Derbyshire, with a poor market on Saturday, seated on the confines of the Peak, 7 miles SE of Manchester, and 165 NNW of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 22 N.

CHARAEON, a seaport on the N coast of Java, in the Indian Ocean, 150 miles E of Batavia. Lon. 109 10 E, lat. 6 0 S.

CHARCOS, LOS, a province of S America, in Peru. It has the finest silver mines in the world. La Plata is the capital. See **POTOSI**.

CHARD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the side of a hill, six miles W of Crewkerne, and 141 W by S of London. Lon. 3 18, W, lat. 50 52 N.

CHARENTE, a department of France, including the late province of Angoumois.

CHARENTE, LOWER, a department of France, consisting of the two late provinces of Annis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

CHARENTON, the name of two towns in France, the one upon the Marmaude, in the department of Allier, the other on the river Seine, four miles S of Paris; once famous for its protestant church.

CHARITE, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. Its situation on the road from Paris to Lyons, and the canal of Briare, has made its trade very brisk. Here are forges, for converting the iron in the neighbourhood into steel, a woollen manufacture, and another for arms, helmets, and hardware in general. The suburb is situate in a kind of island, which forms about a fourth of the town. The stone bridge communicating with it was ruined by the melting of the ice in 1789. The town derives its name from the charity of the late prior of the Benedictine Clunists, upon whose bounty it subsisted in a time of scarcity. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

CHARLEMONT, a borough of Ireland in the county of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, six miles S of Dungannon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 54 44 N.

CHARLEMONT, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur; ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimègue. It is seated on the Meuse, 25 miles SW of Namur. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 6 N.

CHARLEROY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards, in 1666. It has

been frequently taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles W of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 20 N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, on the N side of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 75 50 W, lat. 37 12 N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory on the SW part of the strait entering into Hudson's Bay. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 62 10 N.

CHARLES FORT, a fortress of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinfale harbour. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 1 N.

CHARLESTON, a seaport in America, the capital of S Carolina, seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town. The banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interspersed with rows of trees. It is a place of good trade; and has an exchange, a statehouse, and an armoury. In 1787, there were 1600 houses, 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 negroes. In June 1796, upwards of 300 houses were destroyed by a fire which raged for 14 hours. Lon. 80 15 W, lat. 32 50 N.

CHARLESTON, a town of N America, in the state of Rhode Island and county of Washington. It is remarkable for being the residence of the greater part of the Indians that still remain (to the number of 500) in this state. They are peaceable and well disposed toward the government, and speak the English language.

CHARLESTON, a town on the SW side of the island of Nevis, in the W Indies. It is the seat of government, and defended by a fort. Lon. 62 50 W, lat. 16 10 N.

CHARLETON, an island at the bottom of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 79 5 W, lat. 52 3 N.

CHARLEVILLE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 52 23 N.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. The streets are as straight as a line, and the houses of an equal height, covered with slate. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, near Mezières, from which it is separated by a bridge and a causeway; 15 miles NW of Sedan, and 115 NE of Paris. Lon. 45 E, lat. 49 50 N.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, formerly **ROSEAU**, the capital of Dominica, 21 miles SE of

Prince Rupert's Bay, on a point of land on the SW side of the island. Lon. 61 25 W, lat. 15 25 N.

Queen CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island in the S sea, first discovered by Captain Wallis in the Dolphin. It has abundance of good water, cocoa nuts, palm nuts, and scurvy grass. The inhabitants are of a middle stature, and dark complexion, with long hair hanging over their shoulders.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a town of Virginia, on James River.

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames. Charlton is six miles ESE of London.

CHARMES, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge, eight miles E of Mirecourt. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 21 N.

CHARWOOD, or *CHARLEY FOREST*, a rough open tract in the NW part of Leicestershire.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy. It has a ruinous castle, and is seated on the Reconce, 24 miles WNW of Macon. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

CHAROST, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, seated on the Arnon, six miles NE of Issoudun. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 1 N.

CHARTRES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. It is the episcopal see of the department, and, before the abolition of nobility in France, gave the title of duke to the eldest son of the duke of Orleans. Here is a general hospital, and another for 120 blind persons. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, 45 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1 34 E, lat. 48 27 N.

CHARTREUSE, or *GRAND CHARTREUSE*, lately one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, eight miles N of Grenoble, now converted into a kind of arsenal. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 45 20 N.

CHARYBDIS, a famous whirlpool, in the strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. On diving into it, there were found vast gulphs and whirl-

pools below, which produce all the commotion on the surface of the water.

CHATEAU-BRIANT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Brittany, with an old castle, 24 miles S of Rennes. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 47 46 N.

CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis, with a magnificent palace, which belonged to the archbishop of Cambray. It is famous for a treaty concluded between Henry II of France and Philip II of Spain; and is 12 miles SE of Cambray. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 13 7 N.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late province of Nivernois, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Yonne, near the source of that river, 36 miles E of Nevers. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 49 0 N.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a strong castle of Piedmont, 18 miles W by N of Saluces. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and restored in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, famous for sustaining a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loir, 22 miles SE of Mans, and 97 W of Paris. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 47 40 N.

CHATEAU-DUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. Here is a castle, and a holy chapel, built by the famous count of Dunois. The streets are straight; the houses uniform; and the great square is very spacious. It is seated on an eminence, near the Loire, 30 miles N of Blois, and 72 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 48 4 N.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, seated on the river Maine, with a castle. It has a mineral spring; its trade consists in linens; and it is 22 miles NW of Angers, and 147 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 47 47 N.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France. It lately had an Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, five miles S of Nemours, and 50 S by E of Paris. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 48 11 N.

CHATEAULIN, a town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Brittany, 18 miles N of Quimper.

on the river Auzon, where there is a salubrious spot.

CHATEAU-MEILLANT, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, nine miles E of Chatre. Here is a castle, with a tower, said to have been built by Julius Cesar.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 16 miles S of Bourges. It is the name of other two inconsiderable towns of France.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, 12 miles NE of Chartres.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Sarthe, 12 miles N of Angers.

CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 20 miles NW of Amboise, and 88 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 47 33 N.

CHATEAUROUX, a town of France, in the late province of Berry. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 15 miles SW of Issoudun, and 148 S of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 46 46 N.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Champagne, with a castle on an eminence, seated on the river Maine. It is the birthplace of the inimitable La Fontaine; and is 27 miles SW of Rheims, and 97 NW of Paris. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

CHATEL, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, 8 miles E of Mirecourt.

CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comte, remarkable for its late Benedictine nunnery, 20 miles S of Dole. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 46 46 N.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated on the Vienne, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds. It gives the title of duke to the Scotch duke of Hamilton. It is 24 miles NNE of Poitiers, and 168 SSW of Paris. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 46 50 N.

CHATHAM, a town in Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines

are furnished with all sorts of naval stores. In 1667, the Dutch sailed up to this town, and burnt several men of war; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts; and in 1757, additional fortifications were begun at Chatham. It has about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick, the streets are narrow and paved; and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ship building in the king's yard, and private docks. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church, for the sailors. It is 31 miles ESE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 22 N.

CHATILLON-LES-DOBES, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, 12 miles W of Bourg.

CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, 10 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 47 22 N.

CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, 17 miles S of Rheims. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It has iron-works in its neighbourhood, and is 36 miles NW of Dijon. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 47 42 N.

CHATOQUE, a lake of N America, in the state of New York. It is the source of the river Conawongo, which runs into the Allegany. The lower end of it, whence the river proceeds, is in lat. 42 10 N. From the NW of this lake to Lake Erie is nine miles.

CHATRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, seated on the river Indre, 37 miles from Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

CHATSWORTH, a village in the Peak, of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, six miles W of Chesterfield. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Devonshire, which, for its fine situation, park, gardens, fountains, &c. is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. It was the prison of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years; in memory of which the new lodgings that are built, instead of the old, are called the Queen of Scots apartment.

CHAVES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega.

It has two suburbs and two forts, one of which looks like a citadel. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena, is an old Roman stone bridge. It is 30 miles SW of Braganza. Lon. 7° W, lat. 41° 45' N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne. The principal gate of the church of the college is much admired. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles S of Joinville. Lon. 5° 9' E, lat. 48° 8' N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 30 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2° 7' E, lat. 49° 18' N.

CHAUNY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 miles E of Noyon. Lon. 3° 18' E, lat. 49° 17' N.

CHEBRECHIN, a town of Poland in the province of Russia, and palatinate of Belsk. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, and the river Wierpi waters its walls, and afterwards falls into the river Pog. Lon. 23° 51' E, lat. 50° 35' N.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the most fertile part of the moorland, 12 miles NE of Stafford. Lon. 1° 56' W, lat. 53° 0' N.

CHEAM, a village in Surry, adjoining to which is the site of the village of Codrington, or Cudington, where Henry VIII built the palace of Nonsuch, so much celebrated, by Camden and Heutzner, for its magnificence. Cheam is 13 miles SSW of London.

CHEBURTO, a harbour, near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. 63° 18' W, lat. 44° 45' N.

CHEDDER, a village in Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are as large as those of Cheshire. It is three miles E of Axbridge.

CHEDWORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, four miles WSW of Northleach, situate on the declivity of two hills. In this parish, in 1760, a Roman bath was discovered; and near it is a tumulus, in which great quantities of human bones have been found.

CHEITORE, or OUDIPOUR, one of the principal of the Rajpoot states, in Hindoostan Proper. It consists, in general of high mountains, divided by narrow valleys; or of plains environed by mountains, accessible only by narrow passes or defiles; in effect one of the strongest countries in the world; yet having a sufficient extent of arable land: of dimensions equal

to the support of a numerous population, and blessed with a mild climate, being between 24 and 28° N lat. It is tributary to the Mahrattas.

CHEITORE, or OUDIPOUR, a town, in a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It was the capital of the rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatness. It was a fortress and city of great extent, situated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681, and had once before experienced a like fate from the hands of Acbar in 1567. It is 120 miles S by E of Nagpour. Lon. 74° 56' E, lat. 25° 21' N.

CHELM, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its own name, with a bishop's see. It is 100 miles ESE of Warsaw. Lon. 23° 29' E, lat. 51° 20' N.

CHELMER, a river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the estuary called Blackwater Bay, or Malden Water, enters the German Ocean.

CHELMSFORD, the county-town of Essex, situate in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can, with a market on Friday. It consists of the town and hamlet of Moulsham, parted from each other by the river Can, over which is an elegant stone bridge of one arch. In the town are the church, a magnificent shire-house, a free-school, a new conduit which affords a plentiful supply of water, and a neat theatre: the hamlet contains the new county-gaol, and three meeting-houses. In 1793, an act of parliament was obtained, to make the Chelmer navigable hence to Malden. Chelmsford is 21 miles WSW of Colchester, and 29 ENE of London. Lon. 0° 33' E, lat. 51° 43' N.

CHELSEA, a fine village situated on the N bank of the river Thames, a mile W of Westminster, remarkable for a magnificent hospital of invalids and old decrepit soldiers, and for the noble rotundo in the garden of Ranelagh house, to which a great deal of fine company resort in summer, and which is one of the noblest structures of the kind in Europe. It consists of a vast range of buildings, that form three large squares, in which there is an uncommon air of neatness and elegance observed. It is under the direction of commissioners, who consist generally of the officers of state and of war. Here is also an excellent physic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries.

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shire, with a market on Thursday; and noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough. A new market house has been erected, and on each side is made a convenient foot-way of flagstones. It is nine miles NE of Gloucester, and 95 W by N of London. Lon. 2 11 W, lat. 51 55 N.

CHELM, or JHYLM, a river of Hindoostan Proper, being the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the river Indus. It rises above Cashmere, waters that city, and flowing through the province of that name, in a SE direction, joins the Indus below Moultan. It is joined by a vast number of streams in its course. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander, and is sometimes called Behut.

CHEN-SI, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains eight cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third. It is fruitful, commercial, and rich, but subject to long droughts; and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields: these insects the Chinese eat boiled. In Chen-si, are rich gold mines, which, for political reasons, are not allowed to be opened. Sing-siou is the capital.

CHEN-YAN, or MOUG-DEN, the capital of Eastern Chinese Tartary (or country of the Mantchew Tartars) and of a department of the same name, which is bounded on the S by the great wall of China.

CHEPELLO, an island in the bay of Panama, three miles from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit. Lon. 80 15 W, lat. 8 46 N.

CHEPSTOW, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a considerable place, and had a large castle on a rock, and a priory, part of which is converted into a parish church. It is walled round, has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N of Bristol, and 127 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

CHER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. Bourges is the capital.

CHERASCO, a considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a strong citadel, to

which the duke of Savoy retired in 1706, during the siege of Turin. It is seated at the confluence of the Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 24 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

CHERBOURG, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It is remarkable for the seafight between the English and French in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upward of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in August 1758, took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the other works which had been long begun for the purpose of enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more safe and convenient. These works were resumed, by Lewis XVI, on a very expensive plan, but their progress was stopped by the revolution. Cherbourg is 50 miles NW of Caen, Lon. 1 33 E, lat. 49 38 N.

CHERESOU, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Curdistan, 150 miles N of Bagdad. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

CHEROKEE RIVER. See TENNESSE.

CHERRY ISLAND, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 74 30 N.

CHERSO, an island in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name, near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The soil is stony; but it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 45 11 N.

CHERSON, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf. It is a new town, erected by Catharine II, on the N bank of the Dnieper, 10 miles below the mouth of the Ingulec. It is not yet very large; but the church, and many of the houses are built of stone, in an excellent taste. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock, for the construction of large vessels from which several men of war and merchant ships have been already launched. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhaustible forest in the shallows of the Dnieper, opposite the town. Rails, and even temporary houses, are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to some hundreds. In 1787, the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital; and met the emperor Joseph II. Her intention, it is said, was to be crowned here queen of

Taurica, and empress of the East. But the design, whatever it was, did not take place; and she was content to have inscribed over one of the gates of the city, "Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium." In this place, in 1790, the excellent Mr. Howard, so well known for his plans of reform of the different hospitals and prisons of Europe, felt a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherson is 50 miles E of Oczakow. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 46 5 N.

CHERTSEY, a town in Surry, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated in a low wet situation not far from the river Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It is seven miles W of Kingston, and 26 W by S of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 51 25 N.

CHERZ, an ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warfaw. Lon. 21 8 W, lat. 52 1 N.

CHESAPEAKE, one of the largest bays in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the N, dividing Virginia from Maryland, thro' this extent it is from seven to 18 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a safe navigation. It receives the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James Rivers, which are all large and navigable. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 36 45 N.

CHESHAM, a town in Bucks, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SE of Aylesbury, and 29 W by N of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

CESHIRE, an English county palatine, bounded on the N by Lancashire, on the NE by Yorkshire, on the E by Derbyshire, on the SE by Staffordshire, on the S by Shropshire, on the W by Denbighshire and Flintshire, and on the NW by the Irish Sea. This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including a peninsula, 13 miles in length and six in breadth, which projects into the Irish Sea, or a narrow tract of land which stretches between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire, on the NE. It is supposed to contain 125,000 inhabitants. It is divided into seven hundreds, containing one city, 11 market-towns, and 101 parishes. It sends two members to parliament for the county, and two for Chester. Both the air and soil are good. In many places of the country are peat mosses, in which are often found trunks of fir trees, sometimes several feet under ground, that are used by the inhabitants both for fuel and candles. Here also are many lakes and pools well

stored with fish; besides the rivers Mersey, Weaver, Dane, and Dee, which last falls into a creek of the Irish sea, near Chester. It is rich in pasture and corn land; but there are several heaths upon which horses and sheep feed, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level, the highest hills in it are about Frodsham; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, whose milk is peculiarly rich, and of which is made excellent cheese, for which this county is chiefly remarkable. This cheese has a peculiar flavour, and is not inferior to any of Europe. Such quantities of these cheeses are made, that London alone is said to take annually 14,000 tons; and vast quantities are also sent to Bristol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This county is likewise famous for its salt springs at Namptwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Winsford; and, at Northwich, there are vast pits of solid salt rock.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a very ancient city, supposed to have been founded by the Romans, and plainly appears to have been a Roman station, by the many antiquities which have been and are still discovered about the town; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shire-hall, and 10 churches, beside the cathedral. The structure of the principal streets is very singular. They are as if excavated out of the earth and sunk many feet below the surface; the carriages drive far beneath the level of the kitchens on a line with ranges of shops. The houses are mostly of wood, with galleries, piazzas, and covered walls before them; by which not only the shops, but those who are walking about the town are so hid that one would imagine, there were scarce any inhabitants in it, though it is very populous. The back courts of all the houses are on a level with the ground; but to go into any of the four principal streets, it is necessary to descend a flight of several steps. It has a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking shipping for Dublin. It has a small share of foreign trade; and its two annual fairs are the most noted in England, especially for the sale of Irish linen. It has a manufacture of gloves, and a considerable traffic of shop goods into N Wales. It gives the title of earl to the prince of Wales, is governed by a

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mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. It is 20 miles S by E of Liverpool, 38 SW of Manchester, and 182 NW of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 12 N.

CHESTER, a county of Pennsylvania; 44 miles long and 22 broad. In 1790, it contained 27,937 inhabitants. West Chester is the capital.

CHESTER, WEST, the capital of the county of Chester, in Pennsylvania. It is seated on the Delaware, and has a fine harbour, 17 miles W by S of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 3 W, lat. 39 34 N.

CHESTERFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday, and a handsome church remarkable for its curved spire. It is a handsome populous town, governed by a mayor, and next to Derby, is the most considerable trading town in the county. It has a manufacture of stockings, and also of carpets. There are potteries for brown ware, and near the town large iron foundries, the ore and coal for the supply of which are dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are sent from hence, by a canal from this town to the Trent, which it joins below Gainborough. It has a church, but its spire which is of timber covered with lead, is warped all away. Chesterfield is seated on a hill, between the rivulets Ibber and Rother, 22 miles N of Derby, and 149 NNW of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 53 18 N.

CHEVIOT, a district in Northumberland, to the S W of Wooller on the borders of Scotland, famous for the free chase, much used here by the English and Scots gentry. The adjacent country being hilly is called the Cheviot Hills, of which one is so high that it is seen 60 miles off, and is the first land discovered by ships coming from the E: near the chase are some fenny grounds called the Cheviot Muirs. This is the Cheviot famous for the fierce encounter between the English and Scots under the earls Percy and Douglas, which is celebrated in the ballad of Chevy Chase.

CHIAPA-DE-LOS-INDIOS, a large town of N America, in Mexico, in a province of its own name. Lon. 96 5 W, lat. 15 16 N.

CHIAPA-EL-RÉAL, a town of N America, in Mexico, in a province of its own name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in cocoa-nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. 94 45 W, lat. 17 10 N.

CHIARENZA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, opposite the island of Zante. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 37 30 N.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, where the Imperialists defeated the

French in 1701. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 45 30 N.

CHIARO-MONTE, a town of Sicily, on a mountain, 25 miles W of Syracuse. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 3 N.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, under the sovereignty of the Grisons. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits; but its chief support is the transport of merchandize, it being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. The governor's palace, and the churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. Chiavenna is seated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 46 19 N.

CHIAVENNA, LAGHETTO DI, a small lake of the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, near the town of Chiavenna, remarkable for its delightful views, which are wild and magnificent. It is surrounded by barren rocks, craggy, and rising into spires sprinkled with snow. The bases of these dreadful precipices are lost in the overhadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapours, and affording no asylum, scarcely a landing-place, to the crews of those frail boats, which are caught unwarily in the violent storms to which it is subject.

CHICASAWS, a nation of Indians, settled on the head branches of the Tombeckbe, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the NW corner of Georgia. The number of these Indians has been reckoned at 1725, of which 575 are fighting men. They have seven towns, the central one of which is in lon. 89 43 W, lat. 34 23 N.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is surrounded with a wall, which has four gates answering to the four cardinal points; from which run two streets, that cross one another in the middle and form a square, where the market is kept, and where is a fine stone piazza, built by bishop Red. The space between the W and S gates, is taken up with the cathedral church, and the bishop's palace. It has seven parish churches, and is seated on the little river Lavant, which washes it on all sides except the N. The principal manufacture is malt and needles. Its market is noted for fish, wheat, barley, malt and oats: the finest lobsters in England are bred in the Lavant, and it is observable, that this river unlike most others is very low in winter, but in summer often overflows its banks. It is 61 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 50 50 N.

CHIELEFA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it. Lon. 22 28 E, lat. 36 35 N.

CHIEMSEE, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains an island and town of the same name, with a bishop's see. The island is 17 miles in circumference, and the town is 22 miles WSW of Salzburg.

CHIERI, a fortified town of Piedmont, seated on the declivity of a hill, in a pleasant country, bounded on all sides by hills covered with vines. It is eight miles E of Turin.

CHIETI, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara; eight miles SW of Pescara. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 42 20 N.

CHIGWELL, a village in Essex, near Epping Forest, noted for a free-school, founded by archbishop Harnnett, who had been vicar of this place. Chigwell is 10 miles NE of London.

CHIHIRI, or **PORT-CHEER**, a seaport of Arabia Felix, which carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 49 25 E lat. 14 40 N.

CHILI, a large country of S America, on the coast of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525. The mountainous part of it is still possessed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, formidable neighbours to the Spaniards, with whom, during two centuries, they have been obliged to maintain almost perpetual hostility suspended only by a few intervals of insecure peace. The Spanish colonies, therefore, are dispersed on the borders of the S Sea, to an extent of about 900 miles. They are parted from Peru by a desert of 80 leagues in breadth, and bounded by the island of Chiloe, at the extremity next the straits of Magellan. The climate of Chili is the most delightful in the New World. Tho' bordering on the Torrid Zone it never feels the extremities of heat, being rendered cool and agreeable by its vicinity to the Andes. The temperature of the air is so mild and equable, that the Spaniards give it the preference to that of the southern provinces in their native country. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions, which have all improved in that happy climate. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits

imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and the animals not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of larger size than those of Spain; and its horses excel in beauty and spirit, the famous Andalusian race from which they sprung. Nature too, has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. Yet with all these advantages Chili has no direct communication with the mother-country. Their trade is confined to Peru, Paraguay, and the savages on their frontiers. Chili is governed by a chief, who is absolute in all civil, political and military affairs, and is also independent of the viceroy. If on some occasions the viceroy has interfered in the government of Chili, it was when he has been either authorised by a particular trust reposed in him, or by the deference paid to the eminence of his office. In the whole extent of Chili there are not above 80,000 white inhabitants, and 240,000 negroes and people of mixed race.

CHILKA, a lake in the Decan of Hindoostan, which bounds the five Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea, over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It is 40 miles in length from NE to SW, and in most places 11 or 15 wide, with a narrow slip of sandy ground between it and the sea. It has many inhabited islands on it. On the NW it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery River, and shuts up the Circars towards the continent. It affords an agreeable diversity of objects; mountains, islands, and forests; and an extended surface of water, with boats and small vessels sailing on it. To those who sail at some distance from the coast, this lake has the appearance of a deep bay; the slip of land not being visible.

CHILOE, an island of S America, on the coast of Chili, 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal town is Castro.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, running from E to W through Buckinghamshire, and forming the S part of the county. They are covered, in various parts, with woods: and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. The air on these heights is extremely healthful; the soil, tho' stony, produces good crops of wheat and barley. This district belongs to the crown, which, for time immemorial, has

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had an officer under it, with the title of Steward of the Chikern Hundreds.

CHIMAY, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault, seated on the river Blanche, 20 miles SSW of Charleroy. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 0 N.

CHIMERA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name, including a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other subject to the Turks. It is seated on a rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 29 miles N of Corfu. Lon. 20 8 E, lat. 40 8 N.

CHIMBEIGH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is almost surrounded by the river Dart; and is 21 miles NW of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 50 57 N.

CHINA, an extensive empire in Asia, bounded on the N by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall 500 leagues in length; on the E by the Yellow Sea and the Chinese Ocean; on the S by that ocean and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Burmah; and on the W by Thibet. It lies between 100 and 125° E lon. and 20 and 41° N lat. It is 2000 miles from N to S, and 1500 from E to W, and divided into 15 provinces, which contain 4402 walled cities, divided into classes, the civil and the military: the civil class contains 2045, and that of the military 2357. It is in general a plain and level country, with few mountains of any note, but the rivers are very numerous and considerable; though the water commonly used is of a very indifferent quality, and sometimes requires boiling to render it fit for use. The numerous rivers are of great service for the inland navigation of the country, and it is besides assisted by such numbers of canals as are not to be met with in any country of the world. These are formed in a manner superior to that of other nations; the principal being lined with hewn stone, so deep that they are able to carry vessels of any burden, and extending in some places 1000 miles in length. They are furnished with stone quays, and sometimes with bridges of a surprising construction. The vessels are fitted with all the conveniences of life, and it has been supposed that the empire of China contains as many inhabitants by water as by land. Their navigation, however, is slow, and they are sometimes drawn by men. According to the calculations of father Amiot, China contains 200,000 inhabitants. Assuming as this may appear to Europeans

abbé Grosier is of opinion that this account is by no means exaggerated; and he himself not only states all the calculations of Amiot, but gives a variety of reasons, from circumstances almost peculiar to China, to account for this wonderful population in that remote corner of Asia. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from, the S; severe cold being felt at Pekin, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. In several of the provinces, the land yields two crops a-year; yet, though the husbandman cultivates it with such care, as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, China has been often desolated by famine. Its numerous mountains (which are chiefly in the N and W parts of the empire) contain mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver: but those of gold and silver are not permitted to be opened; the emperors having always feared, that if the people should be exposed to the temptation of these artificial riches, they would be induced to neglect the more useful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, rock crystals, precious stones, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant in China. They have potter's earth too of such various and superior kinds, that their celebrated fine porcelain will ever remain unrivalled. The whole of the finest is reserved for the emperor, so that none of it ever comes into the hands of other persons, unless it happen to be cracked or otherwise damaged in such a manner as to be unworthy of being presented to the sovereign. There is some doubt therefore, if any of the finest Chinese porcelain was ever seen in Europe. Beside the fruits peculiar to the country, China produces the greater part of those of Europe; but (excepting the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were first brought us from China. They have also lemons, citrons, the tse-tse, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the li-tchi, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp, of an exquisite taste, but dangerous when eaten to excess; the long-yen, or dragon's-eyes, its pulp, white, tart, and juicy, not so agreeable to the taste, but more wholesome than the li-tchi. The Chinese surpass us in the art of managing kitchen gardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the pistia, or water chestnut, the fruit of which (found

in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. The mountains and vast forests abound with wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the musk-deer, is peculiar to it. Of their birds, the most beautiful in China, and, perhaps, in the world, is the kin-hi, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abroad; and yet their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a ground floor. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. The government is absolute, and the emperor is more unlimited in his authority than any other monarch upon earth; his edicts are respected thro' the empire, as if they came from a divinity; he alone has the disposal of all places, and merit alone, real or supposed, raises to an office. He has likewise the privilege of choosing his successor, and there have been several instances of his making use of this right; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal affection. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood: it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years. The annual revenues of the crown are computed at 41,000,000l. sterling, and the horses are said to consist of 5,000,000 of men in time of peace; but they have no enemies to cope with. The principal defence of the empire against a foreign enemy is the great wall, which separates China from Tartary, extending more than 1,500 miles in length, and of such thickness that six horsemen may easily ride abreast upon it. It is flanked with towers two bowshots distant from each other; and it is said that a third of the able-bodied men in the empire, were employed in constructing it. The workmen were ordered under pain of death, to place the materials so closely, that not the least entrance might be afforded for any instrument of iron; and thus the work was constructed with such solidity, that it is still almost entire, tho' 2000 years have elapsed since it was con-

structed. Their religion is paganist. The Chinese are allowed only to have one wife, whose rank and age must be nearly equal to that of their husbands; but they are allowed to have several concubines, whom they admit into their houses without any formality, after paying the parents a sum of money, and entering into a written engagement to use their daughters well. Divorces are allowed in China in cases of adultery, mutual dislike, incompatibility of tempers, jealousy, &c. No husband, however, can put away or sell his wife until a divorce is legally obtained; and if this regulation be not strictly observed, the buyer and seller become equally culpable. If a wife lately married, privately withdraws herself from her husband, he may immediately commence an action at law, by the sentence of which she becomes his slave, and he is at liberty to sell her to whom he pleases. On the other hand, if an husband leaves his wife for three years, she is at liberty, after laying her case before the Mandarins, to take another husband; but if she were to anticipate their consent, she would be liable to a severe punishment. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely goodnatured; and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. All their towns are so much alike, that those who know one, are acquainted with all. Peking is the capital.

CHINCA, a seaport of Peru, seated on a river, in a valley of its own name, 90 miles S of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 10 S.

CHINON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, with a castle, in which Henry II, king of England expired. Chinon is the birthplace of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is seated on the Vienne, 10 miles N of Richelieu, and 150 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 47 12 N.

CHINSURA, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly. It contains several good houses, and a

church, with a little mole projecting into the river. It was taken by the English in 1795.

CHINY, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a county of the same name, in Austrian Luxemburg, 57 miles W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 49 45 N.

CHIOS, SCIO, or KIO, by the Turks called SAKI SABUCI, an island lying near the coast of Ionia in Asia Minor, about 100 miles W of Smyrna. It is mountainous and rocky, and about 100 miles in circuit. The number of its inhabitants is almost incredible, having besides others upwards of a million of Greeks, who have 300 churches here, besides chapels and monasteries. It abounds with excellent wines; and from thence the ancients had their nectar.

CHIOS, the capital of the above island. It stands on the E coast, is as well built as most of the towns in the Levant, the Genoese having been long in the possession of it. Here is a Turkish garrison of 1400 men, and the port is the rendezvous of the Turkish shipping, which trade to Constantinople, and usually the station of a squadron of Turkish galleys. The natives pretend that Homer was born here, and shew a place they call his school, at the foot of mount Epos, about four miles from the city. Lon. 27 5 E, lat. 38 6 N.

CHIOURLIC, an ancient town of Romania, with the see of a Greek bishop. It is seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 57 E, lat. 41 8 N.

CHIOZZO, anciently FOSSA CLAUDIA, a town and island of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by a fort. It is 18 miles S of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 17 N.

CHIPPENHAM, a borough in Wilts with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E of Bristol, and 94 W of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 27 N.

CHIRK, a village S of Wrexham, in Denbighshire. It had formerly two castles, on the top of a hill, one of which seems to have been a magnificent structure.

CHISLEHURST, a village in Kent, near Bromley. Here is Camden Place, the ancient seat of earl Camden, and the residence of the celebrated antiquary of that name, who died here. Here likewise were born Sir Nicholas Bacon, and Sir Francis Walsingham. It is 11 miles ESE of London.

CHISME, a seaport of Natolia, on the

strait that parts the continent from the isle of Scio. It was anciently called Cysius, was celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B. C. and has been distinguished by the destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Russians in 1770.

CHISWICK, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. Here is Chiswick House, a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonshire, built by the earl of Burlington, after a design of Palladio. In the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth, with an epitaph by Garrick. It is five miles W by S of London.

CHITOR, the capital of a province of the same name in the Hither India. This city is supposed to have been the seat of Porus's dominions, who engaged Alexander. It lies 256 miles N E of Surat, and is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 23 30 N.

CHITOR, a city of Piedmont in Italy, situated on the Po, ten miles N of Turin; it was taken by the French after a gallant defence in 1705, but recovered by the confederates the following year; it is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 45 12 N.

CHITRO, a town of Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi, where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander; and where Perseus was defeated by the Romans. Lon. 22 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

CHITTERDROOG, a town of the Peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 117 miles N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 15 E, lat. 14 5 N.

CHIVAS, a town of Piedmont, which has been several times taken and retaken. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, that it is called the key of Italy. It is 12 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 13 N.

CHIUSI, an episcopal town of Tuscany, poorly peopled, on account of its unwholesome air. It is 35 miles SE of Sienna. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 43 0 N.

CHIUTAYE, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Natolia Proper, and the residence of the Grand Signior before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E of Bursa. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 39 39 N.

CHOCZIM, a town of Moldavia, on the Dniester. It was taken by the Poles, in 1670, after they had totally defeated the Turkish army, before its walls. It surrendered in 1788 to the Russians and Austrians, but was restored to the Turks at the subsequent peace. It is 110 miles

NW of Jaffy. Lon. 26 25 W, lat. 48 46 N.

CHOLET, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with a castle, 170 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0. 45 W, lat. 47 10 N.

CHONAT, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Merich, 25 miles E of Segedin. Lon. 21 4 E, lat. 46 20 N.

CHORGES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, burnt by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6. 23 E, lat. 44 35 N.

CHORLEY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near the source of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow, six miles SSE of Preston, and 205 NW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 38 N.

CHOWLE, a town on the coast of Malabar, with a harbour for small vessels, which is fortified. It belongs to Portugal, and was formerly noted for its fine embroidered quilts. It is 15 miles S of Bombay. Lon. 72 45 E, lat. 18 42 N.

CHREMnitz, the chief mine town in Upper Hungary, 90 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 48 59 N.

CHRISTCHURCH, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Monday. It is a pretty good town, is governed by a mayor, sends to members to parliament, and is seated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 miles SW of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 50 45 N.

CHRISTIANIA, a city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, situate at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the beautiful bay of Biorning, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Christiania. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. The town is divided into the city: the suburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen; the fortresses of Aggerhuys; and the old town of Opsloe or Ansloe. The streets are carried in a straight line, and at right angles to each other, are uniformly 40 feet broad, and very neat and clean. The inhabitants amount to about 9000. The city was rebuilt in its present situation by Christian IV, after a plan designed by himself. The governor is the chief governor of Norway, and presides in the high court of justice. Opsloe was the site of the old city, burnt

in 1634. It contains the episcopal palace. Christiania has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. Its principal exports are tar, soap, iron, copper, planks, deals, and alum. The planks and deals are of superior estimation to those sent from America, or from Russia and the other parts of the Baltic. It has 136 privileged sawmills, of which 100 belong to a single family of the name of Anker. Christiania is 30 miles from the open sea, and 290 N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 59 6 N.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a strong seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Blekingen. It is 13 miles NE of Carlscroon. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 56 16 N.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fort of Africa, on the gold coast of Guinea, subject to the Danes. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 4 10 N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the territory of Blekingen. The town is small, but neatly built, and is esteemed the strongest fortress in Sweden. The houses are all of brick, and mostly stuccoed white. English vessels annually resort to this port, for alum, pitch, and tar. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and silken stuffs. The town is seated in a marshy plain, close to the river Helge-a, which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the distance of 20 miles, and is navigable, only for small craft of seven tons burden. The inhabitants have manufactures of silken stuffs, and carry on a small degree of commerce. It is 50 miles NE of Copenhagen. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 56 25 N.

CHRISTINA, St. one of the islands in the S Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 9 W, lat. 9 56 S.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific ocean, so named by Captain Cook, on account of his first landing there on Christmas day. It is 45 miles in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157 30 W, lat. 1 59 N.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a sound of S America, in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70 2 W, lat. 55 21 S.

CHRISTOPHER, St. or St. KIT's, one of the Leeward Islands in the W Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 20 miles in breadth, and seven in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices; and thick woods; and in the SW parts, hot sulphurous springs at the

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foot of them. The air is good, the soil light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject to hurricanes. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Bafseterre is the capital.

CHUDLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the river Teigne, nine miles SW of Exeter, and 185 W by S of London. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 50 38 N.

CHUNAR, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. It is seated on the Ganges, 20 miles above Benares, and is built on a rock, which is fortified all round by a wall, and towers at various distances. At the end, overlooking the river, is situated the citadel, which has formerly been strong. This fort is said to be of the highest antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, consisting of a plain black marble slab, on which the tutelary deity of the place is traditionally supposed to be seated at all times, except from sunrise till nine in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the superstition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a prospect of success. Chunar has always been considered as a post of great consequence on the Ganges, from its insulated situation, projecting forward to a great extent, and being of considerable height. It was unsuccessfully attempted by the English in 1764: the next year it was surrendered to them: they restored it to the nabob of Oude at the subsequent peace; but, in 1772, it was finally ceded to the English by that prince, in exchange for Allahabad. At this place is kept the magazine of ammunition and artillery for the brigade of Cawnpore. It is 385 miles N W of Calcutta. Lon. 85 50 E, lat. 25 10 N.

CHUNAU, or JENAU, a river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It runs through Cashmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rauvee. Its general course is from NE to SW, and after leaving Jummo, is through a flat country gradually approaching to the Chelum. It is united with both these rivers at some distance above Moultan. Its junction with the Chelum, about 50 miles above Moultan, is effected with great violence and noise, and no less danger to navigators. The Chunaub is the Acesines of Alexander.

CHUN-TE-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Petcheli, with nine po-

pulous cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, 14 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 153 WNW of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 32 N.

CHURCHILL FORT, a fort on Churchill river, on the E side of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 4 3 W, lat. 58 48 N.

CHUSAN, an island on the E coast of China, where the English E India Company had once a factory. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 30 0 N.

CIAMPA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E and S by the Indian Ocean, on the N by Cochinchina, and on the W by Cambodia.

CICLUI, or CICLUGH, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Narenta. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N.

CILLEY, an ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 miles NE of Laubach. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 46 31 N.

CIMBRISHAM, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 56 40 N.

CINALOA, a province and town of New Spain, in the audience of Galicia, on the E side of the gulf of California. The country abounds in corn, cattle, and cotton, and is rendered extremely picturesque, by a number of beautiful cascades of clear water that fall down from the mountains. The aborigines in this province have neither laws nor kings to punish any crime. They seem to be among the rudest people in America united in the social state: they neither cultivate nor sow, but depend on the spontaneous productions of the earth, or on hunting or fishing. About the year 1771, the Spaniards, in their expeditions against the fierce tribes in this and the province of Sonora, discovered, that these neglected and thinly inhabited provinces, abounded in the richest gold mines, and might soon become as populous and valuable as any part of Spanish America; and, accordingly, the population in these parts has since very much increased. The town is seated on a river of the same name. Lon. 92 10 W, lat. 26 15 N.

CINEGUILLA, a town of New Mexico in the province of Sonora. When the Spaniards attacked the natives in Cinaloa and Sonora (See CINALOA) they here entered a plain of 14 leagues in extent, in which, at the depth of only 16 inches,

they found gold in great abundance, and in grains of great size and weight. The consequence was, that in 1771, above 2000 persons were settled in Cineguilla, under the government and inspection of proper magistrates and ecclesiastics. Lon. 96 23 W, lat. 35 5 N.

CINEY, a town of the Netherlands, in the archbishoprick of Liege, eight miles E of Dinant. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 50 18 N.

CINQUE PORTS, certain ports on the coast of Kent and Suffex, so called by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance, as having been thought by our kings to merit a particular regard for their preservation against invasion. They were five in number, when their first charter was granted by William 1, in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a constable of Dover Castle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these parts, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges. Amongst others they were each of them to send two barons to represent them in parliament; they were to be exempted from subsidies and aids; their heirs were to be free from personal wardship notwithstanding any tenure; and they were to be impleaded in their own towns, not elsewhere. For these privileges, they were obliged to supply the government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were styled barons; a privilege, which was enjoyed likewise by the merchants of these ports, whose representatives, to this day, are styled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

CINTRA, a cape of Portugal, in Estramadura, called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N side of the entrance of the Tajo. On it is a town of the same name, 14 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 38 46 N.

CIOTAT, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for Muscadine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laqueze, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lon. 5 46 E, lat. 43 12 N.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, five provinces on the W coast of the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of the

five Northern circars, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Ellore and Condapilly are in the possession of the English, and Guntoor is in the hands of the Nizam. The first four extend from the N bank of the Kistna to Chilka Lake; forming a narrow slip of country 350 miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extensive forests on the side opposite the sea. The English Circars had been ceded to the French, by the nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by colonel Clive in 1759, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000l. See GUNTOOR.

CIRCASSIA, a large country of Asia, situated between 45 and 50 degrees of north latitude, and between 40 and 50 of east longitude. It is bounded by Russia on the north; by Astracan and the Caspian sea on the east; by Georgia and Dagistan on the south; and by the river Don, the Palus Meotis, and the Black Sea on the west. This country has long been celebrated for the extraordinary beauty of its women; and here it was that the practice of inoculating for the small-pox first began. Terki, the principal city, is seated in a very spacious plain, very swampy, towards the sea-side, in 43 deg. 23 min. north latitude: it is about three wersts in compass, well fortified with ramparts and bastions in the modern style, well stored with cannon, and has always a considerable garrison in it, under the command of a governor. The Circassian prince who resides here, is allowed five hundred Russians for his guard, but none of his own subjects are permitted to dwell within any part of the fortifications. Ever since the reduction of those parts to the obedience of Russia, they have put in all places of strength, not only Russian garrisons and governors, but magistrates, and priests for the exercise of the Christian religion; yet the Circassian Tartars are governed by their own princes, lords, and judges; but these administer justice in the name of the emperor, and in matters of importance, not without the presence of the Russian governors, being all obliged to take the oath of allegiance to his imperial majesty. The apparel of the men of Circassia is much the same with that of the Nagayans: only their caps are something larger; and their cloaks being likewise of coarse cloth or sheep skins, are fastened only at the neck with a string, and as they are not large enough to cover the whole body, they turn them round according to the wind and weather. The men here are much better favoured than those of Nagaya, and the women extreme-

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ly well shaped, with exceeding fine features, smooth clear complexions, and beautiful black eyes, which, with their black hair hanging in two tresses, one on each side the face, give them a most lovely appearance: they wear a black coif on their heads, covered with a fine white cloth tied under the chin. During the summer they all wear only a smock of divers colours, and that open so low before, that one may see below their navels: this, with their beautiful faces always uncovered (contrary to the custom of most of the other provinces of these parts), their good humour and lively freedom in conversation, altogether render them very attracting: notwithstanding which they have the reputation of being very chaste, though they seldom want opportunity; for according to the accounts of a late traveller, it is an established point of good manners among them, that as soon as any person comes in to speak to the wife, the husband goes out of the house: but whether this continency of theirs proceeds from their own generosity, to recompence their husbands for the confidence they put in them, or has its foundation only in fame, he he pretends not to determine. The bridegroom pays for his bride a marriage-present, consisting of arms or a coat of mail, but he must not see her, or collobit with her, without the greatest mystery; and this reserve continues during life. The father makes the bride a present on the wedding day, but reserves the greater part of what he intends to give her till the birth of her first child. On this occasion he pays him a visit, receives from him the remainder of her portion, and is clothed by him in the dress of a matron, the principal distinction of which consists in a veil. Until this time, the dress of the women is much like that of the men, excepting that the cloak is longer, and frequently white, a colour never worn by men: the cap too is generally red or rose-coloured. Before marriage, the youth of both sexes see each other freely at the little rejoicings which take place on festivals. Before the ball, the young men show their activity and address in a variety of military exercises, and the most alert have the privilege of choosing the most beautiful partners. Their musical instruments are a long flute with only three stops, a species of mandoline, and a tambourin. The dances are in the Asiatic style, with little gaiety or expression; the steps difficult, but not graceful. The women participate in the general character

of the nation: they take pride in the courage of their husbands, and reproach them severely when defeated. They polish and take care of the armour of the men. Their language they have in common with the other neighbouring Tartars, although the chief people among them are also not ignorant of the Russian: their religion is Paganism; for notwithstanding they use circumcision among them, they have neither priest, alcoran, or mosque, like other Mahometans. Every body here offers his own sacrifice at pleasure; for which, however, they have certain days, established rather by custom than any positive command; their most solemn sacrifice is offered at the death of their nearest friends; upon which occasion both men and women meet in the field to be present at the offering, which is an he-goat; and having killed, they flay it, and stretch the skin with the head and horns on, upon a cross at the top of a long pole, placed commonly in a quickset hedge (to keep the cattle from it); and near the place the sacrifice is offered by boiling and roasting the flesh, which they afterwards eat. When the feast is over, the men rise, and having paid their adoration to the skin, and muttered over some certain prayers, the women withdraw, and the men conclude the ceremony with drinking a great quantity of aquavitz; and this generally ends in a quarrel before they part. The face of the country is pleasantly diversified with mountains, valleys, woods, lakes, and rivers; and, though not much cultivated, is far from being unfruitful. In summer the inhabitants quit the towns, and encamp in the fields like the neighbouring Tartars; occasionally shifting their stations along with their flocks and herds. Besides game, in which the country greatly abounds, the Circassians eat beef and mutton; but that which they prefer to all others is the flesh of a young horse. Their bread consists of thin cakes of barley meal, baked upon the hearth, which they always eat new; and their usual drink is water or mare's milk; from the latter of which they distil a spirit, as most of the Tartar nations. They allot no fixed hours for the refreshments of the table or sleep, which they indulge irregularly, as inclination or convenience dictates. When the men make excursions into an enemy's country, they will pass several days and nights successively without sleeping; but, at their return, devote as much time to repose as the space in which they had before withheld from that gratifica-

tion. When they eat, they sit cross-legged on the floor, the skin of some animal serving them instead of a carpet. In removing from one part of the country to another, the women and children are carried in waggons, which are a kind of travelling houses, and drawn by oxen or camels, they never using horses for draught. Their breed of the latter, however, is reckoned exceeding good; and they are accustomed to swim almost any river on horseback. The women and children smoke tobacco as well as the men; and this is the most acceptable commodity which a traveller can carry with him into the Tartar countries. There are here no public inns, which indeed are unnecessary; for so great is the hospitality of the people, that they will contend with each other who shall entertain any stranger that happens to come among them.—The principal branch of their traffic is their own children, especially their daughters, whom they sell for the use of the seraglios in Turkey and Persia, where they frequently marry to great advantage, and make the fortune of their families. Whatever may have been the original religion of this people, they have been successively converted to Christianity and Mahometanism, and have now no religion or worship among them. They break, without scruple, such oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran; but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places, in the neighbourhood of their ruins (supposed to be remains of Christian churches) which insure their fidelity. Their courage, great as it is, is not proof against religious terrors. Like all barbarians, they believe that what is called accident, may be influenced by particular ceremonies. The Circassians have not any letters of their own; those among them who wish to write their language being obliged to make use of Arabian characters.

CIRENCESTER, a considerable borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans. The ruins of the walls and streets are to be seen in the adjacent meadows where many Roman coins, chequered pavements, and inscriptions of marble have been found. It had also a castle and an abbey. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and here the Roman roads crossed each other. It is one of the greatest marts in England for wool, sends two members to parliament, and is 18 miles SE of Glou-

cester, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 51 43 N.

CIRENZA, a town of Naples, capital of Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Brandonò, at the foot of the Appennines, 97 miles E of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 40 44 N.

CITTADELLA, a seaport and capital of Minorca, on the W side of that island. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 54 N.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, a populous city of Italy, capital of a county of the same name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tiber, 27 miles SW of Urbino. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 32 N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a city of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, containing 16 churches and convents within its walls, and 15 without. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S of Loretto. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a seaport of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Venice. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 36 N.

CIUDAD-REAL, a town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is two miles from the Guadiana, and 90 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 38 58 N.

CIUDAD-RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aquada, 40 miles SW of Salamanca. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 40 33 N.

CIVITA-DI-FRIULI, a small but ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated on the Natisona, 10 miles E of Udina. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 12 N.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, near the river Salino, 35 miles NE of Aquila. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 42 27 N.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river, which falls into the Tiber. It is 25 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. Here the pope's gallees were formerly stationed, and it was a free port; but the air is unwholesome. It is 35 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 42 5 N.

CLACKMANNAN, a small town in Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name. It is seated on the N shore of the Forth, and stands on a hill, on

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the top of which is a castle, commanding a noble prospect. A large square tower in this castle derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque are here preserved. A large sword is also shown, said to have belonged to sir John Graham, the faithful attendant of the heroic Wallace. It is 23 miles N by E of Glasgow. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 56 5 N.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Fifeshire, on the N and W by Perthshire, and on the S by the Forth. It is eight miles in length, and five in breadth. The country is plain and fertile towards the frith producing corn and pasture in abundance. This shire, with Kinross, sends one member to parliament. It is watered by the rivers Forth and Devan.

CLAGENFURT, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia, 50 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

CLAIR, St. a lake of N America, half way between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the great lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into the lake Erie.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. Clameci is seated at the confluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 miles S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 47 28 N.

CLAPHAM, a village in Surry, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common. In the old parish church, divine service is performed at funerals only; an elegant new church having been erected on the common, but without an adjoining cemetery. Clapham is three miles SSW of London.

CLARA, St. a small island of S America, in Peru, in the bay of Guaiquil, 70 miles SW of Guaiquil. Lon. 82 20 W, lat. 2 20 S.

CLARE, St. a small island, or rather rock, one of the Canaries, between Lanzarote and Allegranza.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Monday. The ruins of a castle and of a collegiate church are still visible; and here is a manufacture of bays. It is seated near the Stour, 23 miles S of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 NE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 52 12 N.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the

province of Munster, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E and S by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W by the Atlantic, and on the N by Galway. It contains two market-towns and 76 parishes, and before the Irish union sent four members to the Irish parliament.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 17 miles NW of Limerick. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 52 52 N.

CLARENDON, a village, three miles E of Salisbury, where Henry 11 summoned a council of the barons and prelates, in 1164, who enacted the laws, called the Constitutions of Clarendon; and here were two palaces built by king John.

CLARENS, or CHATILLARD, a village of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, celebrated as the chief scene of Rousseau's *Eloise*, though its ancient castle by no means accords with the description in that work. It is delightfully situate, nor far from Vevay, on an eminence, whose declivity slopes gradually towards the lake of Geneva.

CLAUDE, St. a handsome city of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté; with a bishop's see. It is seated between three high mountains, on the river Lison, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in 425, in this then barren and uninhabited country. The cathedral is extremely elegant. From Mount St. Claude, which forms part of Mount Jura, is a fine prospect over Switzerland and Savoy, the lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud. In this city are many public fountains with large basins. It is 35 miles NW of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46 24 N.

CLAUSENBURG, a town of Transylvania, on the river Samos, 60 miles NW of Hermanstadt. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, seated on an arm of the sea, between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Norwich. Here are some large salt-works.

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory of a little island on the S of Ireland. Lon. 11 15 W, lat. 51 18 N.

CLEBURY, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Rea, 28 miles SSE of Shrewsbury, and 136 NW of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 52 21 N.

CLERAC, or CLAIRAC, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the depart-

ment of Lot and Garonne. It is seated on the river Lot, 10 miles NW of Agen. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late territory of Barrois, 127 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 49 34 N.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 37 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

CLERMONT, a considerable city of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, with a bishop's see. The cathedral, public squares, and walks, are very fine; but the streets are narrow, and lined with houses built of stones of a sombre hue. Many Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood. There are also some mineral springs; and that of the suburb St. Allvre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls: it is called the Mineral Bridge, and carriages may pass over it. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of rattens, druggets, serges, and leather. It is the birth-place of the celebrated Pascal; and is 300 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 45 47 N.

CLERY, a village in France, nine miles SW of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here was the tomb of that monster Lewis XI, who appeared, in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king.

CLERKE'S ISLAND, lies in the N Pacific Ocean, between the coast of Kamtschatka and that of N America. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and was so named in honour of captain Clerke, his second in command. A landing could not be effected. At a distance it appeared to be of a considerable extent, and to have several hills connected with the low grounds, in such a manner as to make it look like a group of islands. Near its E extremity is a little island remarkable for having three elevated rocks upon it. It is quite uninhabited. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 63 15 N.

CLEVES, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fine country, delightfully variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns and villages; and is subject to the king of Prussia.

CLEVES, a city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Cleves. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, about a mile W of the Rhine; with which it communicates by means of a canal, which

is large enough for great barges. It has a castle built by Julius Cesar. Several of the streets from their elevated situation, extend their views many leagues deep into the country, on the opposite shore. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is 15 miles SE of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 45 N.

CLEYBROOK, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages in Leicestershire, on the NW side of Lutterworth. They are supposed to have been a part of Cleycetter, situate one mile to the W, which was a flourishing city of the Romans, and where their bricks and coins have been frequently found.

CLIEF, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 miles NE of Northampton, and 88 NNW of London. Lon. 0 37 W, lat. 52 53 N.

CLIFTON, a village in Westmoreland three miles SSE of Penrith, noted for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, in which the latter had the advantage.

CLIFTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the Lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated on a craggy mountain, six miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 10 N.

CLISSON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, on the river Seure, 12 miles S of Nantes. Lon. 1 28 W lat. 47 1 N.

CLITHERO, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday, and the remains of an ancient castle. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated near Pendil Hill, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 213 NNW of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 53 54 N.

CLOGHER, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 30 N.

CLOMEL, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, seated on the river Sure, 19 miles SE of Tipperary. Lon. 7 27 W, lat. 52 14 N.

CLOUD, ST. a town of France, four miles W of Paris, seated on the Seine. Here was lately a magnificent royal palace, gardens, and a beautiful cascade.

CLOYNE, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 16 miles E of Cork. Lon. 8 0 W, lat. 51 54 N.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Grosne, 10 miles NW of Macon. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 46 24 N.

CLUSE, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny, seated on the Arve, 22 miles SE of Geneva. Lon. 6 29 E, lat. 45 57 N.

CLWYD, a celebrated vale of Denbighshire, extending from its upper end to the Irish Sea, above 20 miles; its breadth varying from three to eight, according to the approach or recess of the high mountains inclosing it, through which, in different parts, are gaps formed by nature for entrances. This delightful spot is in a high state of cultivation, even far up the ascent of the hills. A river of the same name, which rises in the middle of the county, runs along this vale and having entered Flintshire, falls into the Irish Sea.

CLYDE, a river in Scotland, which arising in Annandale, falls into the sea over against the isle of Bute. Next to the Tay it is the largest river in Scotland; and is navigable for small craft up to Glasgow. The canal, which joins the Forth, falls into it a little below that city. Near Lanerk, this river runs, for several miles, between high rocks covered with wood; and in its course exhibits many astonishing cataracts. At Stonebyres, it is confined within a very narrow bed, and makes one entire shoot, falling about 60 feet over a perpendicular rock; the water then pouring over another precipice, is dashed into a deep chafin beneath. The horrid and incessant din with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the heart. At Cora-lin, the falls are seen to most advantage from a solitary and ruined tower in a garden, placed in a lofty situation. The cataract which is precipitated at least 100 feet between two vast rugged precipices, is full in view, seen over the top of trees and bushes, precipitating itself for an amazing way, from rock to rock, with short interruptions, forming a rude slope of various foam. The sides are bounded by vast rocks, clothed on their tops with trees: on the summit and very verge of one is a ruined tower, and in front a wood-overtop by a verdant hill. A path conducts the traveller to the beginning of the fall, into which projects a high rock in floods insulated by the water; and from the top is a tremendous view of the furious stream. In floods, the rock and tower have been observed to shake in such a manner as to spill water in a glass standing on a table in the castle.

CLYDESDALE, a wild district in the S part of Lanerkshire. Amid the mountains

here, particles of gold have sometimes been found washed down by the rains and streams of water; but this tract is chiefly remarkable for producing metals of inferior worth. The veins of lead lie mostly N and E, and their thickness, which seldom exceeds 40 feet, varies greatly in different parts. The scanty pasture here feeds some sheep and cattle.

COAST CASTLE, CAPE, the principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, with a strong citadel. It is 30 miles E by N of St. George del Mina. Lon. 0 0 lat. 5 6 N.

COBLENTZ, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It is the residence of the elector, who has lately built a new palace here; the old one being on the opposite side of the Rhine, in the vale of Ehrenbreitstein. Over the Rhine is a bridge of twelve arches, built for the convenience of the inhabitants of Coblenz and the adjacent places. The castle appears to be almost inaccessible to an enemy, and entirely commands the city of Coblenz. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, 50 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 24 N.

COBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. This town, and its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Itzh, 20 miles N of Bamberg. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 50 22 N.

COCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near which is a strong castle for state prisoners. It is seated among mountains, at the confluence of the Morvedro and Elezena, 25 miles NNE of Segovia. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 41 17 N.

COCHIEIM, a town in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was forced to surrender to the French in 1794, and is seated on the Moselle, 25 miles SW of Coblenz. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 50 12 N.

COCHIN, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore. It is a Dutch settlement, and was captured by the British fleet in 1795. It is 120 miles S by E of Calicut. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 10 0 N.

COCHIN CHINA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E by the Eastern Ocean, on the N by Tonquin, on the W by Cambodia, and on the S by Ciampa. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs. It is annually overflowed and consequently fruitful in rice. They have likewise sugar-cane; but no grapes, and therefore they

drink a liquor brewed from rice. The religion of the inhabitants is much the same as that of China. Their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night; and if any fire break out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed, except the women and children.

COCKER, a river which rises in the S of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, joins the Derwent, below Cockermouth.

COCKERMOUTH, a populous borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It lies between the Derwent and Cocker, over which latter are two stone bridges; and between two hills, on one of which stands a handsome church; and on the other a stately castle. It has a manufacture of shalloons, worsted stockings, and hats. The number of inhabitants are between 3 and 4000. It has a square building, and is strengthened with several square towers; on each side of the inner gate are two dungeons capable of holding 50 persons in either; they are vaulted at the top, and have only a small opening in order to lower thro' it the unhappy prisoner into this dire prison. It sends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles SW of Carlisle, and 290 NNW of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 54 42 N.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birthplace of Columbus. It is 20 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 9 E, lat. 45 5 N.

COD, CAPE, on the S side of Boston Bay, in the state of Massachusetts, in N America. Lon. 70 18 W, lat. 42 0 N.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan. It was taken by the French in May 1796. It is seated near the confluence of the Adda and Po, 33 miles E of Pavia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 6 N.

COBSFELD, a town of Germany, in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is seated near the river Burkel, 22 miles SW of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 48 N.

COEVORDEN, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated in a morass, 30 miles S of Groningen. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 52 44 N.

COGNAC, a town of France, now in the department of Charente, lately in the province of Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis I was born. It is remarkable for excellent brandy, and is seated on the Charente, 17 miles W of Angoulême. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 45 44 N.

COGNI, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, pulse, and cattle. Here are sheep, whose tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 270 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 35 56 E, lat. 37 56 N.

COHESWAL, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 43 miles ENE of London. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 51 52 N.

COIMBETTORE, a province and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It was taken by general Meadows in 1790, but retaken by Tippoo Sultan in 1791, and confirmed to him by the peace of 1792. Since the defeat and death of Tippoo, it belongs to the E India Company. It is 160 miles S by E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 10 5 N.

COIMBRA, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, with a bishop's see, and an university. The cathedral and the fountains are magnificent. It stands on a mountain, by the side of the river Mondego, 100 miles NE of Lisbon, in a very pleasant country, abounding in vineyards, olive-trees, and fruits. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 12 N.

COIRE, a town of Switzerland, capital of the country of the Grisons, with a bishop's see, whose prelate has the right of coining money. It is situate at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain, and is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, in the form of fortification prior to the invention of gunpowder. The streets are narrow and dirty; and the inhabitants are computed at 3000. It was formerly divided into two parts, the least of which was of the Roman Catholic religion, and the greatest of the Protestant. But since it has been taken possession of by the French, all established worship has been set aside. It is seated near the Rhine, 48 miles S of Constance. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 50 N.

COKENHAUSEN, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles SE of Riga. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

COL, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, nine miles SW from the point of Ardnurchan in Argyleshire. It is rich in corn and pasture, and abounds with fish. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 57 0 N.

COLBERG, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt-works. It was taken by the Russians in 1761, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Persant, on the Bal-

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COLCHESTER, an ancient borough in
Essex, with a market on Wednesday and
Saturday. It is a beautiful, populous, and
pleasant town, extended on the brow of a
hill from E to W, and adorned with 12
churches, most of which were damaged
when this town surrendered to the parlia-
ment after a memorable siege. It is seated
on the Coln, which is navigable within a
mile of the town, at a place called the
Hythe, where the customhouse is situate.
The town was surrounded by a wall,
which had six gates and three posterns;
but these are now demolished. There is
a large manufacture of bays; and the town
is famous for oysters and eringo-roots.
It is governed by a mayor; and to the
E are the ruins of an old castle, in which
is one of the town prisons. It is 22
miles ENE of Chelmsford and 51 of
London. Lon. 1 o E, lat. 51 55 N. See
COLN.

COLCHESTER, a town of Virginia, on
the river Potomac.

COLDINGHAM, a heathy tract near the
coast, in the county of Berwick, in
Scotland, anciently noted for a nunnery,
built in the 12th century by Edgar, king
of Scotland. Ebba, one of the abbesses,
renowned in tradition for her chastity, gave
name to the neighbouring promontory cal-
led St. Abb's Head.

COLDING, a town of Denmark, in N
Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over
which all the cattle pass, that go from Jut-
land into Holstein, and pay a small toll,
which brings in a considerable revenue to
the king. Here is a royal palace, contain-
ing a suite of 190 rooms. The harbour is
two miles in circumference, and deep
enough for ships of the largest burden. It
is situate at the extremity of a bay of the
Little Belt, 50 miles S by E of Wiburg,
on an eminence in a pleasant country
abounding with game. Lon. 10 15 E, lat.
53 35 N.

COLDSTREAM, a town in the county of
Berwick, seated on the Tweed, over which
is a handsome bridge. It had a famous mo-
nastery; and here general Monk raised the
two battalions, now known by the name of
the Coldstream Regiment of Guards. Lon.
2 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

COLEBROOK DALE, in Shropshire; a
winding glen on the banks of the Severn,
between two vast hills, which break into
various forms, being all thickly covered,
and forming beautiful sheets of hanging
woods. Here are many kilns for burning

limestone; the most considerable iron
works in England; and a curious bridge
over the Severn, constructed entirely of
cast-iron.

COLENET, CAPE, a cape of the island of
New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean.
Lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

COLERAIN, a borough of Ireland, in the
county of Londonderry, on the river Bann,
25 miles NE of Londonderry. Lon. 6 39
W, lat. 55 16 N.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickshire,
with a market on Wednesday; seated on
the side of a hill, on the Coln, over which
is a stone bridge. It is of a tolerable size,
and very elegantly built. It is 11 miles
NW of Coventry, and 105 of London.
Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 32 N.

COLFORD, a town in Gloucestershire,
with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles S of
Hereford, and 123 W by N of London.
Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 48 N.

COLIMA, a seaport of Mexico, capital of
a fertile valley of the same name. It is se-
ated at the mouth of a river, near the N Pa-
cific Ocean, 100 miles W of Mexico. Lon.
106 5 W, lat. 19 10 N.

COLIOURE, a seaport of France, in
the department of the Eastern Pyrenees
and late province of Roussillon. It was
taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but ret-
aken the next year. It is a small but strong
town, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10
miles SE of Perpignan. Lon. 3 8 E, lat.
42 34 N.

COLLE, an episcopal town of Tuscany,
10 miles NW of Sienna. Lon. 11 7 E, lat.
43 16 N.

COLLUMPTON. See COLUMBTON.

COLMAR, a city of France, capital of
the department of Upper Rhine and late
province of Upper Alsace. It is seated near
the river Ill, 35 miles S by W of Strasburg.
Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 5 N.

COLMARS, a town of France, now in the
department of the Lower Alps, lately in
the province of Provence, 20 miles E of
Digne. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 44 7 N.

COLMOGOROD, a town of Russia, in an
island formed by the river Dwina, with an
archbishop's see, 30 miles SE of Archangel.
Lon. 39 42 E, lat. 64 14 N.

COLN, the name of several small rivers
in England, the chief of which rises near
Clare in Suffolk, and passing by Halstead
and Colchester in Essex, falls into the Ger-
man Ocean, between Mersey Island and
the mainland. In the inlets and pools, at
the mouth of this river are bred the famous
Colchester oysters.

COLNBROOK, a town of Bucks, with

market on Wednesday, seated on the river Coln, 17 miles W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 29 N.

COLNE, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 214 NNW of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 53 50 N.

COLOCHINA, an ancient town of Turkey, in the Morea, 50 miles SE of Mistra. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 32 N.

COLOCZA, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see, 57 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

COLOGNA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 miles SW of Padua. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 45 14 N.

COLOGNE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E by the duchy of Berg, on the S by the archbishopric of Treves, and on the W by the duchy of Juliers. The elector is archchancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to consecrate the emperor for Italy, with that of Mentz. It is one of the most fertile countries in the empire, abounding with all the necessities of life.

COLOGNE, an ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, seated on the river Rhine. The city is fortified with strong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and surrounded with three large ditches; but these fortifications, being executed after the ancient manner, could make but a poor defence at present. It lies in the shape of a half-moon, and is said to have 20 gates, 19 parishes, 37 monasteries, and about 10 collegiates, and 19 parochial churches, with about 50 chapels, all of which are candidates for the attention of the devout and curious by their fine paintings. The streets in general are badly paved, the windows of the houses composed of small bits of round glass, and the inhabitants are but few for so large a place. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together; nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. The inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, but there are some protestants, who are obliged to perform divine service at Mulheim, three miles from the city. In the cathedral are the golden chamber or treasury, the riches of which are immense; and the chapel of the three

Magi, in which they pretend to show the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings. Cologne was once one of the Hanse Towns, celebrated for its commerce, which is now dwindled to the manufacture of a few ribands, stockings, lace, and some tobacco. To persecution it owes this decay; to the expulsion of the Jews in 1485, and of the protestants in 1618. Two thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins, and streets and squares are converted into kitchen gardens and vineyards. Cologne was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 55 N.

COLOMBOTZ, a castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

COLOMEY, or COLOMIA, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, 42 miles SE of Hahtz. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 48 41 N.

COLONNA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 18 miles E of Rome. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 55 N.

COLONSA, a fertile little island, on the W coast of Scotland, seven miles W of the island of Jura.

COLORADO, a river of New Mexico, which being joined by the river of the Apostles, enters the gulf of California, in lon. 101 0 W, lat. 32 20 N.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmasan, near the Po, eight miles from Parma. The duke of Parma had a pleasure-house here, which was one of the most delightful in Italy, and the gardens were very fine. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 44 54 N.

COLOSWAR, a large town of Transylvania, where the states meet. It is seated on the river Samos, 37 miles NW of Weissenburg, and 120 E by S of Vienna. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 53 N.

COLUMB, St. a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 10 miles W of Bodmin. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 30 N.

COLUMBIA, a city of S Carolina, on the river Congaree, just below the influx of the Saluda. It is the seat of the government of S Carolina, and 100 miles NW of Charleston. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 33 58 N.

COLUMBIA, a territory of N America, the seat of the intended capital of the United States. See WASHINGTON.

COLUMBO, a town on the W side of the island of Ceylon, which was taken by the English fleet in February 1796. It was built by the Portuguese in 1638, and in 1658 they were expelled by the natives

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COLUMBTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a woollen manufacture, and is seated on the river Columb, over which there is a bridge. It is 13 miles NE of Exeter, and 164 W of London. Lon. 3 23 W, lat. 50 53 N.

COLUMNA, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, with an archbishop's see, 50 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

COLURI, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, on the S side, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world. Though Ajax, who makes such a figure in Homer, was king of this island, it is but a poor place. It is seven miles S of Athens. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 38 0 N.

COM, a populous town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 100 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 51 56 E, lat. 34 5 N.

COMACHIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by a few fishermen only. It is seated in a lake of the same name, 27 miles SE of Ferrara. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 44 45 N.

COMACHIO, a lake of Italy, in the Ferrarese, between the two mouths of the river Po. It is 10 miles in circumference; but dry in several places, and on one part a town of the same name is built.

COMANA, or CUMANA, a seaport of S America, capital of the province of Comana, in Terra Firma. Lon. 64 29 W, lat. 10 10 N.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, 10 miles W of Comana. Lon. 64 40 W, lat. 10 10 N.

COMB-ABBEY, a village in Warwickshire, three miles from Coventry, once famous for a rich abbey. The church is demolished, but the abbey, modernized, is the seat of lord Craven.

COMB-MARTIN, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a small place five miles E of Ilfracomb, and 176 W by S of London. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 51 13 N.

COMINES, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the Lis, five miles SW of Menin. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

COMMERCEY, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of

Bar, with a magnificent castle, built by cardinal de Retz. It is seated on the river Meuse, 160 miles E of Paris. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

COMO, a populous town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a bishop's see; situate in a valley, inclosed by fertile hills, on the S extremity of a lake of the same name. The houses are neatly built of stone; and the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. It is surrounded by a wall, guarded by towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle. Como is 80 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 45 N.

COMO, the largest lake in Italy, in the Milanese. It is 88 miles in circumference, but not above six miles over in any one part.

COMORA ISLANDS, five islands in the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They all abound in horned cattle, sheep, and a variety of hogs common in warm countries. They are called Hinzuan, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeia, and Comora. See HINZUAN.

COMORIN, CAPE, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 77 32 E, lat. 7 50 N.

COMORRA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is so well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the Danube, in the island of Sibut, 70 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 47 46 N.

COMPIEGNE, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It has a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Oise, 45 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 25 N.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The public squares, and the churches, particularly the metropolitan church, are magnificent: and it has a great number of monasteries for both sexes, and contains about 2000 houses. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of pilgrims: they walk in procession to the church, and visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar, and is illuminated by many wax-candles. They kiss it three times with a very respect,

ful devotion, and then put their hats on its head. In the church there are 30 silver lamps, always lighted, and six chandeliers of silver, five feet high. The poor pilgrims are received into an hospital, built for that purpose, which stands near the church, and round it are galleries of freestone, supported by large pillars. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago or St. James, had its origin. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the Tambrá and Ulla 265 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 52 N.

COMPOSTELLA, New, a town of N America, in New Spain near the S Pacific Ocean, 400 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 109 42 W, lat. 21 20 N.

CONCAN, a low tract of country, on the W coast of the Decan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20° N lat.

CONCARNEAU, a seaport of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Brittany, with a castle, 12 miles SE of Quimper. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 46 N.

CONCEPTION, a town of Chili, with a bishop's see, with a very large harbour. It has been often taken and ravaged by the native Americans, and is seated on the S Pacific Ocean, 230 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 36 40 S.

CONCEPTION, a town of New Spain, seated near the gulf of Mexico, 100 miles W of Porto-Bello. Lon. 81 45 W, lat. 10 0 N.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the river Secchia, five miles W of Mirandola. Lon. 11 13 E, lat. 44 52 N.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see, 28 miles SSW of Udina. It is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruario.

CONDAVIR, a fort in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Circars. It is strongly situate on a mountain, 16 miles W of Guntoor.

CONDE, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and French part of Hainault. It has a castle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. It was taken by the combined armies July 10, 1793, but was retaken by the French Oct. 1, 1794, when its name was changed to that of

Nord Libre. Conde is seated on the Scheld, seven miles NE of Valenciennes, and 117 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 50 27 N.

CONDE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. It is 15 miles W of Paris. Lon. 0 37 W, lat. 48 50 N.

CONDECEO, a cape of N America, in Yucatan, 100 miles W of Merida. Lon. 91 27 W, lat. 20 50 N.

CONDOM, a large town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gacony. It is a poor place, being thinly peopled. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Baïse, 21 miles W of Auch. Lon. 0 36 E lat. 44 1 N.

CONDORE, the capital of a number of islands, in the Indian Ocean. It produces mangoes, which grow on trees, as large as apple-trees: the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and when ripe, has a pleasant smell and taste. The inhabitants are small in stature, well-shaped, and of a dark olive complexion: their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. They are very free of their women, for when ships arrive there they will bring them on board, and offer them to the sailors. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English E-India Company had a settlement here in 1701; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. Lon. 107 26 E, lat. 2 40 N.

CONDRIEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, remarkable for its excellent wines: It is seated at the foot of a hill near the Rhone 17 miles S of Lyons, Lon. 4 53 E, lat. 45 23 N.

CANEOLENS, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, on the river Vienne, 30 miles NE of Angoulême. Lon. 0 43 E lat. 48 55 N.

CONGLETON, a town in Chehire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor and has two churches, but the principal one is two miles distant. It has a manufacture of leather gloves; and a more considerable one in silk, there being a large silk mill, which employs 700 hands. It is seated on the river Dane, seven miles S of Macclesfield, and 164 NW of London, Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 8 N.

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CONGO, a country of Africa; between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481, and is bounded on the N by Benin, by the inland part of Africa on the E, by Matamon on the S, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. They have many desert places within land; but near the coast, the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. In the lowlands the grass grows so high, rank and thick, that it becomes one of the most dangerous receptacles for wild beasts, serpents, and venomous insects: on this account travellers are in continual danger of being stung to death. The only method of guarding against all these evils effectually, is by setting fire to the grass in hot weather, but even this cannot be done without danger; as those animals being roused out of their lurking places, will fly furiously at those who happen to be in their way. Lions, leopards, tygers, wolves, and other beasts of prey abound here, and do much damage. Here are also a vast variety of monkeys of all shapes. The zebra, well known for its extreme beauty and swiftness, is also met with in this country. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and they trade in slaves, ivory, galls, and tamarinds; the greatest part of them go almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, beside animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts. Congo, properly so called, is only 150 miles broad along the coast, but is 372 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles and river-horses. The principal town is St. Salvador.

CONI, a town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name, with a citadel. It surrendered to the French in April 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 30 N.

CONINGSECK, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 50 N.

CONINGTON, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton.

CONISTON-MERE, a lake in Lanca-

shire, which affords plenty of char. It is five miles W of Winandermere.

CONNAUGHT, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long, and 84 broad; bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, on the S by the latter province, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NW by Ulster. It has several convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places, but the inhabitants being lazy, is the least cultivated of any of the four provinces. It contains one archbishopric, five bishoprics, six counties, seven market-towns, 10 boroughs, and 330 parishes. It has no rivers of any great note except the Shannon.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States, in New England, 82 miles long and 57 broad; bounded on the N by Massachusetts, on the E by Rhode Island, on the W by New York, and on the S by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island. In the maritime towns, the weather is variable, according as the wind blows from the sea or land. As you advance into the country, the sea-breezes have less effect upon the air, and consequently the weather is less variable. The NW winds, in the winter season, are often extremely severe. The clear and serene temperature of the sky, however, makes amends for the severity of the weather, and is favourable to health and longevity. The country is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills, and valleys; and it is exceedingly well watered. It is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the necessaries of life in abundance. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. In 1782, the number of inhabitants was 276,395. Hartford and Newhaven are the capitals; the general assembly being annually holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October.

CONNECTICUT, a large river of New England, which gives name to one of the five colonies of that province. It rises in a swamp in lat. 45 10 lon. 4 E. After a sleepy course of eight or ten miles, it tumbles over four separate falls, and turning W, keeps close under the hills which form the N boundary of the vale, thro' which it runs. Between the towns of Walpole on the E, and Westminster on the W side of the river, are the great falls. The whole river, compressed between two rocks scarcely 30 feet asunder, shoots with amazing rapidity into a broad basin below.

Over these falls, a bridge, 160 feet in length was built in 1784, under which the highest floods may pass without detriment. This is the first bridge erected over this noble river. The length of this beautiful river, in a straight line, is nearly 300 miles. On its banks, which are settled almost to its source, are many pleasant, neat, and well-built towns.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a bishop's see, six miles N of Antrim. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 54 39 N.

CONQUET, a town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W of Brest. Lon. 4 41 W, lat. 48 23 N.

CONSTANCE, a city of Suabia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. The commerce of this once flourishing town has gone greatly to decay, and grass now grows in the principal streets. By the assistance of Zurich and Basil, with whom it was in alliance, it expelled the bishop, and embraced the reformation. But the protestant cantons being worsted in 1531, Constance was obliged to submit to the emperor Charles V, and to readmit the catholic religion. It thus lost its independence, and being neglected by the house of Austria, fell by degrees into its present state. Constance is famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. The French took possession of this city in July 1796. It is 35 miles NE of Zurich. The inhabitants scarcely amount to 3000. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 38 N.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF, one of the most considerable lakes of Switzerland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted, where the city of Constance is seated on its S side. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains.

CONSTANTIA, a district at the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of two farms, which produce the well known wine so much prized in Europe, and known by the name of Cape or Constantia wine.

CONSTANTINA, a strong and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is the largest and strongest in all the eastern parts, and seated at

the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but by steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 210 E by S of Algiers. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 36 4 N.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Seville. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 37 40 N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient Byzantium, one of the most celebrated cities in Europe, in Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. Constantine the Great chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. It is seated at the eastern extremity of Romania, on a small neck of land which advances towards Natolia, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the south, and a gulph of the channel of Constantinople does the same on the north. It is delightfully situated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is supplied with all necessaries. The grand seignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is seated on the sea-side, and is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It is said the harbour will easily hold 12000 ships. The number of houses must needs be prodigious, since one fire has burnt down 30,600 in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, especially on the outside, where there are few or no windows; and the streets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets, small and great: but they are seldom or never clean; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two-thirds of the other half Christians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, and particularly the superb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a mosque, and far surpasses all the rest. The street called Adrianople is the longest and broadest in the city; and the bazars or bezeffins, are the markets for selling all sorts of merchandize. The old and the new are pretty near each other; and are large square buildings covered with domes, and supported by arches and pilasters. The new is the best and contains all sorts of goods which are there exposed to sale. The market for slaves of both sexes, is not

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far off; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Russia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square, near the mosque of sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Mr Tournefort 23 miles; to which if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb called Pera is charmingly situated; and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reside. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, such as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. Lon. 29 20 E, lat. 41 4 N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, STRAIT OF, anciently the Thracian Bosporus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora. It is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, where narrowest. The Turks have built two castles, opposite to each other, to defend the passage. It forms the separation here between Europe and Asia. On one side of it is situated Constantinople, and on the other, Scutari, where the grand signior has his seraglio.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Poland in Volhinia, on the river Seluczka, 62 miles NE of Kamienieck. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 49 58 N.

CONTISSA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the same name, in the Archipelago, 200 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 41 8 N.

CONTE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It formerly gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family of France. It is seated on the Seille, 14 miles SW of Amiens, and 62 N of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 42 N.

CONVERSANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 12 miles SE of Bari. Lon. 17 6 E, lat. 42 20 N.

CONWAY, a town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday; seated at the mouth of the Conway, and distinguished by the massy remains of its castle, formerly one of the most magnificent

structures of the kind in the kingdom. It is 18 miles ENE of Carnarvon, and 235 WNW of London. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 53 20 N.

CONWAY, a river of N Wales, which flowing through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, falls into the Irish Sea, at the town of Conway.

CONZA, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. It is 52 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

COOK'S RIVER, a large river of N America, which flows into the N Pacific Ocean. It was discovered, in 1778, by Captain Cook, who left a blank for its name, which was filled up by the earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as lat. 61 30 N, which is above 70 leagues from its mouth, in lon. 152 0 W.

COOK'S STRAIT, a strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four or five leagues broad.

COOS, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles NW of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark, situated on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic sea, not far from the strait called the Sound. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 55 30 N. Copenhagen is the best built city of the north; for although Petersburgh excels it in superb edifices, yet, as it contains no wooden houses, it does not display that striking contrast of meanness and magnificence, but in general exhibits a more equable and uniform appearance. The town is surrounded towards the land with regular ramparts and bastions, a broad ditch full of water, and a few outworks; its circumference measures between four and five miles. The streets are well paved, with a foot-way on each side, but too narrow and inconvenient for general use. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of free-stone brought from Germany. The houses of the nobility are in general splendid, and constructed in the Italian style of architecture. The busy spirit of commerce is visible in this city, which contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The haven is always crowded with merchant ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandize close to the warehouses that line the quays. This city owes its

principal beauty to a dreadful fire in 1728, that destroyed five churches and 67 streets, which have been since rebuilt in the modern style. The new part of the town, raised by the late King Frederic V. is extremely beautiful, scarcely inferior to Bath. It consists of an oblong, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets leading to it in opposite directions. In the middle of the area stands an equestrian statue of Frederic V. in bronze, as big as life, which cost 80,000*l*. The Royal Museum, or cabinet of Rarities, merits the attention of travellers. This collection, which was begun by Frederic III. is deposited in eight apartments, and ranged in the following order: animals, shells, minerals, paintings, antiquities, medals, dresses, arms and implements of the Laplanders. The royal palace, called Christianburg, built by Christian VI. one of the most commodious and sumptuously furnished in Europe, was destroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794: and on June 6, 1795, a fire broke out in the dock-yard, which soon communicated across the canal to the houses, and continued to rage for two days, by which one fourth of the city was destroyed. This city is five miles in circumference, and seated on the E shore of the isle of Zealand, 300 miles SW of Stockholm, and 500 NE of London. See AMAX.

COPILOWATS, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

COPORIA, a town of Ingria, in the Russian government of Peterburgh, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 59 34 N.

COQUET, a river in Northumberland, which crossing the centre of that county, falls into the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

COQUET, an island on the coast of Northumberland, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet.

COQUIMBO, a seaport of Chili, on a river of the same name. It has been often pillaged by the English. Lon. 71 13 W, lat. 29 54 S.

CORAH, or **CORAHJHENABAD**, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in Dooab, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles SSW of Lucknow. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 26 5 N.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 10 miles NW of Waldeck. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 51 30 N.

CORBECK, a town of Austrian Brabant, three miles S of Louvain. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 50 N.

CORBEIL, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the isle of France, seated on the Seine; 17 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 33 N.

CORBIE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E of Amiens. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

CORBY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince. It is seated on the Weier, 30 miles E by N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 50 N.

CORDOVA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, remarkable for its antiquity, and for having preserved its splendour and riches through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. In 759, Abdoulrahman, only heir of the Ommiad line fixed his royal residence at Cordova. Then began those flourishing ages of Arabian gallantry and magnificence, which rendered the Moors of Spain superior to all their contemporaries in arts and arms, and made Cordova one of the most splendid cities of the world. When Europe was buried in ignorance and debased by brutality of manners, it became the centre of politeness, industry and genius. Great and expensive monuments of architecture were undertaken and completed by many of these Spanish monarchs; whose remains nobody can behold without being strongly impressed with a high idea of the genius of the artists, as well as the grandeur of the prince who carried them into execution. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a magnificent stone bridge. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which was very magnificent. It was a mosque when the Moors possessed the town; for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Major, is surrounded by fine houses, under which are piazzas. The trade consists in wine, silk and Cordovan leather; and in the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees. The best houses in Spain come hence. Cordova is 75 miles NE of Seville, and 137 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 4 W, lat. 38 10 S.

CORDOVA, a town of S America, in

Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 miles E by N of St. Jago. Lon. 62 3 W, lat. 45 36 N.

CORDUAN, a famous lighthouse of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, 55 miles NW of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 45 36 N.

COREA, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N by Chinese Tartary, on the E by the sea and isles of Japan, on the S by the ocean, and on the W by the gulf and province of Leao-tong. This kingdom is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. Kingkiao is the capital. Corea chiefly produces wheat, rice, and ginseng, with a kind of palm-tree which yields a gum capable of producing a yellow varnish little inferior to gilding. Hence also are exported cast or and fable skins; also gold, silver, iron, and fossil salt; a kind of small brushes for painting, made of the hair of a wolf's tail, are likewise manufactured here, which are exported to China and highly esteemed there. The sea-coasts abound in fish, and great numbers of whales are found there every year towards the north-east. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave and tractable; are fond of dancing, and show great docility in acquiring the sciences, to which they apply with great ardour, and honour in a particular manner. The northern Coreans are larger sized and more robust than those of the south; have a taste for arms, and become excellent soldiers. Their arms are cross-bows and long sabres. Men of learning are distinguished from other classes of people by two plumes of feathers in their caps; and when merchants present the Coreans with any books for sale, they dress themselves in their richest attire, and burn perfumes before they treat concerning the price. The Coreans mourn three years, as in China, for a father or mother: but the time of mourning for a brother is confined to three months. Their dead are not interred until three years after their decease; and when the ceremony of interment is performed, they place around the tomb the clothes, chariot, and horses of the deceased, with whatever else he showed the greatest fondness for while alive; all which they leave to be carried off by the assistants. Their houses, as in China, consist only of one story, and are very ill built. Their writing, dress, religi-

ous ceremonies, and creed, as well as the greater part of their customs, are borrowed from the Chinese. Their women, however, are less confined, and have the liberty of appearing in public with the other sex, for which they are often ridiculed by their neighbours. They differ from the Chinese also in their ceremonies of marriage, and in the manner of contracting it; the parties in this country taking the liberty to choose for themselves, without consulting the inclinations of their parents, or suffering them to throw any obstacles in their way.

CORFE-CASTLE, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a peninsula, called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, formerly a place of great importance. The town is governed by a mayor, and its aldermen have the title of barons. It sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles E of Dorchester, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 50 36 N.

CORFU, an island of the Mediterranean, near Albania, subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they have in these parts, because it commands the gulf of Venice. It is defended by an impregnable castle. Here is made a great quantity of salt; and it abounds with vineyards, lemons, and olives. The capital is of the same name, with a handsome metropolitan church of the Greeks, on the E coast. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 39 40 N.

CORIA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Alagon, 120 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 40 0 N.

CORINTH, now called CORANTHO, or GORAME, a celebrated city, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia; its riches, and its architects, sculptors, and painters, who were the most skilful in Greece. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks became masters of it in 1715, and have kept it ever since. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn wine and oil, and from the castle, is a fine prospect over the sea to the E and W, and a fertile country N and S. The inhabitants

are chiefly Christians, of the Greek church. It is 40 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23 3 E, lat. 38 14 N.

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The narrowest part of it is six miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus: they therefore built a wall across it, called Hexamilium, because it was six miles in length. This was demolished by Amurath II, rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 93 miles E of Salamanca. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 41 5 N.

CORK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the W by Kerry and the Atlantic, on the N by Limerick, on the E by Waterford, and on the S and SE by St. George's Channel. It contains 232 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent 26 members to parliament. It is fertile and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

CORK, the capital of the county of Cork, with a bishop's see. It is a neat, wealthy and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It is the first town of Ireland for trade except Dublin. It was taken by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14 miles from St. George's Channel, and 124 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 51 54 N.

CORLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the river Persant, eight miles SE of Colberg. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 54 16 N.

CORMENTIN, a fortress on the Gold Coast of Guinea, belonging to the Dutch. Near it is the town, which is large and populous. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 5 30 N.

CORMERY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It had before the French revolution a rich Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Indre, eight miles from Tours. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 47 30 N.

CORNET, a castle on the island of Guernsey. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 49 30 N.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marta, three miles E of the sea, and 37 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 42 13 N.

CORNWALL, a county which forms the SW extremity of England; bounded on the E by Devonshire, on the S by the English Channel, and on the NW by St. George's Channel. This county is 80 miles long, 48 broad, and 250 in circumference, containing 960,000 acres, and 126,000 inhabitants. Its chief rivers are the Tamea, Pale, Cober, Looe, Camel, Fowe, Haile, Lemara, Kenfe and Aire. Its principal capes or head lands are the Land's end, the Lizard, Cape Cornwall, Deadman's head, Rame head, &c. and a cluster of islands, 145 in number, called the Scilly isles, supposed formerly to have belonged to the main-land, though now 30 miles distant; abounding with antiquities particularly druidical. It lies in the diocese of Exeter; contains nine hundreds, 17 market-towns, and 161 parishes; and sends 44 members to parliament. As Cornwall is surrounded by the sea on all sides except the E, the summers are less hot, and the winters less cold, than in other parts of England, and the spring and harvest are observed to be more backward. High and sudden winds are also more common in this than in other counties of England, and the spring and harvest are observed to be more backward. The soil, as it is shallow, is not very fruitful, especially in the centre or the hilly parts; the valleys are very pleasant and fertile, yielding great plenty both of corn and pasture. The lands near the sea-coast are manured and fertilized with sea-weed, and a kind of sand formed by the particles of broken shells as they are dashed against each other by the sea. It has plenty of sea-herbs, and some other plants peculiar to its insular situation. The Phenicians early visited these coasts, some think, 400 or 450 years before Christ. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin are numerous, and are, in general, very rich in ore: these have rendered this county famous in all ages. There has been sometimes found a small quantity of gold and silver, but not worthy of notice. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of munda and arsenic. Many sorts of stones are also found here, particularly moorstone, which is used both in buildings and for millstones; when polished, it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind, and makes the richest furniture.

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as tables, chimneypieces, &c. but being exceedingly hard, the polishing is expensive. The copper mines are also numerous, and rich in ore. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, they being very brilliant when well polished. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language was retained even to this century, but it is now quite extinct. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper; he has under him an officer, called lord warden of the Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonshire; and he appoints, in his 'privy' council, the sheriff of the former county. Launceston is the capital.

CORO, SEE VENEZUELA.

COROMANDEL COAST OF, the most eastern part of the Hither India, lying between 10° and 20° deg. N. lat. and 79. 30. and 86. 30. E. long. It is terminated by Golconda, on the N. by the bay of Bengal on the E. by Madura on the S. and by Bishnagar Proper on the W. Some geographers consider the southern limit of Golconda to be Cape Comorin, and the northern Masulipatam. On this coast, Madras, or Port St George, Pondicherry, and many other European forts and factories are situated, from whence chintz, calicoes, and muslins are exported to Europe, together with some diamonds. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast. Madras is the principal town.

CORON, a seaport of the Morea, seated on a bay, 15 miles SE of Modon. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 36 50 N.

CORONATION, CAPE, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

CORREGIO, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, in the Modenese, with a castle; nine miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 44 46 N.

CORREZE, a department of France containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Vézère, after having watered Tulle and Brives. Tulle is the capital.

CORSHAM, a town in Wilts, where the Saxon king Ethelred had a palace. Here are some considerable clothiers. It is four miles SW of Chippenham.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterra-

nean, between 8 and 10° E lon. and 41 and 43° N lat. On the S it is separated from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio; to the E it has the Tuscan Sea; to the N the gulf of Genoa; and to the W it is opposite the coasts of France and Spain. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Callista and Cymrus; and to the Romans by its present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the vallies produce wheat; and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chestnuts. They have horses also, of a very fiery nature. Besides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fish and coral on the coast. In the middle there is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes, near each other, from whence proceed the two principal rivers. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the island into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Bastia. It belonged to the Genoese, but the natives having for many years taken up arms against them, that state surrendered its right to the king of France. After the French revolution in 1789, Corsica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence, however, of some events which followed the revolution of 1793, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled from the island; and Corsica, on the 19th of June 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain, according to a new constitution, which had been previously formed. It has since revolted to France and the English viceroy has been recalled.

CORSØER, a town of Denmark, on the W side of the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 55 22 N.

CORTE, a town of Italy, in the island of Corsica, seated partly on the foot, and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Resignone. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, at the back of the town, is the castle, which has only one winding passage to climb up, in which only two persons can go abreast. It is 27 miles SW of Bastia. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 42 6 N.

CORTA, a town of Germany, in the

bishopric of Liege, 10 miles NE of Ramillies. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 50 46 N.

CORTONA, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, and a famous academy, 32 miles E of Siena. Lon. 11 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

CORUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic Ocean, about 32 miles N of Compostella. Lon. 8 19 W, lat. 43 18 N.

CORVO, the smallest island of the Azores. It derives its name from the abundance of crows found upon it. It has about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31 5 W, lat. 39 42 N.

CORYVREKAN, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince who perished in this place: its dreadful vortex extends above half a mile in circuit.

CORZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 16 N.

COSENZA, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the river Crate 11 miles from the sea, and 105 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 20 N.

COSLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 10 miles E of Colberg.

COSNE, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Noin, 88 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 47 23 N.

COSSACS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kofakki-fa-Parovi, the Kofakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. The Cossacs are tall and well made, with aqueline noses, and a good mien. They are hardy, vigorous and brave; but fickle and wavering, the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in villages, along the banks of the Ural, and their chief town is Ural'sk. The country which the Kofakki-fa-Parovi inhabit, is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. The Kofakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don; are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See UKRAINE and URALIAN COSSACS.

COSSIMBAZAR, a small city of Hindostan Proper, in Bengal, nearly adjacent to Moorshedabad. It has been at all times the

residence of the different European factors, this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island, in Hoogly River, 110 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 85 12 E, lat. 23 40 N.

COSTAGNAZZAR, the highest mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, anciently called Hæmus.

COSTA RICA, a province of N America, in New Spain, bounded on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, on the SW by the Pacific Ocean, on the NW by Nicaragua, and on the SE by Veragua. New Carthage is the capital.

COTTAUS, a town of Lower Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia. A great number of French protestants fled here from the persecutions of their own country, and introduced their manufactures. It is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S by E of Berlin. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 51 36 N.

COTE D'OR, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

COTES DU NORD, a department of France, so named from its northerly maritime position, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

COTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, on the river Argens.

COTESWOLD, or **COTSWOLD HILLS**, a long tract of high ground in the E part of Gloucestershire. Affording in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep, and others are devoted to the growth of corn.

COUCY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, nine miles N of Soissons. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 49 31 N.

COVENTRY, a city in Warwickshire, which, with Lichfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has three parish-churches, two free-schools, and several hospitals. The houses being mostly old, and built of wood and plaster, with stories projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. The walls were ordered to be demolished at the Restoration, and now nothing remains of them but the gates, which are very lofty. The town-house is much admired for its painted windows, representing several kings and others that have been benefactors to the city. At present, its principal branch is that of silk ribands; some gauzes, cambrics, and lappings are also made here. It

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has a communication with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 91 miles NW of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 52 28 N.

COVOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with a fortress in the marshes, strong both by nature and art. It is 35 miles NE of Deventer. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 52 46 N.

COURLAND, a duchy of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Livonia, and on the S and W by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia; its length is about 150 miles, and its breadth is in some places 30, in others scarcely 10, and towards the SE it stretches to a point. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts there are forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak. It is nominally a feudatory province of Poland, but, in reality, dependent on Russia. Mittau is the capital.

COURTRAY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Lis, 22 miles E of Ypres. It was taken by the French in April 1794, in whose possession it still remains. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 50 50 N.

COUSERANS, a late province of France, lying along the river Salat, and forming, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

COUTANCES, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had a fine cathedral. It is 22 miles N of Avranches. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 49 3 N.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 40 4 N.

COWBRIDGE, a corporate town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is called, by the Welsh, Pont-Van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the Bristol Channel. The streets are broad and paved; and here the assizes for the county are held. It is 12 miles W of Cardiff and 176 of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 51 28 N.

COWES, a seaport, on the NE side of the Isle of Wight, eight miles SW of Portsmouth. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 46 N.

COYLAN. See QUILON.

COZUMEL, an island of N-America, on the E coast of Yucatan, where Cortez

landed, and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives possess this island, but are subject to Spain.

CRAB ISLAND. See BORIQUEN.

CRACATOA, the southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the straits of Sunda. It consists of elevated land, gradually rising on all sides from the sea, and is covered with trees, except a few spots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpose of forming rice-fields. The population is considerable, and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 6 S.

CRACOW, a city, formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned. It was once almost the centre of the Polish dominions, but since the partition of Poland in 1774, it is become a frontier town. Cracow stands in an extensive plain, watered by the Vistula, which is broad but shallow: the city and its suburbs occupy a vast track of ground, but are so badly peopled, that they scarcely contain 16,000 inhabitants. The great square in the middle of the town is very spacious, and has several well-built houses, once richly furnished and well inhabited, but most of them now either untenanted or in a state of melancholy decay. Many of the streets are broad and handsome; but almost every building bears the most striking marks of ruined grandeur: the churches alone seem to have preserved their original splendor. The devastation of this unfortunate town was begun by the Swedes at the commencement of the present century, when it was besieged and taken by Charles XII. but the mischiefs it suffered from that ravager of the north were far less destructive than those it experienced during the late dreadful commotions, when it underwent repeated sieges, and was alternately in possession of the Russians and Confederates. The effects of cannon, grape, and musket shot, are still discernible on the walls and houses. In a word, Cracow exhibits the remains of ancient magnificence, and looks like a great capital in ruins: from the number of fallen and falling houses one would imagine it had lately been sacked, and that the enemy had left it only yesterday. The town is surrounded with high walls of brick, strengthened by round and square towers, of whimsical shapes, in the ancient styles of fortification: The university of Cracow was formerly, and not unjustly, called the mother of Polish literature, as

It principally supplied the other seminaries with professors and men of learning; but its lustre has been greatly obscured by the removal of the royal residence to Warsaw, and still more by the late intestine convulsions. Towards the southern part of the town, near the Vistula, rises a small eminence or rock, upon the top of which is built the palace, surrounded with brick walls and old towers, which form a kind of citadel to the town. When the general insurrection broke out, in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Kosciuszko, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison from this city, on the 24th of March, 1794; but having marched, in the sequel, to the protection of Warsaw, Cracow surrendered to the Prussians, on the 15th of June. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 miles SSW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

CRAIGMILLAR, a ruinous castle, two miles SE of Edinburgh, in which Mary queen of Scots resided, after her return from Paris, in 1562. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called Little France.

CRAIL, a borough in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the frith of Forth seven miles SE of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 56 15 N.

CRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 20 miles NW of Laubach. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 46 36 N.

CRAMMOND, a small village of Midlothian, Scotland, remarkable for the traces of a Roman station.

CRAMMOND WATER, a river in Edinburghshire, called also the Almond. For several miles it divides this county from Linlithgowshire, and falls into the frith of Forth, at the village of Crammond.

CRANBOURN, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is well watered with streams, and has a fine chase which extends almost to Salisbury. It is 38 miles NE of Dorchester, and 94 W of London. Lon. 1 51 W, lat. 50 54 N.

CRANBROOK, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S of Maidstone, and 51 SE of London. Lon. 0 29 E, lat. 51 4 N.

CRANGANORE, a town and fort on the coast of Malabar, lately subject to the Dutch by whom it was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. In 1789, the Dutch sold this place to the rajah of Travancore. But Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, disputing their right to sell it, a war ensued, which

was terminated in 1792; Tippoo consenting to pay three crores of rupees, and to cede one half of his dominions to the three confederate powers. Cranganore is seated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles N by W of Cochin. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 10 23 N.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seven miles E of Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, beside the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 39 6 N.

CRECY, or CRESSY, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, remarkable for the victory gained by Edward III, in 1346. It is 32 miles S by E of Calais.

CREDITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. The church is a handsome structure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free-school. The town was almost all destroyed by fire in 1743. It has a considerable manufacture of serges, and is seated between two hills, 12 miles NW of Exeter, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 49 N.

CREETOWN, a small port of Scotland, on the E side of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in carrying sea-shells coastwise, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland.

CREIFF, a town in Perthshire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greatest in Scotland. It is seated on the Earn, 20 miles W of Perth.

CREIL, a town of France, now in the department of Oise, lately in the province of the Ile of France, seated on the Oise, five miles E of Senlis. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 49 13 N.

CREMA, a town of Italy, capital of Crema, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Serio, 20 miles N of Placentia. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

CREMIU, a town of France, in the department of Here and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhone, 20 miles NE of Vienne. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 45 44 N.

CREMNITZ, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, 70 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 19 6 E, lat. 48 32 N.

CREMONA, an ancient town of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, defended by a strong castle. The streets are broad and straight, the houses well-built, the churches handsome, and the squares large. In 1701 prince Eugene introduced a body of troops by a subterranean passage, surprised and took prisoner marshal Villeroy, and,

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but for an accident, would have taken the town. It has been several times taken and retaken; and it surrendered to the French in May 1796, but has been since retaken by the Russians under Suwarrow. It was the see of a bishop, and had a university. It is seated on the Po, 30 miles NW of Parma. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

CREMONENSE, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, on the N by Bresciano, on the W by Cremafco, and on the S by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona is the capital.

CREMPEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, five miles from Ham-
burgh.

CRESSENTINO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It is 20 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 45 20 N.

CRESPIY, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 32 miles NW. of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 49 10 N.

CRESSY. See CRECY.

CREST, a town of France, in the department of Drouse and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Drome, 15 miles SE of Valence. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 44 40 N.

CREVECOEUR, a town of France in the department of the North and late province of Cambresis, on the Scheld, five miles S of Cambray. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 6 N.

CREVECOEUR, a town and fort of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Dommel with the Maese, four miles NW of Bois-le-Duc. It was taken by the French in 1794, when they overran Holland.

CREUSE, a department of France, containing the late province of Marche. Guerret is the capital.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. It has been frequently taken during the present war, the last time by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Nahe, over which is a stone bridge, 20 miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49 44 N.

CREWKERNE, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near a branch of the Parret, 25 miles S of Wells, and 132 WSW of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 50 50 N.

CRICKHOWEL, a town in Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Uik, 10 miles SE

of Brecknock, and 149 W by N of London. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 51 49 N.

CRICKLADE, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It is almost surrounded by the Thames; and is 25 miles W by S of Oxford, and 83 W by N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51 38 N.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, the ancient Taurica Cherfonefus, a peninsula in Asia, bounded on the S and W by the Black Sea; on the N by the province of Catharinenslaf, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Perekop; and on the S by the sea of Asoph and the strait of Caffa. The mountainous parts were inhabited by the Tauri, probably a colony of Scythians; and its coasts on the west, the east, and the south, by Greeks. The Scythians were driven out by Mithridates; the Greeks by the Sarmatians; and these again by the Alani and Goths, a northern hord of Scythians. The Hungarians, the Cossicks, and Tartars succeeded in their turn; while the Genese, in the 12th century, held a temporary and precarious possession of the seaports, which they were obliged to yield to the Turks in 1475. At the peace of 1774, the Tartars of the Crimea were declared independent. The mountains are well covered with woods fit for the purpose of ship-building, and contain plenty of wild beasts. The valleys consist of fine arable land; on the sides of the hills grow corn and vines in great abundance, and the earth is rich in mines. But these mountaineers are as careless and negligent as the inhabitants of the deserts; slighting all these advantages; and, like their brethren of the lowlands, are sufficiently happy if they are in possession of a fat sheep and as much bread as serves them to eat. In 1783, the Russians took possession of the country with an army; the following year, it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to them in 1792, by the cession of the fortress of Oczakow. The Crimea is divided into two parts, by mountains which run E and W. The N division is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only. In the S parts, the vallies are astonishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of those violent winds by which the N division is frequently incommoded. Besides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is, near Sebastapol, one of the finest harbours in the world. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenslaf, under the name of Taur

rida; in some late maps it is called Taurica. Achmetfchet was made the capital in 1785.

CROATIA, formerly a part of the ancient Illyricum, now a province of Hungary, bounded on the N by Slavonia, on the E by Bosnia, on the S by Dalmatia and the gulf of Venice, and on the W by Carniola. The greatest part of it belongs to the house of Austria. Carlstadt is the capital.

CROIA, a town of Albania, with a bishop's see, seated near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles NE of Durazzo. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 42 6 N.

CROISIC, or **CROISIL**, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Loire, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is seated on the bay of Bileay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 47 17 N.

CROIX, ST. a river of N America, which forms the NE boundary of the United States, and falls into the bay of Fundy.

CROMACK-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, between Buttermere-water and Lowes-water, with each of which it is connected by the river Cocker. It is four miles long, and near half a mile over; beautified with three small isles, one of them a rock.

CROMARTY, a county of Scotland, which comprehends part of a peninsula on the S side of the frith to which it gives name. It is bounded on all sides by Ross-shire, except on the E, where it is bounded by the Murray frith. It is 12 miles from E to W, and three is its greatest breadth. It is fertile and well cultivated, and abounds with black cattle. It sends one member to parliament, alternately with Nairne.

CROMARTY, the capital of the shire of Cromarty, at the mouth of the frith of the same name. This borough has a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a considerable trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. It is 16 miles N of Inverness. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 57 44 N.

CROMER, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the German Ocean, and formerly had two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fishermen; and the best lobsters, on this part of the coast, are taken here. It is 22 miles N of Norwich, and 127 NE of London. Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 53 0 N.

CROMFORD, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, two miles N of Wirksworth.

CRONACH, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a citadel, 25 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

CRONBORG, a strong fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Sound. Not far from this is Hamlet's Garden, said to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. Lon. 12 54 E, lat. 56 0 N.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N of Frankfurt on the Maine. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

CRONSTADT, a town and fortress of Russia, on the island of Ketuuri, in the gulf of Finland. It has a good harbour, which is the station of the Russian fleet, and great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships. It is 12 miles W of Petersburg. Lon. 29 56 E, lat. 59 56 N.

CRONSTADT, a town of Transylvania, See BRASSAU.

CROSSEN, a handsome town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Bobar, and Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit. The bridge over the Oder is fortified; and it is 35 miles NW of Glogaw. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 52 5 N.

CROTONA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the gulf of Taranto, with a bishop's see, and a citadel, 15 miles SE of St. Severina. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

CROUCH, a river in Essex, which rising near Horndon, terminates its course in the German ocean, between Burnham and Foulness Island.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the fens, and had formerly an abbey of great note. There is no coming at it but by narrow causeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three streets, separated from each other by watercourses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow-trees. The chief trade is in fish and wildfowl, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles N of Peterborough, and 93 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 41 N.

CROYDON, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the source of the Wandse, surrounded in a manner with hills, and has an hospital and free-school, founded by archbishop Whitgift.

In the church are many fine monuments of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had here an ancient palace, which was alienated from the see, by an act of parliament, in 1780: the building, and adjoining premises, are now occupied by some manufactures. Croydon is nine miles S of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 1' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 20' N$.

CRUXHAVEN, a small maritime town of Germany, in the N part of the duchy of Bremen, seated at the mouth of the Elbe, 70 miles NW of Hamburg.

CUBA, an island of the W Indies, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. On the E side it begins at $20^{\circ} 30' N$ lat. touches the tropic of Cancer on the N, and extends from 74° to $85^{\circ} 15' W$ lon. It lies 60 miles to the W of Hispaniola, 25 leagues N of Jamaica, 100 miles to the E of Yucatan, and as many to the E of Cape Florida. It commands the entrance of the gulphs both of Mexico and Florida, as also the windward passages. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having extirpated the natives. The soil is not extremely fertile; but there are pastures sufficient to feed a great number of sheep and hogs, which were originally brought thither. There are several sorts of mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the island from E to W, but near the coast the land is generally level; and many rivulets flow from the hills to the N and S. The hundredth part of this island is not yet cleared. The true plantations are all confined to the beautiful plains of the Havannah, and even those are not what they might be. This island was taken by the English in 1761, but restored by the peace of 1763. It is 75 miles N of Jamaica, and Havannah is the capital.

CUBA, or ALCUBA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles S by E of Evora. Lon. $7^{\circ} 10' W$, lat. $38^{\circ} 0' N$.

CUBAGUA, a barren island of S America, between that of Margareta and Terra Firma, where the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearls. Lon. $54^{\circ} 30' W$, lat. $16^{\circ} 15' N$.

CUBAN, a large river, formed by the junction of many streams that rise in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It divides the Abkhas and Circassians from part of Taurica, and falls into the Black Sea.

CUBAN, or CUBAN TARTARY, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurica; bounded on the W by the sea of Asoph; on the N by the river Don, which separates it from Europe; on the E by the desert of Astracan; and on the S by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia and the country of the Abkhas.

CUCKFIELD, a town in the county of Sussex, with a market on Friday, 13 miles NW of Lewes, and 40 S by W of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 12' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 4' N$.

CUDDALORE, a town on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It is naturally a strong situation. It was taken by the French in 1781; and, in 1783, it stood a severe siege against the English, which was ended by the intelligence received of the peace. It is 80 miles S of Madras. Lon. $79^{\circ} 45' E$, lat. $11^{\circ} 41' N$.

CUDDAPA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the Pennar, 95 miles W by N of its entrance, at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 NW of Madras. Lon. $78^{\circ} 47' E$, lat. $14^{\circ} 3' N$.

CUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a bishop's see, on the river Xucar, 74 miles E by S of Madrid. Lon. $1^{\circ} 55' W$, lat. $40^{\circ} 7' N$.

CULEMBACH, a town of Franconia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated on the Maine, 25 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 33' E$, lat. $50^{\circ} 11' N$.

CULEMBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the river Leck, 12 miles SE of Utrecht. Lon. $5^{\circ} 12' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 58' N$.

CULIACAN, a town of N America, in Mexico, capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite the S end of California. Lon. $108^{\circ} 5' W$, lat. $24^{\circ} 0' N$.

CULLEN, a small town on the coast of Bantshire, 40 miles NW of Aberdeen. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. Lon. $2^{\circ} 40' W$, lat. $57^{\circ} 40' N$.

CULLITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Cully, 17 miles SE of Exeter, and 134 W by S of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 6' W$, lat. $50^{\circ} 46' N$.

CULLODEN, a village in Scotland, three miles E of Inverness, where the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels, in 1746.

COLLUMPTON. See COLLUMBTOW.

CULM, a town of Western Prussia, with

a bishop's see. It is seated near the Vistula, 60 miles S of Dantzic. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 24 N.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated on the coast of Loughfoyle, five miles N of Londonderry. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 55 8 N.

CULROSS, a borough on the frith of Forth, in a tract of country between Clackmannanshire and Kinrossshire, which is reckoned an appendage of the county of Perth. Here is a magnificent palace with 13 windows in front, built about the year 1590, by Edward lord Kinlofs. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 4 N.

CUMANA. See **COMANA**.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, bounded on the N by Scotland; on the E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland; on the S by Lancashire, and on the W by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith. The length from north to south may amount to 55 miles, but the breadth does not exceed 40. It is well watered with rivers, lakes, and fountains; but none of its streams are navigable. In some places there are very high mountains. The air is keen and piercing on these mountains towards the north; and the climate is moist, as in all hilly countries. The soil varies with the face of the country; being barren on the moors and mountains, but fertile in the valleys and level ground bordering on the sea. In general the eastern parts of the shire are barren and desolate; yet even the least fertile parts are rich in metals and minerals. The mountains of Copland abound with copper: veins of the same metal, with a mixture of gold and silver, were found in the reign of queen Elizabeth among the fells of Derwent; and royal mines were formerly wrought at Keswick. The county produces great quantities of coal, some lead, abundance of the mineral earth called black lead, several mines of lapis calaminaris; and an inconsiderable pearl-fishery on the coast near Rayenglass. The Skiddaw is the principal mountain; and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent. This county and the adjoining one of Westmoreland, are celebrated for their lakes, which have been repeatedly described by the pen and pencil. The lakes in Cumberland are the Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Buttermere-water, Cromack-water, Loweswater, Uls-water, West-water, Ennerdale-water, Elder-water, Broad-water, &c. Carlisle is the capital.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 37 miles long, and 28 broad. The

inhabitants were reckoned in 1790, at 18,243. Carlisle is the capital.

CUMBRAY, GREAT AND LITTLE, two islands in the frith of Clyde, to the E of the isle of Bute. The former is remarkable for its excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral dedicated to St. Columba.

CUNNINGHAM, the most northerly division of Ayrshire. The NW angle of this district, though mountainous, affords rich pasturage. Its chief town is Irvin.

CUPAR, a royal borough of Fifeshire, and the county-town. It is seated in a rich valley on the N side of the Eden, eight miles WSW of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 15 N.

CUPAR in **ANGUS**, a small town in Forfarshire, Scotland, wholly employed in the manufacture of linen cloth. Fair, Thurs. before Easter.

CURACAO, an island of S America, to the N of Terra Firma, subject to the Dutch. It is 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and its trade consists in sugar and skins. The principal town is St. Peter, at the NE extremity of the island. Lon. 69 15 W, lat. 12 22 N.

CURDISTAN, a country of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Assyria. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mahometanism; but they are very loose in regard to either.

CURIA-MARIA, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55 25 E, lat. 17 0 N.

CURSOLIERS, a small island of Livadia, in the gulf of Patras, formerly called Echanades.

CURZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 20 miles long. It belongs to the Venetians, and has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 36 N.

CUSHAI, a river of N Carolina, which falls into Albemarle Sound.

CUSSET, a town of France, now in the department of Allier, lately in the province of Bourbonnois, 17 miles N of Roanne. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 46 17 N.

CUSSTRIN, the capital of the new marche of Brandenburg, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Oder and Warta. In 1760, it was bombarded and

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reduced to ashes by the Russians. Custrin is 46 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 40 N.

CUTAIS, a town of Turkey, the capital of Imeritia, and the residence of its sovereign. The remains of its cathedral seem to prove that it was once a considerable place, but it now scarcely deserves the name of a village. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 43 35 N.

CUTCH, a territory in Hindoostan Proper, governed by a rajah, and situate on the SE of Sind; the E branch of the Indus separating the two countries. It extends along the N coast of the gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat by the river Puddar. It abounds with hills, woods, and sandy wilds. Its capital is Boodge-boodge.

CUZCO, a town of Peru, formerly the residence of the incas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a square form, in the middle of which is the best market in all America: four large streets terminate in the square, which are all as straight as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. It contains eight large parishes, and five religious houses, and the number of the inhabitants is about 50,000, of which three-fourths are the original Americans. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in so hot a country where it seldom rains. It is 320 miles S of Lima. Lon. 73 47 W, lat. 12 0 S.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a paradise. There is one archbishop and three bishops. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employment to get money. The people are very lascivious, and agree perfectly with the character given them by antiquity. The exports of the island are silk, wool and wine. Nicosia is the capital.

CYR, ST. a village of France, two miles from Versailles, celebrated for a nunnery founded by Lewis XIV, under the patronage of madame de Maintenon, who was herself the abbess till her death in 1719. This nunnery has been abolished since the French revolution.

CZACKTHURN, a strong place of Austria, between the rivers Drave and Muhir, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 46 44 N.

CZASLAW, a town of Bohemia, capital

of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in Bohemia, and near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 33 E, lat. 49 50 N.

CZENSTOKOW, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, with a fort, in which is kept a rich treasure, called the Treasure of the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither so much for the sake of a convent near it, that it is called the Loretto of Poland. This place was added by the king of Prussia to his dominions in 1793, by a second partition of Poland. It is seated on the river Warte, 50 miles N by W of Cracow. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 50 48 N.

CZERCASSI, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle. It is seated near the Dnieper, 85 miles SE of Kiow. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

CZERNI, a town of Carpiola, in the circle of Austria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and five in breadth, and produces fish and corn every year; for when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish; and, after some time, it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grass and corn. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 46 6 N.

CZERNIKOU, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Dezna, 70 miles N by E of Kiow. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, 20 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 52 26 N.

CZONCRODT, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Teisse and Keres, 12 miles N of Sagedin. Lon. 10 54 E, lat. 46 36 N.

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DABUL, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 miles S by W of Bombay. Lon. 72 50 E, lat. 18 0 N.

DACCA, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the E quarter of Bengal, beyond the principal stream of the Ganges, altho' a very capital branch runs near it. Few situations are better calculated for an inland emporium of trade, as the Dacca river com-

communicates with all the other inland navigations. It is the provincial capital of this quarter, and is the third city in Bengal in point of extent and population. Indeed, within the present century it has been the capital of all Bengal. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones among those which are most sought after in Europe; the cotton is produced within the province. Dacca is situated 100 miles above the mouth of the Ganges, and 180 by the road from Calcutta. The country round it lies low, and is always covered with verdure during the dry months. It is 160 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 90 25 E, lat. 23 55 N.

DACHAU, a town of Bavaria, where the elector has a palace, with fine gardens. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Amber, 10 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 20 N.

DACHSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a palace that belonged to the bishop of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 35 N.

DAFAR, or **DOFAR**, a town of Arabia Felix, seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 53 25 E, lat. 16 30 N.

DAGENHAM, a village in Essex, nine miles E by N of London. A great breach was made here by the Thames in 1703.

DAGHESTAN, a province of Asia, bounded on the E by the Caspian Sea, on the W by the mountains of Caucasus, on the N by Circassia, and on the S by Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, and is subject to Russia.

DAGNO, a town of Albania, capital of the district of Ducagni, with a bishop's see; seated near the confluence of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles SE of Scutari. Lon. 19 39 E, lat. 42 30 N.

DAGO, or **DAGAO**, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, between the gulfs of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and is 20 miles in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 58 44 N.

DAHL, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and Gestricia, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, to the E of Gese. Near Escarleby, it forms a celebrated cataract, scarce inferior to the fall of the Rhine at Lauffen.

DAHOMY, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N of Whidah. It is supposed to reach from the sea-coast about 500, or 200 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half the

distance; the capital, Abomay, lies about 99 50 N lat; and between the 3d and 4th deg. E lon. reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich. The soil is a deep, rich clay, with a little sand on the surface. But there is not to be found a stone so large as an egg in the whole country, so far as it has been visited by the Europeans; so that a pair of stones, which they use for grinding corn, weighing together about 12 or 14 pounds are sold for five shillings. The country abounds with buffaloes, deer, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry of various kinds, particularly Guinea hens, and Muscovy ducks; and the lakes are plentifully stored with fish. Their religion consists of a jumble of superstitious nonsense, of which it is impossible to convey any idea to the reader. Their government is the most perfect despotism that exists perhaps on the face of the earth. There is no intermediate degree of subordination between the king and the slave, at least in the royal presence, where the prime minister is obliged to prostrate himself with as much abject submission as the meanest subject. On his entrance into the palace, he crawls towards the apartment of audience, on his hands and knees, till he arrives in the royal presence, where he lays himself flat upon his belly, rubbing his head in the dust, and uttering the most humiliating expressions. White visitors are honoured with a glass of some cordial liquor, filled by the King's own hand; which, if refused, is apt to give offence. Favours of this kind are received with avidity by his own subjects, on account of the honour conferred upon them. The subject lies on his back, while the king holds the bottle to his mouth. He must drink till the royal hand be withdrawn, which, sometimes does not happen till the whole contents be emptied, especially when he has a mind to sport with the drinker. A considerable standing army is maintained, who must hold themselves in readiness to take the field at the command of the sovereign. Within the different palaces, likewise, are immured no less than 3000 women, of whom several hundreds are trained to the use of arms. These warriors are regularly exercised, and go thro' their evolutions with as much expertness as the male soldiers. The king's palace is surrounded with a clay wall of a quadrangular form, and about 20 feet high. In the middle of each side is a guard house, with two centinels at the gate, and a guard of armed women and eunuchs within. On the thatched roofs of these guard houses, are ranged, on small wooden stakes, many human skulls. Such of the inner apartments

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as the Europeans have an opportunity of seeing, consist of large courts, communicating with each other, generally square or oblong, encompassed by clay walls. In each of them is a sort of piazza, or shed, formed of posts about 7 feet, planted in the ground, at the distance of about 12 or 14 feet from the wall. The whole has somewhat the resemblance of an assemblage of farm yards, with long thatched barns, hovels for cattle and carts, and low mud walls to separate them from each other.

DALACA, an island of the Red Sea, opposite the coast of Abex, 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are Negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans.

DALEBURG, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, seated on the Lake Wenner, 50 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 58 32 N.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, near Norway, 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, abounding in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are small; and the inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Dalecarlia, on the E by Wermeland and Lake Wenner, on the S by Gothland, and on the N by Norway and the sea.

DALKEITH, a town in Edinburghshire, with a great weekly market for corn and oatmeal. The palace of Dalkeith is a magnificent structure, the seat of the duke of Buccleugh. It is six miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 55 54 N.

DALMATIA, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom. It is bounded on the N by Bosnia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Servia, and on the W by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia. Spalatro is the capital of Venetian, and Herzegovina of Turkish Dalmatia: Ragusa is capital of the republic of Ragusa: the Hungarian part contains five districts, and Segna is the capital. The air is wholesome and the soil fruitful. See MORLACHIA.

DALTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the source of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea; and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furness. It is 16 miles NW of Lancaster, and 373 NNW of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 54 14 N.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the Damster, three miles from the sea, and 15 SW of Embden. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 53 22 N.

DAM, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 10 miles SE of Stetin. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 53 31 N.

DAMAR, a famous town of Arabia Felix. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 16 0 N.

DAMASCUS, now called **SHAM**, an ancient city of Syria, the form of which is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long. It had three walls, now almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to several streams which run across the fertile plain of Damascus, and water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The most remarkable things are the caravanfaries, which consist of long galleries, supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. The houses are built of wood, with their fronts backward, and within is a court: in the streets there is nothing to be seen but walls without windows, and yet the insides are richly adorned. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses, and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The mosques are the handfomest buildings, of which there are about 2000 the most stately of which was a Christian church. Here is a street which, runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line, on each side of which are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandise are sold; and they have several manufactures, among which that of fabres and knives has been most famous. It is an archbishop's see, and contains great numbers of Christians and Jews. It stands on the river Barida, 112 miles S of Antioch, and 112 NE of Jerusalem. Lon. 37 0 E, lat. 33 45 N.

DAMAUN, a seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. It is subject to the Portuguese, and is 50 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 20 20 N.

DAMGARTIN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Recknits, 18 miles W of Stralsund. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 54 16 N.

DAMIETTA, an ancient and rich town of Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile, with a good harbour. It is rounded in a semicircle, two leagues and a half from the mouth of the Nile. It

has several squares, the most considerable of which still retains the name of Menchie'. The bazars are filled with merchants. Spacious khans, collecting under their porticos the stuffs of India, the silks of mount Lebanon, sal-ammoniac, and pyramids of rice proclaim that it is a commercial town. The houses, particularly those on the banks of the river, are lofty. They have in general handsome saloons, built on the top of their terraces, which are open to every wind, where the Turks pass their life in smoking. Several large mosques adorned with lofty minarets are dispersed over the town. The port of Damietta is constantly filled with a multitude of small boats and vessels. It carried on a great trade with Syria, Cyprus, and Marseilles. They export great quantities of rice, which is cultivated in the neighbouring plains. The tongue of land on which Damietta is situated, straitened on one side by the river, and on the other by the W extremity of lake Menzale' is only from two to six miles wide from E to W. It is intersected by innumerable rivulets in every direction, which render it the most fertile spot in Egypt. It is there that nature lavishing profusely her pomp and riches, presents flowers, fruits and harvests at every season of the year. Damietta was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt, 1799.

DAMIANO, ST. A town of Italy in Montferrat, 18 miles W by N of Vercelli. Lon. 8° E, lat. 45° 33' N.

DAMME, a strong town of Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges.

DANBURY, a village in Essex, situate on a hill, five miles E of Chelmsford, and 16 W of the sea. The spire of the church was burnt by lightning in 1750, but was soon after rebuilt, and forms a seamark.

DANCALEA. See **DONGALA**.

DANGER, ISLES OF, three islands in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by commodore Byron in 1765. They appeared crowded with people, but were so surrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's Islands. Lon. 169° 28' W, lat. 10° 15' S.

DANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Tetze, near the Elbe, 40 miles SE of Lundenburg. Lon. 11° 29' E, lat. 53° 4' N.

DANTZIC, the capital of Western Prussia, standing on a branch of the Vistula,

about four miles above where it falls into the Baltic; in long. 16° 36' E, lat. 54° 20' N. This city is famous in history on many accounts, particularly that of its being formerly at the head of the Hanseatic association, commonly called the Hanse-towns. It is large, beautiful, populous, and rich; its houses generally are five stories high; and many of its streets are planted with chestnut trees. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries are still higher, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The arsenal is well stored, the exchange is a handsome structure, and the college is provided with very learned professors. The established religion is the Lutheran; but papists, Calvinists, and anabaptists are tolerated. The inhabitants have been computed at 200,000, but other computations have made them considerably less. Though strongly fortified, and possessed of 150 large brass cannon, it could not stand a regular siege, being surrounded with eminences. In 1700, upwards of 30,000 persons died of the plague. The jurisdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round; and it maintains a garrison at its own expence. It has now lost its independence, being forced to submit to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. Besides corn, of which great quantities are exported, they trade in naval stores, and a great variety of other articles. It is seated on the Vistula, near the gulf of Angli, in the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Marienburg, and 160 NW of Warsaw.

DANUBE, the largest river in Europe, called the Ister by the ancients. It rises at Doneschingen, in Suabia, and flows NE by Ulm; then E through Bavaria and Austria, by Ratibon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna: it then enters Hungary, and runs SE by Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade: after which it divides Bulgaria, from Morlachia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives several large rivers as it passes along. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had men of war upon it; yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts. See **DONESCHINGEN**.

DARDA, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Austrians the next year. It is seated on the Drave, at the end of the

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bridge of Esseck, eight miles S of Baranwhar, and 80 NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 45 45 N.

DARDANELLES, two castles of Turkey; on each side the ancient Hellespont, now the strait of Gallipoli, the SW entrance of which they command; the one is called Sestos, seated in Romania; the other, Abydos, in Natolia. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 46 0 N.

DAREL-HAMARA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 34 20 N.

DARIEN, or **TERRA FIRMA PROPER**, a province of Terra Firma, in S America. It lies along the coast of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and is particularly distinguished by the name of the Isthmus of Darien, and, by some writers, the Isthmus of Panama. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the river and gulf of Darien, on the S by Popayan and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the same ocean and Veragua. It extends, in the form of a crescent, round the bay of Panama. It is 300 miles in length, but not above 60 broad; but this isthmus, which binds together the continents of N and S America, is strengthened by a chain of lofty mountains, stretching through its whole extent, which render it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans. The mountains are covered with forests almost inaccessible. The country is mountainous and barren, and the lowlands are overflowed with perpetual rain, so that the inhabitants, in many places, build their houses upon trees, to be elevated from the damp soil, and the odious reptiles engendered in the putrid waters. The natives go naked; and the men have a silver plate fastened to their nose, which hangs over their mouths, in the shape of a half-moon; the women have a ring hanging down in the same manner; and they have also several chains of teeth, shells, beads, and the like, hanging down from the neck to the pit of the stomach. The men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and spinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly used for hammocks. Each man has several wives, who live together in great harmony. They have no distinction of days or weeks, but reckon their time by the course of the moon. The animals are the same as in

other countries of the same climate. The principal towns are Panama and Porto Bello.

DARIEN, a river and gulf of S America, in Terra Firma, which divide the provinces of Darien and Carthagena. In 1695, the Scotch obtained a charter from king William, empowering them to form a settlement on the NW point of this gulf, but met with such discouragement from the jealousy of the maritime powers of Europe, and particularly of the Dutch E India Company, that they were obliged to abandon their design.

DARKING, or **DORKING**, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, noted for corn and poultry. It is seated on the river Mole, 23 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 17 N.

DARLSTON, a village near Stone, in Staffordshire, where are the remains of a castle, on a hill.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday, seated in a flat, on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It has a spacious market-place, and a long stone bridge over the river. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and spinning linen yarn has been erected here, the invention of a native of the town. Darlington is 19 miles S of Durham, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 32 N.

DARMSTADT, the capital of the landgrate of Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle, where its own prince generally resides. It has handsome suburbs and a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles NW of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 43 N.

DART, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton, and falls into the English Channel, at Dartmouth.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded by Edward III. The town is finely watered by two or three very good springs, and is full of inns, by reason of its being a great thoroughfare from London to Dover. It is 16 miles E by S of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 51 25 N.

DARTMOOR, an extensive moorish tract, in Devonshire, bounded on the N by bleak hills, and extending southward quite through the centre of the county to the sea. It is watered by the river Dart.

DARTMOUTH, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday. The



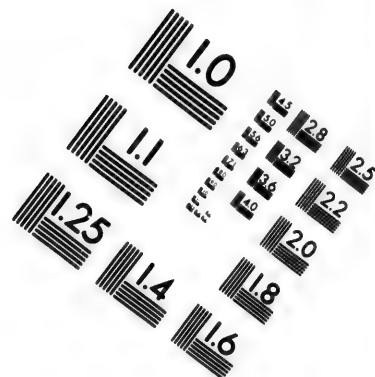
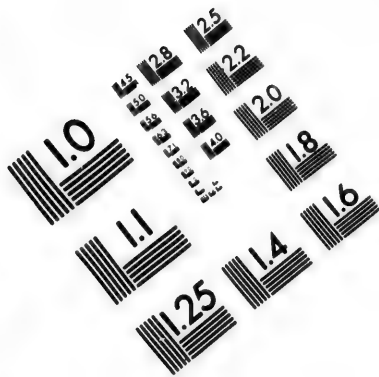
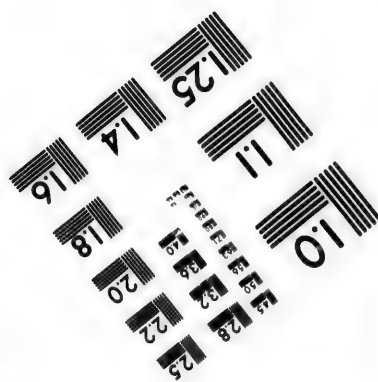
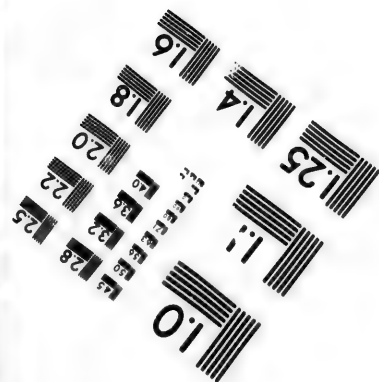
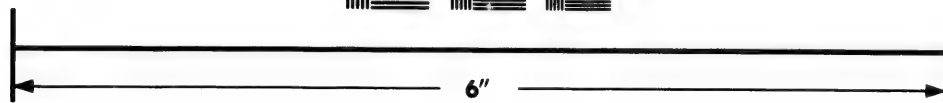
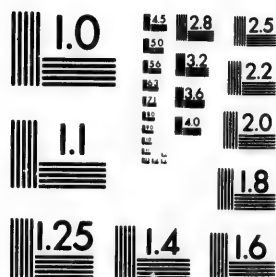


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town which is a mile long, stands on the side of a craggy hill, with very irregular streets. It is seated near the river Dart, near its fall into the sea, and has a spacious harbour, defended by a fort. It has a considerable trade to the S of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It contains three churches, and is 30 miles SSW of Exeter, and 204 W by S of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 22 N.

DASSEN-EYLAND, or Isle of Deer, one of the three small islands to the N of the Cape of Good Hope; so called, on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. Here are also sheep, whose tails weigh 19 pounds. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 33 25 S.

DAVENTRY, a corporate town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the side of a hill, 10 miles W of Northampton, and 72 NW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 15 N.

DAVID'S, ST. a city in Pembrokehire, with a market on Wednesday; seated in a barren soil, on the river Ilen, scarcely a mile from the sea-shore. It was once a considerable place, and the cathedral is said to have the highest roof of any in England. It is 24 miles NW of Pembroke, and 255 W by N of London. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 51 56 N.

DAVID, FORT ST. an English fort, on the coast of Coromandel. It was taken and destroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 miles S of Fort St. George. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 30 N.

DAVIS' STRAITS, an arm of the sea between Greenland and N America, discovered by captain Davis, in 1585, when he endeavoured to find out a NW passage.

DAUN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Lezer, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a castle. It is 12 miles N of Mont Royal.

DAUPHIN, a county of Pennsylvania, 45 miles long, and 25 broad. In 1790, the inhabitants were computed at 18,177. Harrisburg is the capital.

DAUPHIN, FORT, a fort built by the French on the E coast of Madagascar. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 24 55 S.

DAUPHINY, a late province of France, extending 40 leagues from N to S, and 36 from E to W; bounded on the W by the Rhone, on the N by the Rhone and Savoy,

on the S by Provence, and on the E by the Alps. Two thirds of Dauphiny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage; plenty of timber, fir-trees, in particular, for the building of ships; and very scarce fimples. In these mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois, marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. The vallies afford wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and silk. Mines of iron, copper, and lead, have been worked here to great advantage. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps.

DAX, or **ACQS**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony, with a bishop's see, and some famous hot baths. It is seated on the Adour, 24 miles NE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 43 42 N.

DEADMAN'S-HEAD, a cape in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, a lake of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 70 miles long, and 20 broad, inclosed on the E and W by high mountains. It abounds in bitumen. It is supposed to be the site of Sodom and Gomorrah.

DEAL, a seaport in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the strait of Dover, and is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor. It has about 1000 houses, which are mostly built of brick. The inhabitants amount to 4500, and, as no manufacture is carried on here, they chiefly depend on the seafaring men who resort thither. The port is defended by two castles; Deal or Walmer Castle to the S, and Sandown Castle to the N. Between this place and the Godwin Sands are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at their leaving or coming into the river Thames. It is seven miles S by E of Sandwich, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 51 13 N.

DEAN, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday. It had its name from the forest of Dean, in which it is seated, 11 miles W of Gloucester, and 112 WSW of London. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 51 50 N.

DEAN, a forest in Gloucestershire, including that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford.

DEBEN, a river in Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and expands into a long narrow arm of the German Ocean, a little to the N of Harwich.

DEBENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated near the head of the Doben, on the side of a hill, 24 miles E of Bury St. Edmund's, and 84 NE of London. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 52 22 N.

DEBRECEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It is 107 miles E of Buda. Lon. 22 11 E, lat. 47 32 N.

DECCAN, an extensive tract of country in Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, the *South*, includes the whole peninsula S of Hindoostan Proper. However, in its ordinary acceptation, it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic and Orissa, that is the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Vissapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. It is bounded on the N by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its separation on the S. from the peninsula of Hindoostan. All this vast country was once a province of the Mogul empire. Candeish, Vissapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are subject to the Mahrattas; the remainder, to the nizams of the Deccan.

DECISE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, seated in an island formed by the Loire, 16 miles SE of Nevers. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 46 50 N.

DEKKENDORF, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated near the Danube, 37 miles SE of Ratibon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 48 42 N.

DEDDINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 16 miles N of Oxford, and 70 WNW of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 52 2 N.

DEDHAM, a village in Essex, noted for an ancient large church, which has a fine Gothic steeple. It is six miles N of Colchester.

DEE, a river of N Wales, which rises in Merionethshire, in N Wales, and runs E to the borders of Denbighshire, where, turning N, it washes the walls of Chester, and then with a broad channel, falls into the Irish Sea.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and flows through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Braemar, whence it proceeds in an easterly direction to Aberdeen, below which it falls into the British Ocean. Over it there is a bridge of seven arches. It abounds with salmon, so as to form one of the greatest salmon fisheries in Scotland.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which rises

in the NW part of Kircudbrightshire, and joining the Ken, below New Gal-loway, falls into the Irish Sea, at Kirk-cudbright.

DEEPING, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Welland, in a fenny country, six miles E of Stamford, and 90 N of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 42 N.

DEERHURST, a village, three miles S of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, subject, by its low situation, to frequent inundations from the Severn.

DEINSE, or **DEYNSE**, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles SW of Ghent. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 50 59 N.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, on the E by Delaware river and bay, and on the S and W by Maryland. It is 90 miles long and 16 broad. The climate in many parts is unhealthy. The land is generally low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and the inhabitants are consequently subject to intermitting fevers. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex; and in the convention held at Philadelphia in 1787, the inhabitants were computed at 37,000.

DELAWARE, a county of Pennsylvania, 20 miles long, and 11 broad. In 1790, it contained 9,483 inhabitants. Chester is the capital.

DELAWARE, a river of N America, which rising in the state of New York, in Lake Ustayantho, divides New York from Pennsylvania, and passes through Delaware Bay to the Atlantic, having New Jersey on the E side, and Pennsylvania and the state of Delaware on the W. From the mouth of this bay, at Cape Henlopen, to Philadelphia, it is 118 miles, with a sufficient depth of water for a 74 gun ship; above Philadelphia, it is navigable for sloops up to the great falls at Trenton; and, for boats that carry eight or ten tons, 40 miles higher.

DELAWARE BAY, a bay of N America, which is 60 miles long, from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-hook. It is so wide, in some parts, that a ship, in the middle of it, cannot be seen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic, between Cape Henlopen on the S, and Cape May on the N. These capes are 18 miles apart.

DELFT, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland. It is clean and well-built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. The public build-

dings are very magnificent. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of William I, prince of Orange, who was assassinated. It is about two miles in circumference; and has a fine arsenal well furnished. It is noted for a considerable manufacture of earthen ware known by the name of Delft ware. It is seated on the Schie, eight miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 52 4 N.

DELFTSHAVEN, a fortified town of Holland, on the N side of the Maese, with a canal to Delft, &c. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not three miles from each.

DELFTZ, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Groningen. It is seated on the river Damster, 13 miles NE of Groningen.

DELHI, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the NW by Lahore, on the NE by Serinagur, on the E by the Rohilla country, on the S by Agra, and on the W by Moultan. Having been the seat of continual wars for above 50 years, it is almost depopulated: and a tract of country that possesses every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the Great Mogul of his once extensive empire.

DELHI, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, seated on the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was the actual capital during the greatest part of the time since the Mahometan conquest. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000l. sterling, was said to be collected. The same calamities they endured on the subsequent invasions of Abdalla, king of Candahar. Delhi is 880 miles NNE of Bombay. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N.

DELICHI, a river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

DELMENHORST, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Delmenhorst, belonging to Denmark. It is seated on the Delm, near the Weser, eight miles SW of Bremen.

DELOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called **DELI**. There are abundance of fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-place it is said to be. It is six miles in

circumference, but now destitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 30 N.

DELPHI, or **DELPHOS**, a town of Livadia seated in a valley, near mount Parnassus. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult.

DELSPERG, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, 10 miles NW of Soleure. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 47 17 N.

DELTA, a part of Lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts; but its fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the Nile. The principal towns on the coast are Damietta, Roletta, and Alexandria.

DEMER, a river which rises in the bishopric of Liege, waters Hasselt, Dieß, Sicheim, Arichot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senne, and takes the name of Rupel.

DEMERARY, a settlement formerly belonging to the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, three leagues W of Paramaribo. It surrendered to the English in 1781; but was taken by the French soon after, and by the treaty of peace in 1783 was restored to the Dutch. It was again taken by the English in April 1796.

DEMMIN, an ancient town of Swedish Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the river Peen. Lon. 13 22 E, lat. 53 52 N.

DEMONA, a fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles SW of Coni. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 48 18 N.

DENAIN, a village of France in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It is seated on the Scheld eight miles W of Valenciennes.

DENBIGH, the county-town of Denbighshire, situate on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyde. Its ruined castle, with its vast inclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London for exportation. It has a market on Wednesday, sends one member to parliament, and is 27 miles W of Chester and 208 NW London. Lon. 3 35 W lat. 53 11 N.

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bounded on the south by Merioneth and Montgomery shires, on the north by Flintshire and the Irish Sea, on the west by Caernarvon and part of Merionethshire. It is about 40 miles long and 21 broad. The air is wholesome, but sharp; the county being pretty hilly, and the snow lying long on the tops of the mountains. The soil in general is barren; but the vale of Clwyd, so called from its being watered by that river, is a very fertile pleasant spot, of great extent, and well inhabited. The chief commodities are black cattle, sheep, goats, rye, and lead-ore. The county sends two members to parliament.

DENDER, a river of Austrian Hainault, which waters Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Aloft, and joins the Scheld at Dendermonde.

DENDERMONDE, a city of Austrian Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1794, when they overran Holland. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water and is seated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheld, 16 miles W of Mechlin. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 3 N.

DENIA, an ancient seaport of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Mediterranean, 52 miles E of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 44 N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe bounded on the E by the Baltic Sea, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full, but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also Norway, and the duchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmenhorst. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsb. By an actual numeration in 1759 the inhabitants were said to amount to 2,444,000 souls. Their whole revenue, including what it received at Elsinour amounts to about 1,002,000l. sterling yearly. The military force consists of 70,000 men, cavalry and infantry, the greatest

part of which consists of a militia which receive no pay, but are exercised every Sunday. The fleet consists of about 36 ships of the line, and 18 frigates; but many of the ships being old, and wanting repairs, if they can send out 25 ships upon the greatest emergency, this is supposed to be the most they can do. They have 26,000 registered seamen, who cannot quit the kingdom without leave. The produce of Denmark consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and deals. Copenhagen is the capital.

DENYS, ST. a famous town of France, in the department of Paris. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treasury, among other curiosities, the swords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. The abbey of the late Benedictines, was a magnificent piece of modern architecture, but was destroyed by the madness and fury of the revolutionists, and the name of the town was changed to Franciade. It is seated on the river Croule, near the Seine, five miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 56 N.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, four miles E of London. It has a bridge over the river at Ravensbourn near its influx into the Thames, where it once had a deep ford from whence it had its name. It is remarkable for its fine docks and for the king's-yard and storehouses. It was anciently called West Greenwich. It is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches. Here is an hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII, called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. It contains 21 houses: a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains 38. Both these are for decayed pilots, or masters of ships, or their widows, who have a handsome monthly allowance. Deptford is four miles E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 51 30 N.

DERENT, a seaport and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W coast of the Caspian Sea. The town is inhabited chiefly by Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. It is said to have been built by Alexander the Great, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The fortress surrendered to the Russians, in May 1796, after a siege of ten days. It is seated at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50 0 E, lat. 42 8 N.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a hand-

some stone bridge; and a brook runs through the town, under several stone bridges. It has five churches, of which All Saints is the chief, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was erected here by sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings; and has a fabric of porcelain, equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the kingdom. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. They likewise carry on a great trade in wool, corn, malt, and ale, of which considerable quantities are sent to London. Derby sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 36 miles N of Coventry, and 126 NNW of London. Lon. 1° 25' W, lat. 52° 58' N.

DERBYSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the N by Yorkshire, on the E by Nottinghamshire, on the S by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, on the W by Staffordshire, and on the NW by Cheshire. It lies in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, sends four members to parliament, and contains six hundreds, 11 market-towns, and 106 parishes. It is near 59 miles in length from south to north; about 34 in breadth on the north side, but on the south no more than six. The air is pleasant and healthful, especially on the east side; but on the west, about the peak, it is sharper and more subject to wind and rain. The soil is very different in different parts of the county; in the E and S parts it is very fruitful in all kinds of grain; but in the west, beyond the Derwent, it is barren and mountainous, producing nothing but a little oats. There is, however, plenty of grass in the valleys, which affords pasture to a great number of sheep. This part of the county is called the Peak, from a Saxon word signifying an eminence. Its mountains are very bleak, high and barren; but extremely profitable to the inhabitants. They yield great quantities of the best lead, antimony, iron, scyche-stones, grind-stones, marble, alabaster, a coarse sort of crystal, azure, spar, and pit-coal. In these mountains are two remarkable caverns, named Pool's Hole, and Elden-Hole. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwas, and Trent.

DEREHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. The market is poted

for wool and yarn. It is 14 miles W of Norwich, and 100 NNE of London. Lon. 1° 0' E, lat. 52° 42' N.

DERENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt.

DEREOTE, or **DEIROUTE**, a town of Egypt, in the isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta. Here is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31° 45' E, lat. 30° 40' N.

DERNE, a town of Barbary. It is the capital of a district in Tripoli near the coast. Lon. 31° 45' E, lat. 30° 40' N.

DERP, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a bishop's see, and a university. It lies near the river Ambec, 50 miles NW of Pskof. Lon. 26° 15' E, lat. 58° 30' N.

DERWENT, a river in Devonshire, which rises in the high Peak, passes Derby and empties itself into the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire.

DERWENT, a river of Yorkshire, which rising in the W riding, flows into the Ouse, below York.

DERWENT, a river of Durham, which flowing for some time between Durham and Northumberland, falls into the Tyne, above Newcastle.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberland, which flowing through the lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water to Cockermouth, enters the Irish Sea, near Workington.

DERWENT-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick. It is three miles in length, and a mile and a half wide. Five islands rise out of this lake, which add greatly to the beauty of the appearance. On one of them is an elegant modern-built house.

DESEADA, one of the French Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies. It is 10 miles long, and five broad and is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W Indies. Lon. 61° 20' W, lat. 16° 40' N.

DESEADA, or **CAPE DESIRE**, the southern point of the straits of Magellan, in S America, at the entrance of the S Sea. Lon. 74° 18' W, lat. 53° 4' S.

DESSAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Hanhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the Elbe, 37 miles N of Leipzig. Lon. 12° 22' E, lat. 51° 53' N.

DETHMOLD, a town of Westphalia, on the river Wehera, 15 miles N of Paderborn. Lon. 8° 55' E, lat. 52° 0' N.

DETROIT, a town of N America, on the W side of the strait, or river, that forms

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DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau. The French were defeated in 1743 by George II. It lies between Hanau and Aschaffenburg, four miles from each.

DEVA, a seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15 miles SE of Bilbao. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 43 24 N.

DEVENTO, a town of Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the river Paniza, 65 miles NE of Adrianople. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 42 33 N.

DEVENTER, a city of the United Provinces, the capital of Overijssel, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the river Yssel, 50 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 52 18 N.

DEVETTO, or **ZAGORIA**, a town in Bulgaria, not far from the see of a Greek archbishop. It is situated near the Black Sea, 106 miles N of Constantinople. Lon. 27 22 E, lat. 42 25 N.

DEVIZES, a borough in Wilts with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs. It is seated on a hill, sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles NW of Salisbury, and 89 W of London. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 51 20 N.

DEVON, a river of Perthshire, over which, in the beautiful vale of Glendevon, is a great curiosity, called the Rumbling Bridge. It consists of one arch, thrown over a horrible chasm, worn by the river, about 80 feet deep, and very narrow. In other places, the river has forced its way, in a surprising manner, through the rocks. At the Caldron-lin, it has worn away the softer parts of the stone, and formed immense pits, into which the water falls with a tremendous noise. Below this, the whole river is precipitated in one sheet, from a height of 40 feet.

DEVONSHIRE, an English county, 69 miles long, and 64 broad. It is 287 miles in circumference, of which its maritime coast is nearly 150 miles. In its figure it represents a parallelogram, and is bounded on the N and NW by the Bristol Channel, on the E by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, on the S and SE by the English Channel, and on the W by Cornwall. Tho' there are some unwholesome situations, yet upon the whole this county enjoys a remarkable salubrity of air, and mildness of seasons. The tops of the mountains are cold and bleak, but the air in the vallies is mild

and warm. The country is very beautifully interspersed with hills and vales, and the climate is no less various; the vallies being fruitful and the hills barren. In the eastern parts there is plenty not only of good corn, but of fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The southern part of the county is remarkably fertile, and is as justly called The Garden of Devonshire, as Italy is the Garden of the World. Fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, with which a great quantity of cider is made. The western parts abound with game, especially hares, pheasants, and woodcocks, which are in such abundance, as to render them very cheap; and here is a bird so very small, that it is reputed a humming-bird, and, like that, constructs its nest on the extreme branches of trees. For a considerable extent to the S and W of Dartmoor, there are vast rocks of fine variegated marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the basis of the high road. In the N of the county, there is a famous breed of bullocks, remarkable for their beauty. Numbers of these are bought at a high price, and sent even to Jamaica. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Ex, Teigne, and Dart. Exeter is the capital.

DEUX PONTS, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, seated on the river Erbach, 49 miles N by W of Strasbourg, and 50 SW of Mentz. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 10 N.

DEYNSE. See **DEINSE**.

DIARBECK, or **DIARBEKAR**, a province of Turkey in Asia, which extends along the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates from north-north-west to south-east, that is, from Mount Taurus, which divides it from Turcomania to the north, to the inmost recess of the Persian gulph on the south, about 600 miles; and from east to west, that is, from Persia on the east to Syria and Arabia Deserta on the west, in some places 200, and in others about 300 miles, but in the southern or lower parts not above 150. Being a considerable frontier towards the kingdom of Persia, it is very well guarded and fortified; but as for those many cities once so renowned for their greatness and opulence, they are at present almost dwindled into heaps of ruins. Bagdad, Mossul, Carahmed, and a few more, indeed continue to be populous and wealthy; but the rest can scarce be called by any other name than that of sorry places. The rivers Euphrates and Tigris have almost their whole course through this country.

DIARBEKIR, the capital of the above province, is situated in a delightful plain, on the banks and near the head of the Tigris, about 155 miles or 15 caravan days journey, north-east from Aleppo, in lon. 40 56 lat. 37 35 E. The bridge of 10 arches over the said river is said to have been built by the order of Alexander the Great. It is one of the richest and most mercantile cities in all Asiatic Turkey; and is well fortified, being encompassed with a double wall, the outermost of which is flanked with 72 towers, said to have been raised in memory of our Saviour's 72 disciples. It has several stately piazzas or market-places, well stored with all kinds of rich merchandise, and 12 magnificent mosques, said to have been formerly Christian churches. Its chief manufacture is the dressing, tanning, and dying of goat-skins, commonly called Turkey-leather, of which the vent is almost incredible in many parts of Europe and Asia. The city is under the government of a bashaw, who has great power and very large dominions. He has commonly a body of 20,000 horse under him, for repelling the frequent incursions of the Curdees and Tartars, who always go on horseback to rob the caravans. The adjacent territory is very rich and beautiful; the bread, wine, and flesh excellent; the fruits exquisite, and the pigeons better and larger than any in Europe.

DIE, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Drone, 24 miles SE of Valence. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 44 41 N.

DIEPHOLT, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated on the Dummer Lake, 30 miles NW of Minden. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 52 36 N.

DIEPPE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. Packet-boats pass between this port and Bright-helmstone, in the time of peace. The principal trade consists in herrings, whittings, mackerel, ivory toys, and laces. It is not now so considerable as formerly. It is 30 miles N of Rouen, and 132 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 49 55 N.

DIESSENHOFFEN, a considerable town of Switzerland, in Thurgaus, seated on the Rhine, five miles S of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 35 N.

DIEST, a town of Austrian Brabant,

on the river Demer, 15 miles NE of Louvain. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 50 59 N.

DIETZ, a town of Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dillenburg, and is seated on the Lohn, 16 miles E of Coblenz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 12 N.

DIEUZE, a town of France, now in the department of Meurthe lately in the province of Lorraine, remarkable for wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the Scille, 22 miles NE of Nanci. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 48 53 N.

DIEZ, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 miles SE of Luneville. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 48 20 N.

DIGNAN, a town of Venetian Istria, three miles from the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 10 N.

DIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and is seated 30 miles S by W of Embrun. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 44 10 N.

DIJON, an ancient city of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It has an academy of sciences and belles-lettres. The public structures, and particularly the churches, are very fine, and in one of the squares was a statue of Lewis XIV. which has been destroyed since the French Revolution. In front of the Palace Royale, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and at the gates of Dijon is a late chartreuse, in which some of those princes are interred. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles NE of Autun. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 47 19 N.

DILR. See DELOS.

DILLA MOUNT, a remarkable promontory on the Malabar coast, 20 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 2 E, lat. 12 1 N.

DILLENBURG, a town of Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau Dillenburg. It is 22 miles NW of Marburg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 48 N.

DILLENGEN, a town of Suabia with a university. Here the bishop of Augsburg resides. It is seated near the Danube, 17 miles NE of Augsburg. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 48 30 N.

DIMOTUE, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on a

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mountain, surrounded by the Meriza, 12 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 41 35 N.

DINANT, a town of France, now in the department of the North Coast, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is seated on a craggy mountain, at the foot of which is the river Rance, 20 miles S of St. Malo. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 20 N.

DINANT, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, with a castle. It is seated near the Meuse, 12 miles S of Namur. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 50 17 N.

DINAMONDY, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Friday, 18 miles S of Bala, and 196 NW of London. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 52 37 N.

DINCURCH, a village in Kent, in Romney Marsh. It is three miles NE of Romney.

DINCKELSPIL, a free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and a little council; the former is a mixture of papists and Lutherans; but the little one is all papists. It carries on a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 37 miles SW of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 49 0 N.

DINGELFING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the Isar, 20 miles NE of Landschut. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 48 40 N.

DINGLE, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Derry, seated on Dingle Bay, four miles W of Limerick. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 52 42 N.

DINGWALL, a royal borough in Rosshire, seated at the head of the frith of Cromarty, 15 miles W of the town of Cromarty. Near it runs the river Conel, famous for producing pearls. Some linen yarn is manufactured here, and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 57 45 N.

DISAPPOINTMENT, CAPE, a cape of the island of Southern Georgia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 36 15 W, lat. 54 58 S.

DISMAL SWAMP, a marshy tract, on the coast of N Carolina, 50 miles long and 30 broad. It occupies the whole country between Albemarle Sound and Pamlico Sound.

DISS, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Waveney, on the side of a hill; and at the W end of the town is a large muddy lake, abounding with eels. Here are manufactures of sailcloth, linen cloth, hose, and stays. It is 19 miles S of Norwich, and 92 NNE of London. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 52 25 N.

DIU, an island at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, three miles long and one broad. On it is a large fortified town of the same name, built of freestone and marble; and it contains some fine churches, erected by the Portuguese, about the time they took possession of the island in 1515. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high stone wall, well furnished with cannon. The trade of the town, once so important, is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 miles W by S of Surat, and 200 NW of Bombay. Lon. 69 52 E, lat. 20 43 N.

DIXAN, the first town in Abyssinia, on the side of Taranta. It is built on the top of a hill, exactly in the form of a sugar-loaf; a deep valley surrounds it like a trench, and the road winds spirally up the hill till it ends among the houses. The town is well peopled by Moors and Christians, whose only trade is the selling of children. The Christians bring such as they have stolen in Abyssinia to Dixan, where the Moors receive them, and carry them to a market at Mafuah, whence they are sent to Arabia or India. The priests of the province of Tigre are openly concerned in this infamous traffic. Lon. 40 7 E, lat. 14 57 N.

DIXMUDE, a town of Austrian Flanders, which has been often taken. It was forced to surrender to the French in 1794. It is celebrated for its excellent butter; and is seated on the river Yperlee, 10 miles NW of Ypres. Lon. 2 57 E, lat. 51 2 N.

DIZIER, St. a considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, seated on the Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles SE of Vitri le-François. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 48 35 N.

DNIEPER, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, and flowing in a southerly direction, enters the Black Sea, between Cherson and Oczakow. From its source to its mouth, it now flows entirely through the Russian dominions; and through this whole course, of above 800 miles, its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for above 40 miles; but these may be passed in spring, without much hazard, even by loaded barks.

DNIESTER, a fine river which rises in Galicia, in Austrian Poland, and taking a SE direction visits Choczim, dividing

Podolia from Moldavia; it then separates Bessarabia from the Russian government of Catharinenslaf, and having watered Bender, falls into the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and the Danube.

DOBELIN, a town of Courland 20 miles SW of Mittau. Lon. 23 35 E, lat. 56 28 N.

DOBZIN, a town of Poland, in Masovia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on a rock near the Vistula, 14 miles NW of Plockko. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 52 54 N.

DOCKUM, a town of the United Provinces, in W Friesland, at the mouth of the river Ee, 10 miles NE of Lewarden. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 53 18 N.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Flanders, on the river Scheld, opposite Lillo, nine miles NW of Antwerp. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 17 N.

DOESBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen. It is seated on the Isiel, 10 miles S of Zutphen. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 42 2 N.

DOGADO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Polefino, on the W by Paduano, and on the N by Trevisano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called the LAGUNES OF VENICE.

DOL, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It is situate in a morass, five miles from the sea, and 21 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 48 33 N.

DOLCE-AQUA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquissate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Nervia, five miles N of Vintimiglia. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 43 58 N.

DOLCIGNO, a strong town of Albania, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is seated on the Drino, 10 miles SE of Antivari. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 12 N.

DOLE, a town of France in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the river Doubs, 25 miles SW of Besancon. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 47 6 N.

DOLEGELLY, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Avon, in a vale so called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris, which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welsh cotton, and is 31 miles NW of Montgomery and

205 of London. Lon. 9 48 W, lat. 52 42 N.

DOLLART BAY, a large gulf, separating E Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the United Provinces.

DOMAZLIZE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. It was taken by the Swedes in 1541. It is seated on the rivulet Cadbuzz, 17 miles S of Pilsen.

DOMFRONT, a town of France, now in the department of Orne, lately in the province of Normandy, seated on a steep mountain, which has a large cleft from the summit to the base, through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 35 miles NW of Alencon. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 48 38 N.

DOMINGO, ST. one of the richest islands in the W Indies, 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N and SE would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spanish name of it, originally given by Columbus, is Hispaniola. Since the French revolution this island has been desolated by the most dreadful calamities. In 1791, a most alarming insurrection of the negroes began in the French plantations. A scene of the most horrid cruelties ensued. In a little time no less than 100,000 negroes were in rebellion, and all the manufactories and plantations of more than half the northern provinces appeared as one general conflagration. The plains and mountains were filled with carnage and deluged with blood. In 1793, the royalists of fort St. Jeremie invited the English to take possession of that part of the island. They were obliged, however, partly on account of the disorders which desolated the island, and partly on account of that dreadful scourge, the yellow fever, to abandon this island altogether. By the peace concluded between France and Spain, the whole of this island has fallen into the hands of the French.

DOMINGO, ST. the capital of the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a superb structure. It is seated on a large navigable river, difficult of access, and has an excellent harbour. The town is built in the Spanish manner, with a great square in the middle of it,

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about which are the cathedral and other public buildings. From this square run the principal streets in a direct line, they being crossed by others at right angles, so that the form of the town is almost square. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 18 20 N.

DOMINICA, one of the windward Caribbee islands, in the W Indies. It lies about half-way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and is near 28 miles in length and 13 in breadth. It was taken by the English in 1762, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783; and in 1795 they made an unsuccessful attempt, for all the Frenchmen that landed were either killed or taken prisoners. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the W Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets. The capital is Charlotte Town, formerly Roseau.

DOMINICA, one of the islands of the S Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

DOMINO, St. one of the Tremiti Islands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples.

DOMITZ, a town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Elve, 25 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 53 15 N.

DOMMEL, a river of Brabant, which receives the Aa below Bois-le-Duc, and then falls into the Meuse.

DOMO-D'OSSOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle, seated on the small river Tosa, at the foot of the Alps, 16 miles N of Varallo.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, a village of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Barrois, remarkable for the birth of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, five miles from Neuchateau.

DON, a large river that separates Europe from Asia. It issues from lake St. John, in the government of Moscow, and divides, near Tcherkassk, into three streams, which fall into the sea of Asoph. This river has so many windings, is in many parts so shallow, and abounds with such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and its mouths also are so choaked up with land, that only flat-bottom boats, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Asoph.

DON, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, joins the Urie Water at Inverary, and passing by Kintore, falls into

the German Ocean at Aberdeen, within two miles of the mouth of the Dee. Upon both of these rivers is an excellent salmon fishery.

DON, a river in Yorkshire, which waters Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouse.

DONAWERT, a strong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Suabia, subject to the duke of Bavaria. It is seated on the N side of the Danube, 25 miles N of Augsburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 48 52 N.

DONCASTER, a corporate town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Don, and has a castle, now in ruins. It is large and well built, and governed by a mayor. It was noted for knitting worsted stockings, but that article of trade is now on the decline. It is 37 miles S of York, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 33 N.

DONCHERRY, a handsome town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Meuse, three miles from Sedan. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains 40 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent 12 members to the Irish parliament. It is, in general, a champaign country, and abounds with harbours.

DONEGAL, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the bay of Donegal, 10 miles N of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 47 W, lat. 54 42 N.

DONESCHINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburgh. It is the chief residence of the prince of Furstenburgh, in the court-yard of whose palace the Danube takes its rise. Some small springs bubbling from the ground, form a basin of clear water, about 30 feet square. From this issues the Danube, which is here only a little brook; and though the small rivers Bribach and Brege, uniting below the town, are far more considerable than this stream, which flows into them soon after their junction, yet has this alone the honour of being called the source of the Danube.

DONGALA, or **DANCALA**, a town of Nubia, with a castle, seated on the Nile, among mountains, 150 miles N of Sennar. Lon. 30 35 E, lat. 21 0 N.

DONZY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late territory of

Nivernois, 22 miles N of Nevers. Lon. 3 24 E, lat. 47 22 N.

DOOAB, or **DOABAH**, a tract of land in Hindoostan Proper, occupying all the flat country between the Ganges and the N mountains, as well as the principal part of that tract lying between the Ganges and Jumnah. It is so named by way of eminence; the word signifying a tract of land formed by the approximation of two rivers. The principal part of it is subject to the nabob of Oude.

DOON, LOCH, a lake of Ayrshire, in the SE part of Kyle, six miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake stands Balloch Castle.

DOON, a river of Scotland, which issuing from Loch Doon, runs NW, divides the district of Kyle from Carrick, the southern division of Ayrshire, and falls into the frith of Clyde.

DORAT, a town of France, now in the department of Upper Vienne, lately in the territory of Limosin, seated on the Abrax, near its confluence with the Sevre, 25 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 46 12 N.

DORCHESTER, the county-town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a town of great antiquity, was formerly a city, and much larger, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. It has three churches, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The streets are broad and paved and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town. It has no manufactures, but is famous for excellent ale. At a mile's distance stands Maiden Castle, with intrenchments thrown up in the time of the Romans. It gives the title of earl to the family of Damer, and is seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road, eight miles N of Weymouth, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It was the see of a bishop 500 years till 1086 when William the conqueror translated it to Lincoln. It gives the title of baron to the family of Carleton, and is seated on the Tame, 10 miles SE of Oxford, and 49 WNW of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 39 N.

DORDOGNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord.

DORN, a village in a detached part of

Worcestershire, three miles SE of Campden in Gloucestershire, where have been found abundance of Roman and British coins.

DORNOCH, a royal borough, the county-town of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. Part of the cathedral serves for the parish church; the other part is in ruins. It is a small place, and half in ruins, but was the residence of the bishops of Caithness. It is 40 miles NE of Inverness. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 57 52 N.

DORPT, or **DORPAT**, a town of Livonia, on the Embur, between the lakes Wolero and Pepas, 60 miles S of Narva. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 58 18 N.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the south by the English channel, on the north by Somersetshire and Wilshire, on the east by Hampshire, and on the West by Devonshire and some part of Somersetshire. It is between 40 and 50 miles long from East to West, and 34 broad from south to north, and contains 34 hundreds, 22 market-towns, and 248 parishes. This county enjoys a mild, pleasant, and wholesome air, and a deep, rich, and fertile soil, finely diversified. Towards the north it is level, under the high lands that divide it from Somersetshire, where there are fine arable grounds that will yield large crops of different kinds of grain. But on the south, from the borders of Hampshire by the sea-coast, for an extent of almost 20 miles in length, and, in some places four or five in breadth, is an heathy common, which renders this country less populous than it otherwise would be. From east to west run a ridge of hills called the Downs, abounding with sweet and short herbage, which nourishes a vast number of sheep equally esteemed for their flesh and fleece. The country is also very plentifully watered; and in all respects so well suited both for pleasure and profit, that it was distinguished by the Romans above all others. This county yields many and very valuable commodities. The quarries in Purbeck and Portland supply stones of different qualities suited to various uses, and in prodigious quantities, together with some very rich and beautiful marble. The best tobacco-pipe clay in England is also found in this county. Madder, hemp, and flax, also thrive in many places, also grain of all sorts. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome. Here is plenty of poultry of all sorts, swans, woodcocks,

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pheasants, partridges, fieldfares, &c. It is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. Dorchester is the capital. See PORTLAND and PURBECK.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a city in Holland, famous for a protestant synod held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. It is seated on an island of the Meuse, opposite that of Yffelmond. It was detached from the mainland in 1421 by a flood occasioned by the breaking down of the dyke, which overwhelmed 70 villages and about 100,000 persons. In 1457, this city was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It was taken by the French in January 1795. It is 10 miles SE of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 51 50 N.

DORTMUND, a strong imperial town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Emser, 35 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 51 26 N.

DOUAY, a city of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It is seated on the river Scarpe in a very pleasant and fertile country. The town is large and populous and exceedingly well fortified. You enter it by six gates, and the streets, from each of these gates, lead to the market-place. It has a fine arsenal, a foundry for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. The great square in the centre of the city, and the principal church, are worthy of notice. It was taken by the French in 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great Britain and France. It is seated on the river Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 miles NW of Cambray. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 50 22 N.

DOUBS, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comte.

DOUE, a small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It has one of the finest fountains in France; and near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is nine miles SW of Saumur.

DOVE, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak parts, the county from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, four miles N. of Burton. The Staffordshire canal is carried over this river in an aqueduct of 23 arches.

DOVEDALE, one of the most romantic spots in Derbyshire, in the neighbourhood of Ashborn. Here the river Dove runs in a chasm between precipitous rocks.

DOVER, a seaport of England in the county of Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, who are styled Barons of the cinque ports of which Dover is the chief. It is situate between two high cliffs, on one of which is an ancient castle, E from the town. It was repaired in 1756, and there are barracks in it for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates, but there now remain only three, and those much out of repair; also seven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town and one in the castle; and it was formerly deemed the key of the island. It is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, whose height is truly sublime. Hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 miles SE of Canterbury and 72 of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 51 8 N.

DOVER, a town of the county of Kent, and state of Delaware, in N America. It is the seat of the government, and stands on Jones' Creek, a few miles from Delaware Bay, and consists of about 100 houses chiefly of brick. Four streets intersect each other at right angles, in the centre of the town, whose incidencies form a spacious parade, on the E side of which is an elegant statehouse of brick. The town has a lively appearance, and drives a considerable trade with Philadelphia. Wheat is the principal article of export. It is 26 miles S by W of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 39 10 N.

DOUERO, or DOURO, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, in the mountains of Urbion. It runs W by several towns, and crossing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near Oporto.

DOUGLAS, a town in Lanerkshire, on a river of the same name that falls into the Clyde; above Lanerk. Here is Douglas Castle, for many ages the residence of the second family in Scotland. A modern building has been erected on the same site, in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 miles SW of Edinburgh.

DOUGLAS, a seaport of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, and the best harbour in the island. It is defended by an impregnable fort. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 54 12 N.

DOUGLAS, CAPE, a lofty promontory on the W coast of America, within the entrance of Cook's River. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Its sum-

mit appears above the clouds, forming two very high mountains. Lon. 153 30 W, lat. 58 56 N.

DOURAC, a town of Persia near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reed of which they make pens. Lon. 56 57 E, lat. 32 15 N.

DOURDAN, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a manufacture of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the Orge, 25 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 48 33 N.

DOURLACH, a town of Suabia, capital of Baden-Dourlach. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Giesela, 12 miles S of Philipsburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

DOULENS, or **DOURLENS**, a town of France, now in the department of Somme lately in the province of Picardy, with two citadels. It is seated on the Autie, 15 miles N of Amiens. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 50 10 N.

DOWLATABAD, formerly called Amednagar, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is bounded on the N by Candeish and Malwa, on the W by the Gaults, on the S by Vissapour and Golconda, and on the E by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

DOWLATABAD, a fortress in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 15 miles NW of Aurungabad. Near it are the pagodas of Elora, most of which are cut out of the natural rock. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 19 55 N.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the W by Armagh, on the NW by Antrim, and on the S by Carlingford Bay and the ocean. It contains 72 parishes, and before the Irish union sent 14 members to the Irish parliament. This county is rough and full of hills, and yet the air is temperate and healthy. The soil naturally produces wood, unless constantly kept open and ploughed; and the low grounds degenerate into bogs and moss, where the drains are neglected. But by the industry of the inhabitants it produces good crops of corn, particularly oats; and, where marl is found, barley.

Down, the capital of the county of Down, in Ireland. It is a borough and market-town, seated on the river Newry, seven miles W of Stranford Bay. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 29 N.

Downs, a road on the E coast of Kent, between the N and S Foreland. It is a famous rendezvous for shipping. See **GODWIN SANDS**.

DOWNHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse, on which there is a bridge, and noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither and sent to London, and known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 35 miles NE of Cambridge, and 86 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

DOWNTON, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Avon, six miles SE of Salisbury, and 84 WSW of London. Lon. 1 36 W lat. 51 0 N.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 10 miles NW of Frejus. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 43 31 N.

DRAVE, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the Tirol, runs across Carinthia and entering Stiria continues its course by Marburg; then it runs along the confines of Slavonia and Lower Hungary, passes by Eiseck, and a little after falls into the Danube.

DRAVTON, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Tora, which separates this county from Staffordshire. It is 17 miles NE of Shrewsbury, and 154 NW of London. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 52 54 N.

DRENTELBURG, a town of Germany in the principality of Hesse. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 51 23 N.

DRESDEN, the capital city of the electorate of Saxony in Germany. It is seated on the river Elbe, which divides it into two parts. One part is called Old Dresden, and the other the New Town, in the German language New Stadt. They are joined together by a stone bridge, supported by 19 piers, 630 paces in length. It has a castle, a university, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics, and the principal church for the protestants; that of the Holy Cross, is also a noble structure. It is surrounded by strong and handsome fortifications; and contains, according to the latest accounts 110,000 inhabitants. All the buildings of this city are constructed with square free stone, and are almost all of the same height. They have stone from the neighbourhood of Pirna, about ten miles from this city, which is readily brought down the Elbe. In general the houses are high and strong; the streets

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wide, straight, well paved, clean, and well illuminated in the night; and there are large squares, disposed in such a manner, that Dresden may pass for one of the handsomest cities in the world. The elector's palace is a magnificent structure, and abounds in many valuable curiosities both of nature and art. The collection of pictures is reckoned one of the finest that exists, and is valued at 500,000*l*. This city was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but was soon restored: and again taken by him in 1756, but retaken in 1759. It is 75 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 51 0 N.

DREUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It has a considerable manufacture in cloth for the army, and is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 miles W of Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 48 44 N.

DRIESSEN, a strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, with a strong fort, on the river Warta, 20 miles E of Landsperg. Lon. 15 43 E, lat. 52 53 N.

DRINAWARD, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It stands on a small island formed by the Drino, on the confines of Bosnia.

DRINO, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a bay of the same name in the gulf of Venice.

DRINO, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 50 miles SE of Ragusa. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 42 48 N.

DROGHEDA, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a strong place, and well inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It is seated on the Boyne, five miles W of the Irish Sea, and 23 N of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 51 53 N.

DROITWICH, a borough in Worcester-shire, with a market on Friday, noted for excellent white salt made from the salt-springs in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the salwarp, six miles ENE of Worcester, and 118 WNW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 52 15 N.

DRÔME, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny.

DROMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. It is a very ancient town and the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral is small, but the episcopal palace is handsome and convenient. It is seated

on the Laggan, 15 miles SW of Belfast. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 54 25 N.

DRONERO, a town of Piedmont, seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, over which is a bridge of prodigious height.

DRONFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday, and a free-school. It is so referred to, on account of its wholesome air, that it abounds with gentry and handsome buildings. It is 28 miles N of Derby, and 155 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 53 18 N.

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway, bounded on the W by the ocean, on the N by the government of Wardhuys, on the S by that of Bergen, and on the E by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is but thin of people.

DRONTHEIM, a city of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddet; and is 270 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 11 9 E, lat. 63 26 N.

DROWNED LANDS, a valuable tract of about 50,000 acres, in the state of New York, on the N side of the mountains, in Orange County. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged by the river Walkill, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles W of Dundalk. Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 54 10 N.

DRUMLANRIG, a town in Dumfriesshire, in the district of Nithsdale; remarkable for a wood of oak six miles in length. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Queensberry, screened by woody hills, and adorned with beautiful gardens. Drumlarnrig is seated on the river Nith, 13 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 31 W, lat. 55 25 N.

DRUSENHEIM, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It is seated on the river Moser, near the Rhine, five miles SE of Haguenau.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, on the mountains Lihanus and Antilibanus. They are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 47 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by

the Irish Sea, on the N by East Meath and the Irish Sea, on the W by East Meath and Kildare, and on the S by Wicklow. Before the Union it sent 10 members to the Irish parliament.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Liffey, in view of the Irish Sea on the E. Its form is that of a square, two miles and a half in extent on each side, and it contains about 22,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 156,000. With respect to its streets, Dublin bears a near resemblance to London; some of the old streets were formerly narrow, but great improvements have been lately made, in regard both to convenience and embellishment, and the new streets are wide and commodious, the houses lofty, uniform, and elegant. Among these, on the north side of the river, are Gardiner's row, north Great George's street, Cranby-row, Cavendish-row, and Palace-row; the last three form a superb square, having the garden of the lying-in-hospital in the centre; the old wall that encompassed the garden has been lately taken down; there is now a full view of this delightful spot, surrounded with iron palisades, and upward of 100 globes with double burners disposed at equal distances, which, added to the globes from the surrounding houses, have a most brilliant effect. Among the new streets and buildings on the south side of the river, those wherein persons of distinction reside, lie chiefly to the eastward of the college and Stephen's green; which last, though it does not rank with the new buildings, possesses much grandeur and elegance, being one of the largest squares in Europe: it is an English mile in circumference, surrounded by a gravel walk planted on each side with trees; within this walk is a smooth level meadow, having in the centre an equestrian statue of the late king: there are several fine edifices, though almost all differing in the stile of their architecture. There are several magnificent squares, some of which are newly built. Among the principal public buildings are the Castle (the residence of the viceroy) the Parliament House, Trinity College, the Royal Exchange, the Customhouse, the Royal Hospital of Kilmmainham for invalids, and Essex bridge, one of the five bridges over the Liffey, which being banked in through the whole length of the town, exhibits spacious and beautiful quays, where vessels below the bridge load and unload before the merchants doors and warehouses: it is navigable as far as Essex-bridge. This bridge was first built in 1681,

and took its name from the unfortunate earl of Essex, then viceroy of Ireland. It was taken down in 1753, and rebuilt in an elegant form, after the model of Westminster bridge, but much better proportioned, and on a more secure foundation. It has five arches, the buttresses between which support semicircular niches that project from the parapet; there are ballustrades between these niches, and continued to the ends of the bridge which is commodiously flagged for foot passages; the whole constructed with hewn stone in a very fine taste. There are four bridges besides this over the river. This city has 2 cathedrals, 18 parish churches, 2 chapels of ease, 15 Roman-catholic chapels, 6 meeting-houses for presbyterians, 1 for anabaptists, 4 for methodists, 2 for quakers, a church for French Calvinists, a Danish and a Dutch church, and a Jewish synagogue. Christ-church, or the Holy Trinity, built in 1038 by Donat bishop of Dublin, is a venerable Gothic pile; and its present appearance evinces its antiquity. St. Patrick's cathedral is also a fine Gothic structure; it stands on the east side of Patrick street; the monuments here are more numerous than in Christ-church; and the steeple is the highest in the city. St. Werburgh's church was originally built in a very early age. In 1301, when a great part of the city was consumed by an accidental fire, this church suffered in the conflagration: it was burnt a second time in 1754, and repaired in its present beautiful form in 1759. The front and steeple are admired for their elegance, lightness, and symmetry: the spire is a fine octagon supported by eight pillars; and a gilt ball terminates the whole, being 160 feet from the ground. The House of Commons was destroyed by fire in 1792, but is now rebuilt. The harbour is choked up by two banks of sand, upon which at high water there is not above 17 feet; which prevents vessels of large burden from going over the bar; a defect which will be remedied, no doubt, by some fine projected improvements. A canal has been made from the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon near Clonfert. Dublin is 60 miles W of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 NW of London. Lon. 6° 6' W, lat. 53° 21' N.

DUCK CREEK, a town of N America, in the state of Delaware. It carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia; and is 12 miles NW of Dover.

DUDLEY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday, and a great manufacture of nails and other iron-wares.

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There is a church at each end of the longest street. It is 10 miles NW of Birmingham and 120 of London. Lon. 2° 0' W, lat. 52° 33' N.

DUERSTADE. See **WICK-DE-DUERSTADE.**

DUINS, or **DOINO**, a seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, eight miles NW of Trieste. Lon. 13° 46' E, lat. 45° 55' N.

DUISBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a university; seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles N of Dusseldorf. Lon. 6° 50' E, lat. 51° 22' N.

DUITZ, or **DUYTZ**, a town of Westphalia, on the E side of the Rhine, opposite Cologne. It is chiefly inhabited by Jews.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of the Friendly Islands. The ground was covered by land-crabs, but no other animal was seen. Lon. 172° 30' W, lat. 8° 0' S.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles long, lying between Lord Howe's Group and the SE point of New Ireland. The natives go entirely naked; are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour. This island is a perfect garden, and produces, betle-nut, mangoes, bread-fruit, and guavas. Here are also dogs, hogs, poultry, and some spices. The nutmeg was seen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter Bay, in this island, in May, 1791. Lon. 152° 42' E, lat. 4° 7' S.

DULAS, a village on the NE side of the Isle of Anglesey, much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade; and for fern-ashes.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. It is seated on the river Whipper, 15 miles E of Göttingen, and 130 NE of Mentz. Lon. 10° 14' E, lat. 51° 28' N.

DULMEN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, 18 miles SW of Munster. Lon. 7° 4' W, lat. 51° 47' N.

DULVERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a branch of the Ex, 24 miles E of Barnstaple, and 164 W by S. of London. Lon. 3° 30' W, lat. 51° 3' N.

DULWICH, a village in Surrey, five miles S of London.

DUMBARTON, a borough, the capital of Dumbartonshire, seated at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde, with a stone bridge over the former. Its principal

manufacture is glass; but many of the young women are employed in the print-fields on the banks of the Leven. Dumbarton Castle, in which a garrison is still kept, is a strong place; and in ancient times, was deemed impregnable: it is a vast rock steep on every side, rising out of a plain to the height of 500 feet, and unconnected with any high ground for the space of a mile. It is almost surrounded by the Leven and the Clyde. Dumbarton is 15 miles WNW of Glasgow. Lon. 4° 30' W, lat. 56° 0' N.

DUMBARTONSHIRE or **LENOX**, runs far North among a cluster of hills, and is bounded on the S by the Firth and river of Clyde; on the E by Lanarkshire and Stirlingshire; on the NE by Perthshire and the Grampian-hills; and on the W by Argyleshire and Loch Long. It is above 20 miles broad from E to W, and about 40 long from N to S. That part which lies to the E is very fruitful in corn, the other parts being hilly, feed vast flocks of sheep.

DUMBLANE, a village in Perthshire, remarkable for a battle, called the battle of Sheriff-muir, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. At the upper end of the village is a ruinous cathedral. It is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh.

DUMFERMLINE, a borough in Fifeshire, which is a considerable manufacturing town, and has a good trade in linen goods, particularly diapers. Here was a magnificent abbey and palace, where the prince, Elizabeth, from whom the present royal family are descended, was born. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, part of the remains of which now serve for a church. In this place were buried Malcolm and his queen, and several kings of Scotland. It is 15 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 27' W, lat. 56° 5' N.

DUMFRIES, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac.

DUMFRIES, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, pleasantly seated between two hills, on the river Nith. It is a regular well-built town, eight miles N of Solway Frith, and 30 WNW of Carlisle. Lon. 3° 29' W, lat. 55° 12' N.

DUMFRIES, a county of Scotland, which includes Annandale and Niddisdale; it is bounded on the N by part of Airshire, Lanarkshire, Peeblesshire, and Selkirkshire; on the W by Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire; on the S by the Solway Frith; and on the W by the counties of Air and Kirkcudbright; extending about 50 miles

length and 30 in breadth. Eufdale is the most eastern division, and divided from Annandale, by Eskdale. Annandale lies on the banks of the river Annan which runs through the middle of the county and falls into the Solway-Firth, after a course of 27 miles. This division is a stewarty, abounding with pasture and pleasant woods, is about 27 miles long, and 14 broad. Niddisdale or Nithdale receives its name from the river Nid, that passes through it and runs into the Solway Firth; this is the western division, abounds in pastures and arable lands, produces abundance of corn, and some woods and forests; gold has been found in some of its brooks after great rains. Its chief rivers are, the Esk, Annan, and Nid. Its chief towns are, Annan and Dumfries.

DUNAMOND, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is situated near the mouth of the Dwina, 15 miles NW of Riga.

DUNBAR, a royal borough in Haddingtonshire, seated near the German Ocean. It has a good harbour, formerly defended by a castle. Under the rock, on which the castle stands, are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and between the harbour and the castle is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Baliol's army by earl Warrene, in 1296, and for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots, in 1650. It is 25 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 56 12 N.

DUNCANNON, a fortress and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, seated on the river Rofs, six miles E of Waterford. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 54 12 N.

DUNDALK, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles NNW of Drogheda. Lon. 6 17 W, lat. 54 16 N.

DUNDEE, a royal borough in Angusshire, with an excellent harbour. Its situation for commerce is very advantageous. Trading vessels of the largest burden can get into the harbour; and on the quay there are three very convenient and handsome warehouses built in 1756, as well as good room for ship-building, which is carried on to a large extent. The houses are built of stone, generally three or four stories high. The market-place or high street in the middle of the town is a very spacious oblong square, 360 feet long and 100 feet broad; from whence branch out the four principal streets, which with a number of lesser ones are all paved in the best manner. On the south side of the market-place

stands the town-house: an elegant structure, with a very handsome front, piazzas below, and a neat spire over it 140 feet high. This building was finished in the year 1734, and contains the guild-hall, the court room, a very neat mason-lodge, the bank, vaulted repositories for the records, and the common prison, which is in the upper story, and does honour to the taste and humanity of the magistrates, under whose auspices it was constructed, being well aired commodious rooms, at the same time very strong and secure. Each prison is 20 feet by 12, and 7 feet and a half high, well arched above and below. Dundee, besides St. Andrew's church, has four other churches, and five ministers on the legal establishment. The old church, in which were originally four places of worship when entire, had been a very magnificent building, with a large square Gothic tower or steeple 186 feet high, on the west end of the church. This building was in the form of a cross, erected by David Earl of Huntingdon, brother to William I. of Scotland. This he did on his return from the third crusade, anno 1189, in gratitude for his deliverance from several imminent dangers, and particularly from shipwreck, by which he had nearly perished when in sight of this town. The principal and staple manufactures are osnaburghs, sail-cloth, of which in 1788 were manufactured to the value of 112,587l.; this manufacture has since the commencement of the present war increased to an enormous extent. A manufacture of cotton has likewise been established, which has been carried on with considerable success for some years past. The Dundee coloured threads have been justly esteemed; indeed it was here that coloured threads first made a figure among the articles of trade in Scotland. A sugar-house was also erected here, but has been given up, as likewise a large glass-house, which was carried on for some years. The salmon-fishing in Tay is of much consequence, and the town is generally well supplied with fish of various kinds. The population in 1788 amounted to nearly 20,000, but the inhabitants have increased to 23 or 24,000. It is seated on the N side of the frith of Tay, 12 miles from its mouth, 40 NE of Edinburgh, 22 E of Perth, and 14 NW of St. Andrews. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 30 N.

DUNEBURG, a town of Livonia, on the Dwina, 90 miles SE of Riga. Lon. 27 0 E, lat. 56 8 N.

DUNCANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 11 miles NNW of Armagh. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 54 38 N.

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DUNGARVON, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, seated on Dungarvon Bay, 12 miles SW of Waterford. Lon. 7 49 W, lat. 52 6 N.

DUNGENESS, a cape on the coast of Kent, eight miles S by W of Romney. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 50 52 N.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, seated on the north side of the river Thy, in a situation truly romantic, under and among very high, and almost inaccessible crags, part naked, and part wooded. Its romantic situation, and the benefit of drinking goats whey, render this place the resort of much genteel company in summer. It is the market town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen. The duke of Athol has a fine seat here, screened by the Grampian mountains. His Grace's seat is a modern building, and not large, with pleasant walks and policies, and near it is a fine cascade on the water of Bran, which in its way from the western hills forms an astonishing fall of 150 feet, called the Rumbling Brig, from a narrow bridge made by the fall of two rocks across the stream. Here are also the ruins of a cathedral, part of which ancient structure is now the parish church. Dunkeld is 12 miles N of Perth. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 56 35 N.

DUNKIRK, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by Charles II, in 1662. Lewis XIV. made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the vast and expensive works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterward resumed the works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763. The peace of 1783, the commissary was withdrawn, and the French were left to resume the works. This place was besieged by the English in 1793, but they were forced to retire with loss. It is 22 miles SW of Ostend. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 51 2 N.

DUN-LE-ROI, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 20 miles S of Bourges. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 46 45 N.

DUNLOP, a village in Ayrshire, in the district of Cunningham, celebrated for rich and delicate cheese.

DUNMOW, GREAT, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufac-

ture of bays. It is 13 miles N of Chelmsford, and 46 NE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 54 N.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a village in Essex, adjoining to Great Dunmow.

DUNNINGTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 27 miles SE of Lincoln, and 111 N of London. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

DUNNOSE, a cape, on the S side of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 33 N.

DUNOTER, a magnificent castle of Scotland, in the county of Mearns, seated on a high rock which advances into the sea. It is strong both by nature and art, and defended by thick walls and towers. Here have been dug up, some Roman inscriptions which have been since placed in the castle or palace by the earl marshal Keith, to whom the castle belonged. It is 12 miles S of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 47 W, lat. 56 57 N.

DUNSE, a town in Berwickshire, situate between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, in a rich and fertile country, 12 miles W of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 55 46 N.

DUNSTABLE, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday; It is seated on a dry chalky hill, and has four streets which regard the four cardinal points. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farmhouse, once a royal palace. Dunstable is famous for elegant baskets, &c. made of straw, which are even an article of exportation. It is 34 miles NW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 59 N.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, a venerable castle, near Loch Etive, in Argyleshire, formerly a royal palace, and afterward the seat of the lord of the Isles.

DUNSTER, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a harbour on the Bristol Channel. It is 20 miles NW of Taunton, and 158 W of London. Lon. 3 41 W, lat. 51 13 N.

DUNWICH, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, and was formerly a bishop's see, but it is now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes, being swallowed up by the sea. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles S of Yarmouth, and 99 N of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 21 N.

DUQUELA, a province of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco about 75 miles in length and 85 in breadth. It abounds in corn and cattle.

DURAMPOUR, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzarat,

96 miles NNE of Bombay. Lon. 73 14 E, lat. 20 32 N.

DURANCE, a river of France, which rises near Briançon, and watering Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monosque, and Cavaillon, falls into the Rhone, below Avignon.

DURANGO, a populous town of Spain, in Biscay, 14 miles SE of Bilbao. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 43 18 N.

DURANGO, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, with a bishop's see, and good salt-works, in a fertile country. Lon. 105 0 W, lat. 24 50 N.

DURAZZO, a village of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It has a ruined fortress, and a good harbour on the gulf of Venice, 50 miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 19 E, lat. 41 54 N.

DURBY, a town of French Luxembourg, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Ourte, 20 miles S of Liege. Lon. 5 28 E, lat. 58 18 N.

DURCKEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles NE of Neustadt. Lon. 8 21 E, lat. 49 26 N.

DUREN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Roer, 12 miles S of Juliers. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 44 N.

DURHAM, a county of England, called the bishopric of Durham, bounded on the N by Northumberland, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S and SW by Yorkshire, and on the W by Westmorland and Cumberland. It extends 37 miles from N to S, and 47 from E to W; contains one city, seven market-towns, and 113 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. The air is wholesome, and though very sharp in the western parts, is milder towards the sea, whose warm vapours mitigate the severity of the winter seasons. Its rivers are the Tees, Tine, Were, Tame, Lune, Darwent, Gauntlets, Skern, &c. Its principal products are lead, coals, iron, corn, mustard, salt, glass, fine ale, with excellent butter and salmon. The soil is various; the south is rich, but the western parts rocky and moorish.

DURHAM, the capital of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturday, and a bishop's see. It is compactly built on a hill, on a beautiful winding of the Wear over which are two stone bridges. Durham is about a mile in length, and as much in breadth, resembling the figure of a crab. The streets are dark and narrow; and some of them lying on the acclivity of a steep hill, are very difficult and dangerous to wheel-carriages. The houses

are in general strong built, but neither light nor elegant. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral with six other churches, three standing in the city, and as many in the suburbs; the college; the castle, or bishop's palace; the toolboth near St Nicholas's church; the cross and conduit in the market-place; with two bridges over the Elvet. The cathedral was begun by Bishop Carlepho in the 11th century. It is a large, magnificent, Gothic structure, 411 feet long, and 80 in breadth, having a cross aisle in the middle 170 feet in length, and two smaller aisles at each end. Durham has a manufacture of shalloons, tammies, and calamancotes; and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Nevil's Cross, near the city, was erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Philippa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner in this battle. Durham sends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S of Newcastle, and 257 N by W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 54 50 N.

DURSLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and a castle, now in ruins. It is inhabited by clothiers, and seated near the Severn, 13 miles SW of Gloucester, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 40 N.

DURTAL, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, whose chief trade consists in tanning.

DUSKY Bay, a bay of the Island of New Zealand, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 47 S.

DUSSELDORF, a strong city, capital of the duchy of Berg. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, including the garrison. Dusseldorf derives an air of dignity from its palace and great church. The palace is now deserted and a solitary guard or two suggests the idea of departed magnificence: It contains however the invaluable collection of pictures, which is celebrated for its unrivalled assemblage of Flemish productions. A new town, called Carlstadt, is nearly completed. It is divided into six regular quarters that open into an extensive square; and, from the uniformity of the buildings forms a beautiful addition to the old city. Dusseldorf was surrendered to the French in 1795. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 22 miles NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 12 N.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Suabia, with a castle, seated on a mountain. It is situated on the Danube over which it has

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a bridge. It belongs to the duke of Wirtemberg, and is 33 miles NW of Constance. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

DUYVELAND, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E of Schowen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a river of Russia, which runs from S to N and falls into the White Sea, at Archangel.

DWINA, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic, below Riga.

DYSART, a borough in Fifeshire, seated on the frith of Forth, 11 miles N of Edinburgh. It has a considerable trade in coal. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 56 9 N.

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EAOOWE, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburgh. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 21 24 S.

EARLSTON, or EARSILTON, a town in Berwickshire, seated on the river Leader, 33 miles SE of Edinburgh. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Thomas the Rhymer. A little below Earlston, on a rocky bank overlooking the Leader, stands Cowdenknows, and on the adjacent knolls, may be seen the remains of its *broom*, so renowned in Scottish song.

EARN, a river, which issues from the lake of Earn, in Perthshire. It meanders for above 20 miles, through the valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay, below Perth.

EARNE, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 30 miles in length. It is narrow in the middle; and in this part is an island on which stands Inniskilling.

EASTBOURN, a town in Suffex, noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears, and is a place of resort for bathing. It is seated near the English Channel, 15 miles ESE of Lewes, and 65 SSE of London.

EASTER ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, an iron-bound shore, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. It bears evident marks not only of a volcanic origin, but of having been not very long ago, ruined by an eruption. It is the

same that was seen by Davis in 1686: it was next visited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by captain Cook in 1774. Lon. 109 46 W, lat. 27 3 S.

EAST LOOE. See LOOE, EAST, and so with other words that have the same name of position.

EASTON, the capital of the county of Northampton, in Pennsylvania, at the confluence of the Leigh and Delaware. Lon. 75 17 W, lat. 40 21 N.

EASTONNESS, the most easterly cape on the coast of Suffolk, and the N point of Southwold Bay.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, 17 miles SW of Condom. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 43 51 N.

EBERBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for its wine. It is seated on the Neckar, 10 miles NE of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 49 26 N.

EBERBERG, a castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated at the confluence of the Nahe and Alsea, eight miles SW of Creutznach. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 49 38 N.

EBERSTEIN, a district and castle of Suabia, subject to the margrave of Baden. The castle is the chief place, six miles SE of Baden. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 48 46 N.

EBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Alsace, eight miles SW of Straßburg. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 48 29 N.

EBERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne. It lately had a Benedictine abbey, which was very rich. It is seated on the Scioule, eight miles NE of Riom. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 59 N.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Santillane, in Old Castile, and watering Saragossa and Tortosa, falls into the Mediterranean.

ECATERRINENSIAF. See CATHARINENSIAF.

ECCLEFECHAN, a village in Dumfriesshire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle. It is 10 miles SE of Dumfries.

ECCLESHAL, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a branch of the river Sow, and the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has a castle here. It is six miles NW of Stafford and 143 of London. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 53 2 N.

ECHTERNACH, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, on the river Sout, in a valley surrounded by mountains, 18 miles NE

of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 33 E, lat. 49 30 N.

ECYA, or EZIJA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Zenil, 28 miles SW of Cordova. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 37 39 N.

EDAM, a town of N Holland, famous for its red rind cheeses, and seated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles N by E of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 52 32 N.

EDDYSTONE, the name of some rocks in the English Channel, which cause variety of contrary sets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are situate SSW from the middle of Plymouth Sound, at the distance of 14 miles. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points, and their situation with regard to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic is such, that they lie open to the swells of the bay and ocean from all the SW points, so that all the heavy seas from the SW break upon Eddystone with the utmost fury. On the principal rock (for the rest are under water) Mr. Winstanley, in 1696, undertook to build a lighthouse; and he completed it in 1700. This ingenious mechanic was so certain of the stability of this structure, that he declared it was his wish to be in it during the most tremendous storm. Unfortunately, he had his wish: it was destroyed in the dreadful storm, November, 27, 1703, when he perished in it. In 1709, another built of wood, but on a different construction, was erected by Mr. Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Another, of stone, was begun by the celebrated Mr. Smeaton, on April 2, 1757, and finished August 24, 1759. The rock, which slopes toward the SW, is cut into horizontal steps, into which are dovetailed, and united by a strong cement, Portland stone, and granite. The whole, to the height of 35 feet from the foundation, is a solid of stones, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. The building has four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. The stone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a chain, let into the walls. It is nearly 80 feet high, and has been standing 36 years, during which time it has been assaulted by the fury of the elements, without suffering the smallest injury; and, in all probability, nothing but an earthquake can destroy it. Its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12 miles. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 8 N.

EDEN, a river which rises in Westmorland, on the confines of Yorkshire, and running N by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into Solway frith.

EDENTON, a town of N Carolina, on the N side of Albemarle Sound, with an episcopal church. Its situation is advantageous for trade, but not for health. It is the capital of Chowan County, and is 78 miles S by W of Williamsburgh. Lon. 76 40 W, lat. 35 58 N.

EDGEHILL, a village in Warwickshire, where the first battle was fought between Charles I. and the parliament, in 1642. It is 14 miles S of Warwick.

EDGEWARE, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, eight miles NW of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 37 N.

EDIKOFFEN, a town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine. A bloody battle was fought here between the Prussians and the French in 1794, which terminated in favour of the French.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, situated in a county of the same name. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns. The old Town is situated on a narrow steep hill, about a mile in length, terminated abruptly on the W side by the castle, from which there is a gradual declivity to the palace of Holyroodhouse, which is placed in a beautiful plain called St. Ann's Yards. From the level of this plain, and on each side of the ridge or hill on which the Old Town stands, run two narrow vallies, nearly parallel to each other; the southern one forms a street called the Cowgate, the northern continued a marsh till very lately, which was called the North Loch, but is now drained. The high-street which runs between the castle and Holyroodhouse, is long and spacious, and the houses are very high. From this street many narrow lanes or closes run off at right angles, towards the N and S. The castle is seated on a vast perpendicular rock, accessible only by a draw-bridge on one side, and in ancient times was considered as almost impregnable. The apartment is still shewn to strangers where the unfortunate Mary brought forth James VI. who afterwards inherited the crowns of England and Scotland. The regalia of Scotland are kept here, in what is called the crown-room. The church of St Giles, on the high-street, is very ancient. It is a fine Gothic structure, and is at present divided into four churches. Near to this stands the Parliament house, now occupied by the courts of session and exchequer. The lofty roof of the great hall, 122 feet by 49, which has

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been lately repaired and embellished, is much admired. In the square adjoining, is a handsome equestrian statue of Charles II. The Royal Exchange, on the opposite side of the street, is an extensive building, founded in 1753; but not occupied as an Exchange; opposite to which stood the cross. The Tron-Church, founded in 1637, has been lately modernized, and has a neat appearance. The palace of Holyrood-House forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas: the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. A spacious gallery here is hung with the pictures of 111 monarchs, from Fergus I, to James VI, the greatest part of them imaginary. In the NW tower is shown the chamber where queen Mary sat at supper, when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered, and the private staircase by which Ruthven entered with the assassins, to perpetrate the ruthless deed. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded by David I, in 1128, and converted by Charles II into a royal chapel. The New Town is situated on the N side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S and N with a gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of very elegant and uniform streets and squares; the most remarkable of which are Prince's street, George street, Queen's street, St. Andrew's square, and Charlotte square. The public buildings are the Register Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, uniting elegance and stability; St. Andrew's Church, with an elegant slender spire; the Physician's Hall; the Excise Office; and the New Assembly Rooms. The communication between the N and S parts of the city is facilitated by two noble bridges; the N bridge founded by Provost Drummond in 1763; and the S bridge, by provost Hunter Blair, in 1785. Between the Old and New Town, considerably to the westward of the N bridge, there is also a communication called the Earthen Mound, an immense pile of earth formed from the rubbish dug out of the foundations of the new houses. There are a number of public buildings in Edinburgh, besides those mentioned, viz. Heriot's hospital, founded in 1628, an elegant Gothic pile; the Royal Infirmary; Watson's, Merchants, Trades, Trinity, and Orphan hospital; Public Dispensary, Merchants Hall, &c. The places of public amusement are the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall, Assembly Rooms, and Equestrian Circus. On the summit of the Caltonhill, has lately been

erected a Bridewell, a very extensive building, on a plan equally elegant and commodious. At Jack's Lodge, to the eastward of the city, an elegant set of barracks, for 400 cavalry, have lately been erected. Edinburgh, with its dependencies, is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is supplied with water, conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiston, four miles to the W. It is governed by a lord provost, four bailiffs, and a common council, and sends one member to parliament. It is two miles S of Leith, 54 WNW of Berwick upon Tweed, and 389 N by W of London. Lon. 3° 7' W, lat. 55° 58' N. See LEITH.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, the principal county in North Britain, both on account of its fertility, and containing the capital. It is bounded on the E by Haddingtonshire; on the SE by Berwickshire, on the S by Selkirkshire and Peeblesshire, and part of Lanerkshire; on the W by Linlithgowshire; and on the N by the Frith of Forth; extending about 21 miles in length; and in some places 16 or 17 broad, but in others not above 6 or 7. It yields corn of all sorts, with plenty of pasture; and is abundantly furnished with all necessaries, particularly coal, stone, limestone, and a sort of black marble; and not far from Edinburgh is a copper mine and stone quarries. Its chief rivers are, the Almond, Leith-water, the Esk, Tyne, and Gallowater, which receive a great variety of other lesser streams, so that few spots are better watered.

EDNAM, a village near Kelfo, in Roxburghshire, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the seasons, was born.

EFFERDING, a town of Upper Austria, defended by two castles, eight miles W of Lintz. Lon. 13° 52' E, lat. 48° 18' N.

EFFINGHAM, a village in Surry, once, according to tradition, a populous town, containing 16 churches. It is 12 miles NE of Guildford, and 17 SW of London.

EGG, a fertile little island, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of Skye.

EGHAM, a village in Surry, which has two neat almshouses for six men and six women, with a school for the education of 20 boys. Egham is seated near the Thames, 18 miles W by S of London.

EGLISAU, an ancient town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, 13 miles N of Zurich. Lon. 8° 30' E, lat. 47° 33'.

EGRA, a town of Bohemia, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in

1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year. Its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Eger, 90 miles W of Prague. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 50 9 N.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the Irish Sea, on the river Eben, over which are two bridges; and on the peak of a hill is a castle. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward 1, and is 14 miles SW of Cockermouth, and 299 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 54 32 N.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, 600 miles in length, and 250 where broadest; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Nubia, on the E by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W by the deserts to the E of Fezzan. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower; which last comprehends the Delta; and though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in E India commodities, till the Portuguese found the way round the Capé of Good Hope. However the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and from other parts the natives get elephants teeth, ebony, gold dust, musk, civet, ambergris, and coffee. The gold dust is brought from Negroland, to Fez and Morocco, and thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The principal commodities which the merchants purchase, are coffee, fenna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandal wood, dates, cotton cloth, &c. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the further S the darker, so that those near Nubia are almost black. They are generally indolent and cowardly: the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The S winds are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts: they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence. During the three days that

it generally lasts, the streets are deserted; and woe to the traveller whom this wind surprises remote from shelter. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; then they only harrow their corn into it, and, in the following March, they have usually a plentiful harvest: their rice fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt are oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The sands are so subtle that they penetrate into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, black-cattle, fine horses, large asses, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, the camelion, and a kind of rat called ichneumon; ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, water-fowls of all kinds, and the ibis which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. Here is a serpent called the cerastes, or horned viper, whose bite is fatal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it; for some of the natives can play with the cerastes, and it will not attempt to bite them; but when applied to a hen, or any other animal, it has instantly bit and killed them. The pyramids of Egypt are noticed by all travellers; the largest takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock. Here are also caverns, out of which they get the mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins, set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years; many of these have been brought to England, and were formerly deemed of great use in medicine. The principal city is Cairo. The ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambyfes became master of it, 525 years B. C. and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebais; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Moeris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade and to render the land fruitful. After this conquest, Cambyfes demolished the temples and persecuted the priests. After his death, this country continued under the

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Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who having conquered Persia, built the famous city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 324 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second calif of the successors of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califs declined, Saladin set up the empire of the Mamlouks, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Egypt was then conquered by Selim, a Turkish emperor, and great numbers of its ancient inhabitants withdrew into the plains. An attempt was then made to deprive the Ottoman Porte of its authority over Egypt by Ali Bey, who having been for some time extremely fortunate, was at last defeated and killed in 1773. Egypt has been since torn by civil wars between the adherents of Ali, and other beys or princes, who rose on his ruins. Alternately expelled from Cairo, they finally agreed to a compromise in 1789. From this period nothing of importance occurs till 1799, when this country was invaded by the French under Buonaparte. They landed at Alexandria, which surrendered to them after a feeble resistance. They then proceeded to Rosetta and Cairo, which they took without much difficulty. They would probably have subdued the whole country, and finally overturned the Turkish empire, had not their progress been arrested at St. John d'Acre, by the gallant Sir Sidney Smith, who defended that inconsiderable place with such invincible courage and skill, that the enemy were compelled after innumerable desperate attacks to abandon the attempt. They were shortly afterwards deserted by their commander, who has returned to France. A treaty has been since entered into by Sir Sidney Smith, which has not met with the approbation of the British government.

EGYPTEN, a town of Poland in the duchy of Courland, 100 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 56 2 N.

EHIGEN, the name of two small towns of Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar. They belong to the house of Austria. The former is in lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 28 N. and the latter in lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 25 N.

EHRENREISTEIN, a very ancient

castle, in the electorate of Treves, on the E bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblenz. It stands on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is thought, when supported by a competent garrison, to be impregnable. It has a communication with Coblenz, by subterraneous passages, cut out of the solid rock; and is plentifully supplied with water from a well 280 feet deep. The prospect from this castle is majestic, extensive, and variegated; and the stream at its foot, is decorated with two small islands, on each of which is a convent. In the vale of Ehrenbreitstein, is the old palace of the elector. This fortress was besieged by the French in 1796, above three months; but on the 17th of September, the Austrians compelled them to retreat.

EIMEO, one of the Society Isles, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying near Otaheite, and visited by Captain Cook in his last voyage.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the territory of Grubenhagen, 25 miles S of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

EINSIDLIN, a town of Switzerland, in the canon of Schwitz. It is situated on the river Sihl, between the lofty mountains, whose distant summits are covered with snow.

EISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld, famous as the birthplace of Luther. It is five miles E of Mansfeld. Lon. 12 16 E, lat. 51 42 N.

EISNACH, a town of Thuringia, capital of a district of the same name, with a celebrated college, 36 miles W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 59 N.

EITHEN, or **YTHAN**, a river in Aberdeenshire, which crosses that county in a SE direction, and falls into the British Ocean, at Newburgh.

EKEREFORD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, seated on the Baltic, 12 miles SE of Sleswick. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 54 56 N.

ELBA, an island on the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for mines of iron and loadstone, and quarries of marble.

ELBASSANO, a town of Albania, 45 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 41 34 N.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises in the Mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia; flows to Konigsgratz, Leutzmeritz, Dresden, Dessau, Meissen, Wittemberg, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German Ocean, at Crux-

haven. It is navigable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Seine, 10 miles S of Rouen, and 65 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E, lat. 49 19 N.

ELBING, a strong town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles SE of Dantzic, and 100 N by W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 55 E, lat. 54 9 N.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a citadel, on the river Eger, 16 miles NE of Egra. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 50 16 N.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, on the E coast of the Zuider-Zee, ten miles NE of Harderwick. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 30 N.

ELCATIF, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the W coast of the gulf of Persia, 300 miles S of Bassora. Lon. 53 5 E, lat. 26 0 N.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles SW of Alicant. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 38 7 N.

ELEPHANTA, an island on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, five miles from the castle of Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. It is about three miles in compass, and consists of almost all hill, at the foot of which as you land you see the figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone. An easy slope then leads to the portal of a magnificent temple, hewn out of the solid rock. It is an oblong square, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is about 10 feet high, is cut flat, and is supported by regular rows of pillars, with capitals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

ELUTHES, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered, in 1759, by the emperor of China. See KALMUCKS.

ELGIN, the county-town of Murrayshire, pleasantly seated on the river Lossie. Here are many large old buildings erected over piazzas. Its cathedral, founded in 1224, was one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in Scotland. Its magni-

ficent ruins sufficiently prove its former grandeur. It is five miles S of Murray Frith, and 37 E of Inverness. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 57 37 N.

ELGINSHIRE. See MURRAYSHIRE.

ELIZABETH'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of Massachusetts Bay, having Cape Cod to the N, and the island of Nantucket to the E. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries. Lon. 69 3 W, lat. 42 0 N.

ELIZABETH TOWN, one of the oldest towns of the state of New Jersey, in N America. It was purchased of the Indians in 1664, and settled soon after. It is 15 miles SW of New York.

ELKHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 24 miles W of Carlskroon. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estramadura, 54 miles N of Seville. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 38 26 N.

ELLESMERE, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a large mere, in a small but fertile district of the same name, 16 miles NNW of Shrewsbury, and 176 NW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 52 53 N.

ELlichpouR, the capital of the W part of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is a fine city, subject to the nizam of the Deccan; and is 395 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 77 46 E, lat. 21 12 N.

ELMADIA, or **MAHADIA**, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated on the gulf of Capes. It is surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the emperor Charles V, but retaken soon after. Lon. 8 47 W, lat. 35 4 N.

ELME, ST. a castle of the Isle of Malta, seated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

ELMO, FORT, ST. a fortress of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. It surrendered to the Spaniards in 1793, but was retaken in 1794. It is seated on the river Tet, five miles N of Collioure.

ELORA. See DOWLATABAD.

ELPHIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop.

ELRICH, a trading town of Upper Saxony, formerly the capital of the county of Klettenburg.

ELSIMBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seven miles S of Ellfinore. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 56 0 N.

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ELSNORE, a seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and contains 3000 inhabitants, among whom are a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. The passage of the Sound is guarded by the castle of Cronborg, situate on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land from the opposite coast of Sweden. Every vessel, as it passes, lowers her top-sails, and pays a toll at Ellinore. The constant discharge of the toll, is not so much owing to the strength of the fortress as to compliance with the public law of Europe. All vessels, beside a small duty, are rated at one and one fourth *per cent.* of their cargoes, except the English, French, Dutch, and Swedish, which pay only one *per cent.* and, in return, the crown takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categate to the entrance into the Baltic. The tolls of the Sound, and of the two Belts, produce an annual revenue of above 100,000*l.* Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 56 0 N. See **CRONBORG**.

ELTEMAN, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 50 8 N.

ELTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday, eight miles S of London. Here are to be seen, the ruins of a palace, in which Edward II often resided, and his son, John of Eltham was born. Its stately hall, still entire, is converted into a barn.

ELTOR. See **TOR**.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, seated on the Leina, 10 miles SW of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 5 N.

ELVAS, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle and bishop's see. The streets are handsome, and the houses well-built. Here is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough for the town for six months. It is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, three miles in length, which, in some places, is supported by four or five arches, one upon another. On the side of it is a forest of olive-trees, three miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. Elvas was bombarded by the French in 1706, to no purpose. A royal academy, for young gentlemen, was founded here in 1733. It is seated on a mountain, near the Guadiana, 50 miles NE of Evora, and 200 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 3 W lat. 38 43 N.

ELWANGEN, a town of Suabia, with a chapter, whose provost is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is seated on the Jaxt, 17 miles SE of Halle, and 25 SW of Anspach. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

ELY, a city in Cambridgeshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny tract called the Isle of Ely. The assizes are held here once a year only. It is a county of itself, including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop is the head, in the same manner as the bishop of Durham is of that county. It has a fine cathedral, but is otherwise a mean place. It is 17 miles N of Cambridge, and 68 N by E London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

ELY, ISLE OF. See **CAMBRIDGESHIRE**.

EMBDEN, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of E Friesland, with a good harbour. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated at the mouth of the Embs, opposite Dollart Bay, 23 miles NE of Groningen. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 53 26 N.

EMBO, a village near Brora, on the E coast of Sutherlandshire.

EMBOLY, a town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the Stromona, 40 miles NE of Salonichi. Lon. 23 55 E, lat. 40 59 N.

EMBRUN, an ancient and strong city of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 44 34 N.

EMBS, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the county of Lippe, and falls, into the Dollart, a bay of the German Ocean, near Embden.

EMESSA, a town of Syria, in the government of Damascus. There are still noble ruins, that show it was anciently a magnificent city.

EMMERICK, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated near the Rhine, eight miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 45 N.

EMOUY, or **HIAMEN**, an island of China, lying off the coast of the province of Fokien. It is celebrated for its port, which is inclosed, on one side, by the island, and on the other by the mainland, and is so extensive, that it can contain many thousands of vessels; and so deep, that the largest

ships may lie close to the shore without danger. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagod, dedicated to their god Fo. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 N.

EMPOLI, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, seated on the Arno, 17 miles SW of Florence. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 43 42 N.

ENCKRAUYSEN, a seaport of N Holland, on the Zuider-Zee. It was, once a flourishing place: but its harbour being obstructed by sand it has lost its former consequence. It is 25 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 52 45 N.

ENDEAVOUR STRAIT, lies in the S Pacific Ocean, and separates New Guinea from New Holland. Its length is 10 leagues, and its breadth about five, except at the NE entrance, where it is contracted to less than two miles, by the islands called Prince of Wales' Islands. It was explored by Captain Cook in 1770, from whom it received its name.

ENDING, a town of Stabia, in Austrian Brisgaw, formerly free and imperial. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brisach.

ENDKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Upland, situate on a river, close to an inlet of Lake Maaler. It consists chiefly of wooden houses, which are red. It is 40 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 16 59 E, lat. 52 45 N.

ENFIELD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779. Here was a royal palace, whence Edward VI went in procession to the Tower, on his accession to the throne, which is now taken down. It is 10 miles N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 41 N.

ENGADINA, a country of the Grisons, in the mountains of the Alps. It is divided into Upper and Lower, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to the Tirolse. Upper Engadina is a beautiful valley; yet, on account of its elevation, produces nothing but rye and barley. The winter sets in early, and even in summer, the air is cold and piercing, and the corn occasionally much damaged by the hoar-frost.

ENGERS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 11 miles N of Coblenz. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 35 N.

ENGHIEN, a town of Austrian Hainault, near which was fought the famous battle of Steenkirk. It is 15 miles SW

of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 42 N.

ENGIA, on ENGINEA, an island of Turkey in Europe, in a gulf of the same name, between Livadia and the Morea. There is a town upon it of the same name, 22 miles S of Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 45 N.

ENGLAND, the south and most considerable part of the island of Great Britain, bounded on the N: by Scotland, on the NE. and E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the English channel, and on the W. by St. George's channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish Sea. It is of a triangular form. From the South Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the E. point of the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N. its length, in a straight line, is 345 miles; from that point to the Land's End, in Cornwall, which is the W. it is 425; and the breadth thence to the South Foreland is 340. The face of the country in England, affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe. In some parts, verdant plains extend as far as the eye can reach, watered by copious streams, and covered by innumerable cattle. In others, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently-rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of a more romantic kind; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents. Nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the gloomy features of black barren moors and wide uncultivated heaths. On the whole, however, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are in general the midland and southern. Toward the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E. coast is in many parts sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England running from N. to S. and forming a natural division between the E. and W sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; but the comparatively small extent of England will not permit them to vie, in length of course, with the great rivers on the

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continent. The most considerable of them are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, Derwent, Dee, Mersey, &c. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive. They are chiefly in the N.W. counties; and those of Westmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautifully romantic and picturesque scenery, as to have become, for some years past, the fashionable object of summer excursions from the metropolis, and every part of the country. With respect to climate, England is situated on the N. part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chillness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes and is more favourable to the growth, than to the ripening, of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with so beautiful and lasting a verdure: but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains; and the fruits often fall short of their perfect maturity. The rigours of winter, however, as well as the parching heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumstance common to all islands. While the sea-ports of Holland and Germany are every winter locked up with ice, those of England, and even of Scotland, are never known to suffer this inconvenience. The western side of the kingdom, receiving first the great clouds from the Atlantic Ocean, which are afterward intercepted in their passage by the middle ridge of hills, is considerably more exposed to rain than the eastern; but the latter is more frequently involved in fogs and mists. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy; and the natural longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All the most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported from the continent, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. Originally, this great island seems to have been, like the wilds of America, over-run with wood, and peopled only by the inhabitants of the forest. Here formerly roamed the bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now totally extirpated. Large herds of stags ranged through the woods, roebucks bounded over the hills, and wild bulls grazed in the marshy pastures. By degrees the woods were destroyed, in order to make way for cul-

tivation; the marshes were drained; and the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually disappeared, and their places were supplied by the domestic kinds. England now possesses no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds; such as the fox, the wild cat, the badger, the marmot, and others of the weasel kind; the otter, the hedge-hog, the hare and rabbit; the squirrel, dormouse, mole, and several species of the rat and mouse. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. The horses are to be found in England of all sorts and for all kinds of service for the saddle, the race, and the carriage, all equally good tho' of very different natures, some small and hardy, others large and strong; so that asses are but little and mules still less used. The horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and the greatest justness of shape. The different races of sheep in England are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, and plenty or fineness of wool. The deer of our parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin, the delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animals. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which our woods could boast. To foreign countries, and to the efforts of culture, we are indebted for our bread, the roots and greens of our tables, and all our garden fruits. The barley and hops for our malt liquors, and apples for our cider, are equally the gifts of other lands. The meanest labourer is now fed with more wholesome and delicate aliments than the petty kings of the country could obtain in its savage and uncultivated state. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The river fish are in many parts diminished. But the sea is an inexhaustible source; and every exertion of industry, to procure food from thence, is amply repaid. The fisheries, at present, are a great object of attention; and the whole sea-coast is enlivened by numerous inhabitants, who gain their chief subsistence from the deep.

The manufactures and commerce of this country are so vast, extensive, and various, that a particular account of them would lead us beyond our limits. In the woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures, in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; and, though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The government of England is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great officers of state, the judges, and all the inferior gradations of magistracy. The civil division of the country is into circuits, and shires; or counties: these last are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. The circuits are fix in number, and in each of them, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, containing the counties of Kent, Surry, and Suffex. 2. The Norfolk Circuit, containing the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford Circuit, containing the counties of Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland Circuit, containing the shires of Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern Circuit, containing the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western Circuit, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middlesex and Cheshire, are not included in any circuit. The established religion, as contained in the 39 articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism: but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius; and all other religions are tolerated. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury contains the dioceses of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the four Welsh bishoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff, and St. Asaph. The

province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Sodor and Man. Every prelate of the sees enumerated, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a seat in the house of lords. London is the capital, and the metropolis also of the whole British empire.

ENGLAND, NEW, a county of N America, bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by New Brunswick and the Atlantic, on the S by that ocean and Long Island Sound, and on the W by New York. New England is a high, hilly, and in some parts a mountainous country, formed by nature to be inhabited by a hardy race of free, independent republicans. The mountains are comparatively small, running nearly north and south in ridges parallel to each other. Between these ridges flow the great rivers in majestic meanders, receiving the innumerable rivulets and larger streams which proceed from the mountains on each side. It contains the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont; which see.

ENGELBERG, a valley of Switzerland, 10 miles long, entirely surrounded by very lofty and barren mountains, and bounded by the cantons of Bern, Uri, and Underwalden. It was formerly subject to the abbot of a benedictine monastery of the same name, who was under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, and Underwalden. The romantic scenery of this country has always delighted the traveller, and engaged the attention of the naturalist. Glaciers, of a very great extent, and extremely diversified, are found on the side of very fertile mountains, and exhibit singular points of view. There is abundance of fine black marble, white veined; a vitriolic earth, slate impregnated with vitriol; small crystals, called Swiss diamonds; silver, and vitriol. The abbey is 12 miles SW of Altdorf. See TITLISBERG.

ENO, or ENOS, a town of Romania, near the gulf of Eno, with a Greek archbishop's see, 125 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 40 46 N.

ENS, a town of Upper Austria, on a river of the same name, 12 miles SE of Lintz; and 90 W of Vienna. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 48 13 N.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Ill, 10 miles SW of Brisach. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 58 N.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany, in

the duchy of Juliers, 15 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 6 29 E lat. 51 0 N.

ENTRE-DOUERO-E-MINHO, a province of Portugal, 45 miles in length and breadth. Braga is the capital.

EPERIES, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its mines of salt. It is seated on the Tatzza, 20 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 13 E, lat. 49 8 N.

EPERNAY, an ancient town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. The wines produced in its neighbourhood, are very exquisite. It is 17 miles NW of Chalons. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 49 5 N.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated city of Natolia, in that part anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajasalouc, by the Turks; but of its former splendour there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The eastern gate has three basso-relievos, taken from some ancient monuments; that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure of all, was the Temple of Diana, deemed one of the seven wonders of the world, and which the primitive Christians had converted into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is no easy matter to find the place where it stood: however, there are some ruins of the walls, and of five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and seven in diameter. Ephesus is seated near a gulf of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 37 48 N.

EPHRATA, or TUNKERSTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, in the county of Lancaster. It is the principal settlement of a sect, who are professionally baptists, of German extraction, and first appeared in America in 1719. It is 60 miles W of Philadelphia.

EPINAL, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, and is 35 miles SE of Nanci. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 48 9 N.

EPPING, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday. Its butter is highly esteemed in London. Epping is seated at the N end of a forest of the same name, 17 miles NNE of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 51 46 N.

EPPING FOREST, a fine forest in the SW of Essex, formerly a much more exten-

sive district, that contained a great part of the county.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the Elfsatz, 20 miles NE of Philippsburg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 49 24 N.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, that has, from the number of opulent people residing in and near it, a daily market. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and salts. It is 15 miles SSW of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 25 N.

EPWORTH, a village of the isle of Axholme, in Lincolnshire, nine miles N of Gainsborough. It is the birthplace of John Wesley, one of the founders of the sect of the methodists.

ERFURT, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with a university. It was formerly imperial, but is now subject to the elector of Mentz, and is defended by two strong forts. The principal magistrate is sometimes a protestant and sometimes a papist; but the greatest part of the burghers are protestants. It has three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the papists, another to the university, and a third to the protestant ministers. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houses, and several churches. It is seated on the river Gere, 30 miles ESE of Mulhausen. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ERIBOL, LOCH, an arm of the sea, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams; particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

ERICHT, LOCH, a large lake in Perthshire, which extends several miles into Invernesshire. Near this place the unfortunate Prince Charles wandered, after the battle of Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves, and among rocks. The waters of this lake descend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

ERIE, LAKE, in N America, lies between 41 and 43° N lat. and 79 and 84° W lon. It is 290 miles long, and 40 in its broadest part. The islands and banks toward its W end are so infested with rattlesnakes, as to render it dangerous to land on them. The lake is covered near the banks of the islands, with a large pond lily; the leaves of which are thickly spread on the surface of the water, to an extent of many acres; on these, in the summer, lie myriads of water-snakes basking in the sun. It is also infested by the hif-fing-snake, which is 18 inches long, small, and speckled; when approached, it flattens

itself in a moment, and its spots, which are of various colours, become visibly brighter through rage. This lake, at its NE end, communicates with lake Ontario by the river Niagara.

ERISSO, a town of Macedonia, with a bishop's see, at the bottom of the gulf of Monte Sancto.

ERITH, a village in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, five miles ENE of St. Ives. Near this place is a piece of antiquity called Belfar's Hill, an artificial mount, generally supposed to be the place where the people took up arms against William the Norman, in 1066, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings.

ERIVAN, a city of Asia, in a province of the same name, and capital of Persian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is defended by a fortress, in which is the governor's palace, and by a castle, on the river Zuengui, near a lake of its own name, which is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference. The Meidan is an open square, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravanseries have likewise their beauties, but the churches of the christians are small, and half under ground. It is 105 miles NW of Astrabad. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 40 20 N.

ERKELENS, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, with a castle seated on the Reer, 10 miles NW of Juliers. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 51 4 N.

ERLANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquisate of Culembach, seated on the Regnitz, 12 miles NW of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 49 35 N.

ERMELAND, a country, now become a province of Prussia, by which it is surrounded.

ERNEE, a town of France, in the late province, now in the department of Mayenne; situate on the Mayenne, 15 miles NNW of Laval. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 48 19 N.

ERPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles SE of Frankfurt. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 40 32 N.

ERPACH, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, eight miles SE of Ulm. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 48 20 N.

ERQUINO, a seaport of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, subject to Turkey. It is 320 miles SW of Mecca. Lon. 39 5 E, lat. 17 30 N.

ERZERUM, a city of Turkish Armenia, with Armenian and Greek episcopal sees. It is situate between the two sources

of the Euphrates, in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all sorts of corn. Wood is very scarce, for which reason their fuel is only cow dung. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers. The Turks, who are all janisaries, are about 12,000 in number; but most of them are tradesmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one; the latter are mostly brassiers, and live in the suburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. This town is a thoroughfare, and a resting place, for the caravans to the E Indies. It is 104 miles S by E of Trebisond. Lon. 40 35 E, lat. 39 56 N.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 14 miles NNE of Segovia.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, surrounded with walls. It is situate on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Albreche, 20 miles NW of Toledo, and 32 SW of Madrid.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 10 miles SW of Chamberry. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 45 30 N.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the Werra, 22 miles SE of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 51 9 N.

ESCURIAL, a village of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Guadara, 15 miles NW of Madrid. Here Philip II built a famous structure, in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin. It is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It consists of a royal palace, a church, a monastery, a college, a library, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extensive park, and fine gardens. It stands in a dry barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains; and is built of gray stones, found in the neighbourhood, which was the principal reason of its being erected on such a disagreeable spot. They worked at this structure 22 years, and it cost 6,000,000 of crowns. It is a long square of 280 feet, and four stories high; they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors. The most remarkable part is the arched chapel; in which is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, being built in imitation of that church at Rome; it is the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain; and is thought by some to be the most curious piece of ar-

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chitecture in the world. The fathers, belonging to the monastery are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a year. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 40 35 N.

ESSENS, a town of E Friesland, on the German Ocean, 20 miles N of Embden. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 53 47 N.

ESFARAIN, a town of Persia, in the province of Korafan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 miles E of Astrabad. Lon. 41 23 E, lat. 36 48 N.

ESHER, a village in Surry, on the river Mole, five miles SW of Kingston. It is distinguished by a noble Gothic mansion, the two towers of which are as they were originally built by cardinal Wolsey.

ESK, a river in Dumfriesshire, which forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and falls into Solway Frith.

ESK, a river in Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams called N and S Esk. They seem to encircle the town of Dalkeith, passing on each side of the eminence on which it stands; and uniting a little below the town, this river enters the frith of Forth, at Musselburgh.

ESK, NORTH and SOUTH, two rivers in the shire of Angus, which rise in the Grampian hills. The former divides the county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and falls into the German Ocean about 4 miles N of Montrose. The latter, after traversing the whole breadth of the county, falls into the basin on the W of the same town.

ESKDALE, the most easterly division of Dumfriesshire, so named from the river Esk, which flows through it.

ESLINGEN, a large imperial city of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles SE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 47 N.

ESNE, ASNE, or ESSENAY, a large town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is situated on the edge of a rich country, and shaded by groves of orange trees loaded with fruits and flowers. In the middle of it is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, very well preserved; within it are three stories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high; and the ceiling is adorned with all sorts of animals, painted in beautiful colours. On the N side of the town, is another temple, with pillars somewhat of the Corin-

thian order; the whole building is richly carved with hieroglyphics, particularly with crocodiles heads, and whole crocodiles, that probably this animal was worshipped here. A mile to the S is the monastery of St. Helen, by whom some say it was founded: it now appears to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs in it. Esne lies near the grand cataract of the Nile. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 24 46 N.

ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, near which are some famous salt mines. It is 22 miles N of Catchesaw. Lon. 21 38 E, lat. 49 5 N.

ESPERNON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, seated on the Guesle, 12 miles NE of Chartres. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 48 36 N.

ESPIERS, a town of Austrian Flanders, where a river of the same name, falls into the Scheld, eight miles N of Tournay. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 53 N.

ESQUIMAUX, a people of N America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and sometimes come as far S as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as they have no beards, these have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any feature of their faces. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a sort of shirt, made of the guts of fish, with a coat of bear or bird skins, and a cap on their head. They have likewise breeches made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without. They have also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter, they lodge together promiscuously in caves. The dress of the women is nearly the same as that of the men. As for murder, which is so common among all the tribes of southern Indians, it is seldom heard of among them. A murderer is shunned and detested by all the tribe, and is forsaken even by his relations and former friends. The women perform the most laborious offices; they pitch the tents, carry or haul burdens, make or mend clothes, and cook the victuals. When any thing is prepared for eating, the wives and daughters of the greatest captain in the country are never served, till all the males, even those in the capacity of servants have eaten what they think proper.

ESSECK, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a strong castle. It has a bridge over the marshes, 886½ geometrical paces in length and 15 in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and handsomely railed on each side. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. There are trees in all the streets of the town, which was taken from the Turks in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles W by N of Belgrade, and 175 S by E of Vienna. Lon. 19 58 E, lat. 45 40 N.

ESSEN, a town of Westphalia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the abbess of Essen. It is eight miles E of Duisburg. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.

ESSEQUEBO. See **ISSEQUIBO**.

ESSEX, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Stour, which separates it from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; on the E by the German sea; on the W by Hertfordshire and Middlesex; and on the S by the river Thames. It extends 46 miles in length from E to W, and about 42 in breadth, from N to S, and 200 in circuit. This county is in the diocese of London, and gives the title of Earl to the family of Capel. It is divided into 19 hundreds, and contains 27 market-towns, and 1100 villages, with about 34,800 houses, and 208,800 inhabitants. Its SW part is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for its butter, which is sold at a high price in London, under the name of Epping-butter. About Saffron Walden, the earth, after bearing saffron three years, it is said, will produce good barley for 18 years successively without any manure. Its produce, which is very plentiful, consists of corn, most excellent saffron, cattle, fowl, fish, and particularly oysters. The chief manufactures of this county are cloth, stuffs, and particularly baize. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The air in the inland part is healthy; but in the marshes near the sea it produces agues, particularly in the part called the Hundreds. However their fertility is ve. great, and even the higher grounds in this county are very fruitful. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls,

and oysters. The chief manufacture is bays, but that is not so flourishing as formerly. Chelmsford is the county-town.

ESTAPLES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnois, seated at the mouth of the Canches, 12 miles S of Boulogne. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 46 N.

ESTAPO, a strong town of New Spain, seated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. Lon. 103 5 W, lat. 17 30 N.

ESTE, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 15 miles SW of Padua. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 45 55 N.

ESTELLA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Navarre, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Ega, 15 miles W of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 42 40 N.

ESTÉPA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, on a mountain, 62 miles N by W of Malaga. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 37 16 N.

ESTHONIA, or **REVEL**, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the W by the Baltic, on the N by the gulf of Finland, on the E by Ingria, and on the S by Livonia. After having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the Great, in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia in 1721.

ESTHWAITE WATER, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkhead and Windermere Water. It is two miles and a half in length, and half a mile broad, intersected by a peninsula from each side, jutting far into the lake. Its banks are adorned with villages and scattered houses, and clothed with delightful verdure.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; bounded on the N by Leon and Old Castile, on the E by New Castile, on the S by Andalusia, and on the W by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes a part of New Castile.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tajo; bounded on the N by Beira, on the E and S by Alentejo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known

by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

ESTRAYAYE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle, seated on the lake of Neuchâtel. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ESTREMOS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, divided into the upper town and the lower. The upper is commanded by a citadel, on the top of a hill, strongly fortified, and surrounded by a large ditch. The houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars: here is also a tower of marble, finely polished. The lower town is the newest, and has a large square, in the middle of which is a basin. An earthen ware is made here, greatly esteemed for its beauty and fine smell. The Portuguese gained a complete victory over don John of Austria near this place, in 1663. It is seated on the river Terra, which falls into the Tago, 15 miles W of Badajoz, and 75 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 44 N.

ESWECEN, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, 25 miles SE of Cassel. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 51 11 N.

ETAIN, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, 15 miles NE of Verdun. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 49 15 N.

ETAMPES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the river Loet or Etampes, which abounds with crawfish. It is 15 miles E of Chartres. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 48 30 N.

ETAYA, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, situate on a high bank of the Jumna. It is a large, but very wretched town, having but two tolerable houses. It is 62 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 26 43 N.

ETHIOPIA, a name by which a vast region of Africa has been distinguished by some geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first includes the central part of Africa, under the equinoctial line. The second contains what is now called Nigritia or Negroland. As each country will be described in its proper place, it is unnecessary further to lengthen this article.

ETIENNE, ST. a city of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which, the water of the brook Euren, on which it is seated is extremely good. It carries on likewise a considerable manufacture of ribbands. Coal is

found in its neighbourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. Its merchandise is conveyed to Paris, Nantes, and Dunkirk, by the Loire, which begins to be navigable for small barges at St. Lambero. St. Etienne is 22 miles SE of Fuers, and 260 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 45 22 N.

ETLINGEN, an ancient town of Suabia, in the margravate of Bader-Dourlach, seated at the confluence of the Wirim and Entz, three miles S of Dourlach. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 48 59 N.

ETNA, MOUNT, a volcano of Sicily, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is 63 miles in circumference at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. But travellers vary greatly in their accounts both of its height and circumference. This mountain famous from the remotest antiquity, both for its bulk and terrible eruptions, stands in the eastern part of the island, in a very extensive plain. This single mountain affords an epitome of the different climates throughout the whole world: towards the foot it is very hot; farther up, more temperate; and grows gradually more and more cold the higher we ascend. At the very top, it is perpetually covered with snow; from thence the whole island is supplied with that article, so necessary in a hot climate. Great quantities of snow and ice are likewise exported to Malta and Italy, making a considerable branch of commerce. In the middle of the snowy regions stands the great crater, or mouth of Etna. It is a little mountain, about a quarter of a mile perpendicular, and very steep, situated in the middle of a gently inclining plain, of about nine miles in circumference. It is entirely formed of stones and ashes; which, as Mr. Hamilton was informed by several people of Catania, had been thrown up 25 or 30 years before the time (1769) he visited Mount Etna. In the middle of the little mountain is a hollow, about 20 miles and a half in circumference. It goes shelving down, from the top, like an inverted cone. In the middle of this funnel is the tremendous and unfathomable gulph, so much celebrated in all ages. From this gulph continually issue terrible and confused noises, which in eruptions are increased to such a degree as to be heard at a prodigious distance. The first eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B. C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near

90 years. The next was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603 (which continued till 1636), 1664 (which continued 14 years) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, 1787, and 1794. Of all its eruptions, that of 1663 was the most terrible; it was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. It is 10 miles W of Catania.

ETON, a town of Bucks, seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge to Windsor. It is famous for a school and college, founded by Henry VI; and King's College in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 50 30 N.

ETRURIA, a village in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this county, and here the most elegant vases of every use and form are made.

ETTRICK, a river in Selkirkshire, which rises from the mountainous region in the SW, and having formed a junction with the Yarrow, their united streams meet the Tweed, where that river enters Roxburghshire. From the woods, formerly on the banks of this river, the county obtained the name of Ettrick Forest. Ettrick Banks are the subject of a pastoral Scotch ditty.

EU, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a strong castle, and a handsome square. The principal trade is in serges and lace. It is seated in a valley, on the river Brele, 15 miles NE of Dieppe. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 50 3 N.

EVAUX, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, 20 miles from Mont Lacon. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 46 13 N.

EVERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Danube, 12 miles W of Lintz. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 48 19 N.

EVERSHOT, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NW of Dorchester, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 50 52 N.

EVESHAM, a borough in Worcester-shire, with a market on Monday. It has a manufacture of stockings, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a gradual ascent from the Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which is a stone bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and still contains three parishes

churches. It gives name, to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of corn. It is 14 miles SE of Worcester, and 95 NW of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 52 4 N.

EUGUBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 35 miles S of Urbino, and 87 N of Rome. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 43 18 N.

EVIAN, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, on the S side of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 21 N.

EVOLI, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 12 miles E of Salerno. Lon. 15 16 E, lat. 40 46 N.

EVORA, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated in a country, which, though a little unequal, is very pleasant, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and planted with large trees of divers sorts. It is 65 miles E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 38 28 N.

EUPHEMIA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a bay, 50 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 38 44 N.

EUPHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Turkey in Asia. It has its rise near Erzerum, in Armenia, from two sources that lie to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between these two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After this junction, it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. It first divides Armenia from Natolia, then Syria from Diarbeck; after which it runs through Irac-Arabia, and receives the Tigris on the confines of the Persian province of Kufistan; it then waters Bassarah, and 40 miles SE of it enters the gulf of Persia. It is also the NE boundary of the great desert of Arabia.

EURE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy.

EURE and **LOIRE**, a department of France, so called from the rivers of that name. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, seated in the department of Eure. It is the capital of the department, and its cathedral is a handsome structure. The trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth;

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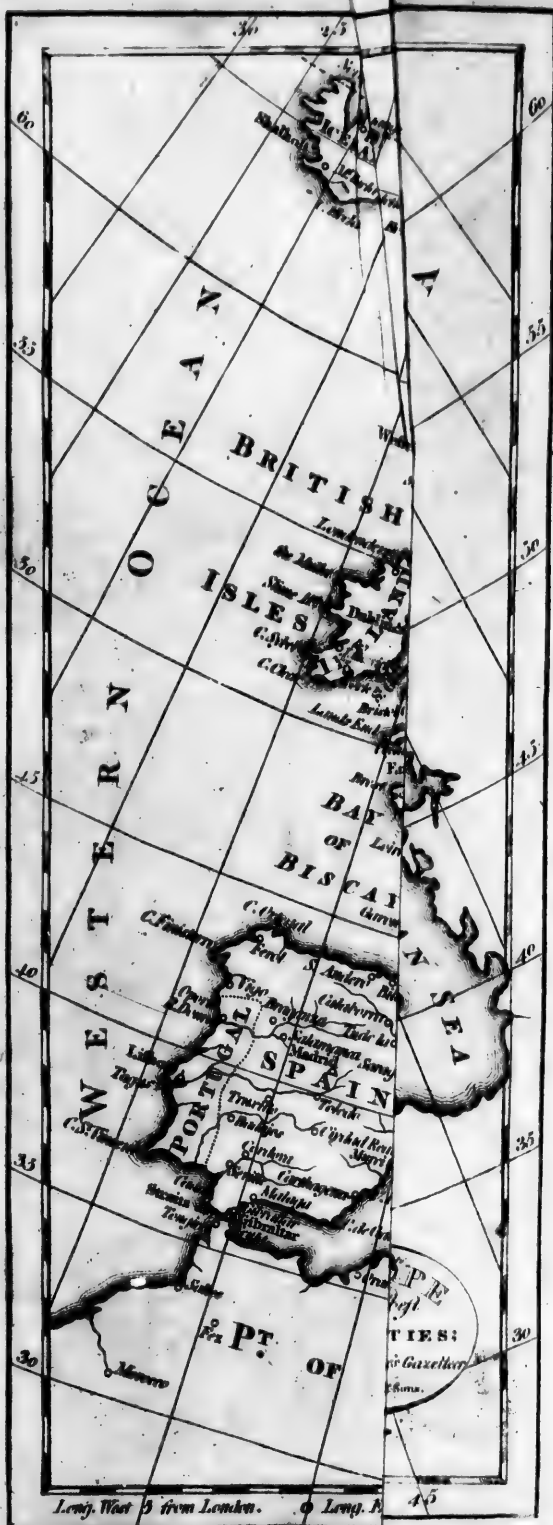
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and it has a manufacture of cotton velvets, and another of tick. It is seated on the river Iton, 25 miles S of Rouen, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 49 1 N.

EUROPE, one of the four general parts of the world, bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the Atlantic and Northern ocean, and on the E by Asia. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Oby, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Matapan in the Morea, to the North cape in Lapland, about 2,300 in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Asia or Africa; is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are stronger, more elegant and commodious. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With regard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey, beside several islands in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Slavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland: the modern Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Oby, Don, Scheld, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Omega. The chief mountains are the Alps, Appennines, and Pyrenees. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and protestant churches. There are also Jews

in every country, and Mahometanism is the established religion of the Turks.

EUSTATIA, St. one of the smallest of the Leeward Islands in the W Indies. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow, and lies to the NW of St. Christopher. It was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1781; but was afterwards taken by the French and restored to the Dutch in 1783. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 29 N.

EUTIM, a town of Holstein, with a castle, where the bishop of Lubec resides. It is seven miles from Lubec.

EWEL, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, seated on a rivulet which empties itself into the Thames, at Kingston. It is 10 miles NNE of Darking, and 13 SSE of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 26 N.

EX, a river, which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and after being joined by several little streams leaves that county, below Dulverton, and runs to Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, from whence it forms an estuary, which terminates in the English Channel, at Exmouth, after a course of 40 miles.

EXETER, the capital city of Devonshire, situated on the river Ex, ten miles north of the British channel. It is large, populous, and wealthy, with gates, walls, and suburbs; the circumference of the whole is about three miles. It is the see of a bishop, transferred hither from Crediton, by Edward the Confessor; and is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth and number of its inhabitants. It had six gates, besides many turrets, several of which are now pulled down. Besides chapels and 5 large meeting-houses, there are now 15 churches within the walls, and 4 without. St. Peter's, the cathedral, is a magnificent pile; though little now remains of the ancient fabric of the church, except that part which is called Our Lady's Chapel. A most beautiful modern painted glass window has been lately erected at the western end of the cathedral, the eastern end having before a remarkable fine antique one. In the other windows there is much fine ancient painted glass. The altar is remarkable for its beautiful design and execution. The grand western end, of the church is most magnificently adorned with the statues of the patriarchs, &c. The Chapter-house was built in 1439. The beautiful throne for the bishop was constructed about 1476, and is said to be the grandest of the kind in Britain.



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Ships of burden formerly came up to this city; but the navigation was almost destroyed by Henry Courtney, earl of Devon, and, though repaired, could not be restored to its former state. Its port, therefore, is at Topham, five miles below: It has 13 companies of tradesmen, a manufacture of serges and other woollen goods; an extensive foreign and domestic commerce, and a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 68 miles SW of Bristol, and 173 W by S of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 50 44 N.

EXETER, a town of N Carolina, on the NE branch of Cape Fear River, 30 miles N of Wilmington.

EXETER, a town of New Hampshire, on Exeter River, with a good harbour, 15 miles SW of Portsmouth.

EXILLES, a strong fort of France, now in department of the Upper Alps lately in the province of Dauphny. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1703, but restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important passage, six miles W of Suza, and 40 NE of Embrun.

EXMOOR, a forest in Somersetshire, in the NW corner of that county, extending thence into Devonshire.

EXMOUTH, a village in Devonshire, on the E side of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S by E of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

EYE, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and has the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. It is a mean built place, with narrow streets; the chief manufacture is bonelace and spinning. It is 20 miles N of Ipswich, and 91 NE of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 52 20 N.

EYE, a river, which rises in the NW of Berwickshire, and falls into the British Ocean, at Eyemouth.

EYEMOUTH, a seaport in Berwickshire, at the mouth of the Eye, formerly fortified to curb the garrison of Berwick from which it is distant nine miles. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 55 51 N.

EYESDALE, a small island on the coast of Ayrshire, to the SE of Mull. It is noted for its slate quarries.

EYNDHOVEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the district of Bois-le-Duc, at the confluence of the Eynds and Dommel, 13 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 31 N.

EYSOCH, a river of the bishopric of

Brixen, which waters the town of that name, and falls into the Adige below Meran.

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FAABORG, a seaport of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 55 12 N.

FABRIANO, a town of Italy in the marquise of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 25 miles NE of Foligno. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 43 10 N.

FAENZA, an ancient town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see. It is famous for fine earthen ware, invented here; and is seated on the river Amona, 12 miles SW of Ravenna.

FAHLUN, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia, situate in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes of Run and Warpen. It contains two churches, and (including the miners) 7000 inhabitants, whose houses are generally of wood, two stories high. It is chiefly celebrated for its copper mine, which is on the E side of the town. It is 30 miles NW of Hedemora. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 60 34 N.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Connecticut, seated near the sea, 100 miles SW of Boston. Lon. 73 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

FAIRFORD, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. The church has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture histories, in beautiful colours, and designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is seated on the Coln, 25 miles SE of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 51 40 N.

FAIR ISLE, an island of the Northern Ocean, between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its high towering rocks are visible. On the E side, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1588.

FAIRTOSH, a small village in Rosshire, Scotland, the proprietor of which had formerly the privilege of distilling malt spirits, free of duty.

FAISANS, an island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. It is also called the Isle of Conference, because Lewis XIV. and Philip IV. here swore to observe the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between the ministers. Here also the hostages of France and Spain are received and delivered; this being a neutral island, the sole dominion of which can be claimed by

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neither kingdom. It is situate between Andaye and Fontarabia. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 43 20 N.

FALKENHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday, situate on a hill, 20 miles NW of Norwich, and 110 NNE of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 52 53 N.

FALAISE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It has a good trade in ferges, linen, and lace; and its fair, which begins on August 16, is the most famous in France, next to that of Beaucaire. It is seated on the river Ante, 20 miles SE of Caen, and 115 W of Paris. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 48 35 N.

FALKENBERG, a seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, 17 miles NW of Helmsfadt. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 56 52 N.

FALKENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Traje, 60 miles E of Stetin. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 53 35 N.

FALKINGHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 13 miles W by S of Boston, and 104 N of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 48 N.

FALKIRK, a town in Stirlingshire, remarkable for a battle gained by Edward I. over the Scots in 1298, and where the highlanders in 1746 defeated the king's forces. It is chiefly supported by the great markets for Highland cattle, called Tryfts, which are held in its neighbourhood thrice a year: 15,000 head of cattle are sometimes sold at one tryft, which for the most part, are sent to England. It is nine miles S of Stirling. Lon. 4 58 W, lat. 55 57 N.

FALKLAND, a small town in Fifeshire, made a royal borough by James II. in 1458. It is situated at the foot of one of the beautiful green hills called the Lomonds. Here is a royal palace whose magnificent ruins evince its former elegance. Falkland has some linen manufacture, but its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. It is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 56 18 N.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, near the straits of Magellan, in S America, discovered by sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. In 1764, commodore Byron was sent by lord Egmont to take possession of them, and he made a settlement on a part which he called Port Egmont. Though this was then thought to be a very valuable pos-

session, yet it was totally deserted by the English in 1774, owing to some applications by the Spanish court. In 1770, the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed the English, which produced an armament on the part of the British court; but the affair was settled by a convention, and the English regained possession: however, in 1774, it was abandoned. Lon. 60° W, lat. 52° S.

FALMOUTH, a corporate town and seaport in Cornwall situated where the river Fale runs into the English channel. The harbour is so extensive and commodious that ships of the greatest burden come up to the quay. It is guarded by the castle of Maires and Pendennis, on a high rock at the entrance, and there is such excellent shelter in the many creeks belonging to it that the whole royal navy might ride safe here in any wind. It is governed by a mayor; and is a town of great traffic, much improved by its being the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. It is 268 miles WSW of London. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 50 8 N.

FALMOUTH, a town of Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc.

FALSE BAY, a bay E of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented during the prevalence of the NW winds which begin in May. Lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

FALSE, CAPE, E of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 44 E, lat. 34 16 S.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic, between the Islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nikoping is the capital.

FAMAGUSTA, a town in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of six months, when they slayed the Venetian governor alive and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles NE of Nicosia. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 35 19 N.

FAMART, a town of France 3 miles S of Valenciennes, in the department of the North, where the allied forces defeated the French in 1793.

FAMINE, PORT, a fortress, on the NE coast of the Straits of Magellan. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want; since which it has been neglected. Lon. 70 20 W, lat. 55 44 S.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 25 miles S of Modena. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 44 10 N.

FANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here are an ancient triumphal arch, handsome

churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, eight miles SE of Pésaro. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FARTIN, a small but populous kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea; where the English and Dutch have forts. Its palm-tree is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal village has the same name.

FAREHAM, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles E of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 50 53 N.

FAREWELL, CAPE, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis' Straits. Lon. 42 42 W, lat. 59 38 N.

FAREWELL, CAPE, a promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 174 41 E, lat. 40 37 S.

FARGEAU, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, with a castle, 16 miles SE of Briare, and 82 S of Paris. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 47 46 N.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday. It has a castle, situate on an eminence, where the bishop of Winchester usually resides. It is one of the greatest wheat markets in England. It is famous for hops, of which there are many plantations round the town. It is seated on the Wye, 12 miles W of Guildford, and 39 WSW of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 16 N.

FARN ISLANDS, two groups of little islands and rocks, 17 in number, lying opposite to Bamborough castle in Northumberland. At low water the points of several others are visible besides the 17 just mentioned. The largest or Houle island is about one mile in compass, and has a fort and lighthouse. It contains about six or seven acres of rich pasture; and the shore abounds with good coals which are dug at the ebb of tide.

FARO, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on the gulf of Cadiz, with a bishop's see, 26 miles SW of Tavira. Lon. 7 48 W, lat. 36 54 N.

FARO OF MESSINA, the strait between Italy and Sicily. It is so named, from the farò, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

FARRINGTON, a town in Berks, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, near the Thames, 18 miles W of Oxford; and 50 W by N of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 51 44 N.

FARISTAN, a province of Persia,

bounded on the E by Kerman, on the N by Irac-Agemi, on the W by Kustan, and on the S by the gulf of Persia. It is very fertile, and famous for its excellent wines, called the Wines of Schiras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world.

FARTACK, a town of Arabia Felix, at the foot of a cape of the same name. Lon. 51 25 E, lat. 15 53 N.

FATTIPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, where the emperors of Hindoostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace. It is 25 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 43 E, lat. 27 22 N.

FAVAGNANA, a small island, 15 miles in compass, on the W side of Sicily, with a fort. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 38 16 N.

FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the river Geule, seven miles E of Maastricht. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 32 N.

FAVAL, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, which suffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1764. Its capital is Villa do Horta.

FAYENCE, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, near the river Biazon, 10 miles W of Grasse. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 38 N.

FAYETTE, a county of Kentucky, bounded on the N by the Ohio, on the E by Bourbon county, and on the SW by the river Kentucky. Lexington, is the capital.

FAYETTE, a county of Pennsylvania, 37 miles long and 33 broad. In 1790, it contained 13,323 inhabitants. Union is the capital.

FAYETTEVILLE, a town of N Carolina, on the NW branch of Cape Fear River, 90 miles NW of Wilmington, to which that river is navigable for boats.

FE SANTA, the capital of New Mexico in N America, and the see of a bishop. It is a rich and well-built city, situate on the N river. Lon. 108 48 W, lat. 36 10 N.

FE, the capital of the province of the same name in Terra Firma, in South America, situated on the river St. Martha, 212 miles S of Cartagena, and subject to Spain. Lat. 7 18 N, lon. 76 49 W.

FE, SANTA, a small place of Granada in Spain, situated on the Xenil, but erected into a city by Ferdinand the Catholic,

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FE, SANTA-DE-BAGOTA, the capital
of New Granada in Terra Firma, in
South America, situated at the foot of
mount Bagota, in a very fertile country;
is the see of an archbishop, and the seat
of the governor and the supreme courts.
It lies 218 miles S of Pampeluna. Lat.
4 15 N. long. 73 14 W.

FEAR, CAPE, a cape of N Carolina,
remarkable for a dangerous shoal, called,
from its form, the Frying Pan.

FEAR, CAPE RIVER, a river in N Car-
olina, which opens into the sea at Cape
Fear, in about lat. 33° 45'. In ascending
it you pass Brunswick on the left, and
Wilmington on the right. The river
then divides into NE and NW branches,
and affords the best navigation in N
Carolina.

FECAMP, an ancient seaport of France,
in the Department of Lower Seine and
late province of Normandy. It had lately
a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its
opulence and great privileges. The church
is one of the largest in France. Fecamp
is 24 miles NE of Havre-de-Grace. Lon.
0 23 E, lat. 49 37 N.

FELDKIRCHE, a trading town of Ger-
many, capital of a county of the same
name, in Tirol. It is seated on the river
Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 15
miles E of Appenzel. Lon. 9 49 E, lat.
47 10 N.

FELICUDA, one of the Lipari Islands,
in the Mediterranean, 28 miles W of
Lipari.

FELIX, St. an island in the S Pacific
Ocean, NNW of Juan Fernandes. Lon.
86° W, lat. 26° S.

FELLETIN, a town of France, in the
Department of Creuse and late province
of Marce, noted for its manufacture of
tapethy.

FELLEN, a town in the Russian go-
vernment of Riga, seated on a river of
the same name, 64 miles SE of Revel.
Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 58 22 N.

FELTRI, an episcopal town of Italy,
in the Trevisano, capital of a district of
the same name. It is seated on the Aso-
na, 40 miles N of Padua. Lon. 11 55 E,
lat. 46 3 N.

FEMEREN, a fertile island of Denmark,
in the Baltic, three miles from the coast
of Holstein.

FENESTRELLE, a town and fort of
Piedmont, in the valley of the Vaudois.
It was taken by the duke of Savoy, from
the French, in 1708, and ceded to him

by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 18 miles
W of Turin. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 45
10 N.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, in the
province of Mazanderan, seated among
the mountains which bound the Caspian
Sea to the S, and 12 miles from it. Shah-
Abbas often spent his winters here. It is
130 miles W of Astrabad. Lon. 53 21
E, lat. 37 14 N.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, two miles
from Isfahan, and extending almost three
miles along the banks of the Zenderood.
It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought
the Armenians here from the preceding
town, after they had revolted from the
Turks.

FERE, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Aisne and late province of
Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and
school of artillery. Near this town is the
castle of St. Gobin, famous for its manu-
facture of fine plate-glass. Fere is seated
at the confluence of the Serré and Oise,
20 miles N of Soissons, and 75 NE of Pa-
ris. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 49 29 N.

FERENTINO, or FIORENTINO, an epis-
copal town of Italy, in Campagna di Ro-
ma, seated on a mountain, 44 miles SE
of Rome. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 41 46 N.

FERETTE, a town of Alsace in Germ-
any, 49 miles S of Strasbourg. Lon. 7
36 E, lat. 41 50 N.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in
the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length,
and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by
Donegal and Tyrone, on the E by Ty-
rone and Monaghan, on the S by Cavan
and Leitrim, and on the W by Leitrim.
It contains 19 parishes, and before
the Irish Union sent four members to
the Irish parliament. Inniskilling is the
capital.

FERMO, an ancient town of Italy, in
the marquissate of Arcona, with an arch-
bishop's see. It is seated near the gulf of
Venice, 17 miles SE of Macerata. Lon.
13 50 E, lat. 43 7 N.

FERNANDO, NORONHA, an island near
the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portu-
guese. Lon. 32 33 W, lat. 3 56 S.

FERNANDO PO, an island of Africa,
25 miles W of the coast of Benjin. It is
30 miles long, and 20 broad. Lon. 3 3
E, lat. 3 6 N.

FERRARA, a city of Italy, capital of
a duchy of the same name. It is seat-
ed in an agreeable and fertile plain; wa-
tered by the river Po, which is a defence
on one side, and on the other is exposed
passed by a strong wall and deep broad
ditches full of water, as well as by a good

citadel, finished by pope Paul. In the middle of the city is a magnificent castle, which was formerly the palace of the dukes, and is not now the least ornament of Ferrara. It is quite surrounded with water; and the arsenal, which is near it, deserves the observation of travellers. Over against the palace is the duke's garden; with a park, called Belvidere, on account of its beauty. Behind the garden there is a palace, built with white marble, called the Palace of Diamonds, because all the stones are cut diamond fashion. Ferrara had formerly a considerable trade; but it is now almost deserted, being very poor, inasmuch that there is hardly a person to be seen in the streets. The country about it is so marshy, that a shower or two of rain renders the roads impassable. Ferrara was taken by the French in 1796. It is 24 miles NE of Bologna, 38 NW of Ravenna, 70 N by W of Florence, and 190 N of Rome. Lon. 11° 4 E, lat. 44° 36 N.

FERRARA, the duchy of, a province in the pope's territory, bounded on the N by the state of Venice, on the W by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the S by the Bolognese and by Romania, of which it was formerly a part, and on the E by the gulph of Venice. It is 50 miles in length, and 43 in breadth along the coast; but grows narrower and narrower towards the Mantuan. This country is almost surrounded by the branches of the Po, which often overflow the country, and form the great morasses of Comachia, which has a bad effect on the air. It is thin of people, and indifferently cultivated, though fit for corn, pulse and hemp. The Po and the lake of Comachio yield a large quantity of fish. Ferrara is the capital town; besides which there are Arano, Comachio, Magnavacca, Belriguardo, Cento, Buendeno, and Ficherola.

FERRENDINA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento, 25 miles SW of Matera. Lon. 16° 34 E, lat. 40° 40 N.

FERRO, the most westerly of the Canary Islands, near the African coast, where the first meridian was lately fixed in most maps. It is a dry and barren spot, affording no water except what is supplied by the fountain-tree, which distils waters from its leaves, in such plenty, as to answer all the purposes of the inhabitants. Lon. 17° 46 W, lat. 27° 47 N.

FERRO, FARO, or FEROE ISLANDS, a cluster of little islands lying in the Northern Ocean, between 61° and 63° N lat. and between 5° and 8° W lon. They be-

long to Denmark. There are 17 which are habitable; each of which is a lofty mountain arising out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours; all are very steep, and most of them faced with most tremendous precipices. The surface of the mountains consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility; for barley, the only corn sown here, yields about 20 for one; and the grass affords abundant pasturage for sheep. The exports are, salted mutton and tallow, goose-quills, feathers, and eider-down; and, by the industry of the inhabitants, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. No trees beyond the size of juniper or stunted willows will grow here; nor are any wild quadrupeds to be met with except rats or mice, originally escaped from the shipping. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks; and the taking of them furnishes a very perilous employment to the natives. Among the numerous whirlpools of these seas, that of Suderoe, near the island of the same name, is the most noted. It is occasioned by a crater 61 fathoms in depth in the centre, and from 50 to 55 on the sides. The water forms four fierce circumgyrations. The danger at most times, especially in storms, is very great. Ships are irresistibly drawn in; the rudder loses its power; and the waves beat as high as the masts; so that an escape is almost miraculous; yet at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants will venture in boats for the sake of fishing.

FERROL, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe, for the vessels lie safe from all winds; and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. It is 20 miles NE of Corunna, and 65 W of Rivades. Lon. 8° 4 W, lat. 43° 30 N.

FERTE-ALAIS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 18 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2° 27 E, lat. 48° 30 N.

FERTE-BERNARD, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, seated on the Huïfne, 20 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0° 39 E, lat. 48° 8 N.

FEVERSHAM, a seaport in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, much frequented by small vessels. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a mayor. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; and has several gun-powder mills in its neighbourhood. The London market

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are supplied from hence with abundance of apples and cherries, and the best oysters for stewing. It is a populous flourishing place, consisting chiefly of two long broad streets, with a market-house in the centre. Here are the remains of a stately abbey, built by king Stephen; and here James II attempted to embark, but was stopped by the populace. Feverham is nine miles W of Canterbury, and 48 E by S of London. Lon. ϕ 55 E, lat. 51 22 N.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, seated on the Loire, 23 miles SW of Lyons.

FEZ, a kingdom of Barbary, 125 miles in length and breadth; bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E by Algiers, and on the S by Morocco and Tafilat. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, where mount Atlas lies; but it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, bees, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary.

FEZ, the capital of the kingdom of Fez, and one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of three towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are magnificent, and there are 700 mosques, 50 of which are very considerable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houses are built of brick or stone, and adorned with mosaic work: those of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. The roofs are flat, and they sleep thereon in the summer. There is a court to every house, in which are square marble basins. Here are two colleges for students, finely built of marble and adorned with paintings; one of these has 100 rooms, and the sides are adorned with marble pillars of various colours, whose capitals are gilt, and the roof glitters with gold, azure, and purple. Here are many hospitals, and above 100 public baths, many of which are stately structures. All the trades live in a separate part of the city; and the exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandise is as large as a small town. The gardens are beautiful,

and full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs, so that the city, in general, is a sort of terrestrial paradise. The inhabitants are clothed like the Turks: the ladies dress is very expensive in the winter; but in the summer, they wear nothing but a shift. Fez is the centre of the trade of this empire; and hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying ready-made garments, Cordovan leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers, for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tumbuctoo, and the river Niger: one of which consists of 20,000 men. They travel over such dry barren deserts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are salt, cowries, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handsome synagogues; but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawny complexion. Fez is 160 miles S of Gibraltar, and 250 NE of Morocco. Lon. ϕ 5 W, lat. 33 40 N.

FEZZAN, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Tripoli, on the E by deserts that divide it from Egypt, on the S by Bornou, and on the W by the deserts of Zahara, lying between 25 and 30° N lat. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W; and to the influence of these heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. Though the character of the surface (which, in general, is a light sand) and the want of rain, may seem to announce sterility, yet the springs are so abundant, that few of the regions in the N of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. From wells of eight or 10 feet deep, with several of which every garden and field is furnished, the husbandman waters the natural or artificial productions of his land; among which are the date tree, the olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, Indian corn and barley, wheat, pumpions or calabash, carrots, cucumbers, onions, and garlic. Among the tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, and a species of the domestic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the ostrich, and antelops of various kinds; one of which is called the huaddee, and is celebrated for the singular address with which, when chased by the hunters, amid its craggy heights, it plunges from the precipice, and lighting on its hams, without danger of pursuit, continues till evening in the vale below. The heat of the climate from April to Novem-

ber, is so intense, that from nine in the morning to sunset, the streets are frequented by the labouring people only; and, even in the houses, respiration would be difficult, but for the expedient of wetting the rooms: from May to the end of August, when the wind is usually from the SE to the SW, the heat is often such as to threaten instant suffocation; but if it change to the W or NW, a reviving freshness immediately succeeds. But nature and custom have formed their constitution to such high degrees of heat, that any approach to the common temperament of Europe entirely destroys their comfort. A multitude of noxious animals infest the country; adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads, are the constant inhabitants of the fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with musquitos; and persons of every rank are overrun with the different kinds of vermin that attack the heggars of Europe. The towns are chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds; for, though they also contain the merchants, artificers, ministers of religion, and officers of government, yet agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; their hair a short curly black, their lips thick, their noses flat and broad, and their skin emitting a very fetid effluvia: they are tall, and well-shaped; but weakly, indolent, and inactive. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourse, all distinctions of rank seem forgotten; the sheeref (or governor) and the lowest plebeian, the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and hospitable, let his fare be scanty or abundant, the Fezzanner is desirous that others should partake of it; and if 20 persons were unexpectedly to visit his dwelling, they must all participate as far as it will go. When they settle their money transactions, they squat upon the ground, and having levelled a spot with their hands, make dots as they reckon; if they are wrong, they smooth the spot again, and repeat the calculation. Even the bystanders are as eager to correct mistakes as if the affair were their own. Gold dust constitutes the chief medium of payment; and value, in that medium, is always expressed by weight. In religion they are rigid, but not intolerant Mahometans. The government is monarchical; but its powers

are administered with such regard to the happiness of the people, the rights of property are so revered, the taxes so moderate, and justice is directed by such a firm, yet temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their sovereign. Mourzook is the capital.

FIANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 15 miles N of Rome.

FIANONA, a town of Venetian Istria, seated on the gulf of Carnero, 17 miles N of Pola.

FIASCOE, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, noted for fine muscadine wine. It is seated on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 miles NW of Viterbo. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 34 N.

FICHERULOLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 miles W of Ferrara. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 45 6 N.

FIERANZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 10 miles SE of Placentia. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 44 59 N.

FIEZOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a bishop's see, five miles NE of Florence. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 49 N.

FIFESHIRE, a county of Scotland. It is a fine peninsula, inclosed between the Forth and the Tay rivers, bounded on the E by the British or German ocean; on the S by the Firth of Forth; on the W by the Ochill-hills, Kinross and Perthshire; and on the N is divided from Forfar by the Tay. It is about 36 miles long from NE to SW, and about 17 where broadest. The eastern part is the most level. The N and S parts are fruitful in corn, and the middle fit for pasture. It has plenty of black cattle and sheep, whose wool is much esteemed. On the S are coal pits and much salt is made; and it produces crystals of various colours, freestone and lead. It has several mineral waters, viz. Kinghorn, Ballgrigy, &c. The principal rivers are the Leven and the Edin, which abound with salmon, &c. The coast is well planted with little towns that are nurseries for seamen; and the sea produces great quantities of herrings, &c. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for the whole shore, from Crail to Culross, about 40 miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the county-town.

FIGARI, a seaport of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 miles WNW of Bonifacio.

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ment of Lot and late province of Querci, and Guienne, seated on the Selle, 22 miles E of Cahors, and 270 S of Paris. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 44 32 N.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated among mountains, near the river Zizere, and remarkable for its excellent vineyards. It is 22 miles N of Tomar. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 39 49 N.

FIGUERAS, or St. FERNANDO-DE-FIGUERAS, a very strong fortress of Spain, in Catalonia, which was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 42 18 N.

FILLECH, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the Ipol, 20 miles from Agria. Lon. 19 8 E, lat. 48 24 N.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was sold to the Genoese, by the emperor Charles VI, in 1713. It is situated on the Mediterranean, and is 30 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 44 14 N.

FINALE, a town of Italy, in the Modenese. It was besieged and taken by the French in Nov. 1795. It is seated on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles NE of Modena. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 44 26 N.

FINDHORN, a fishing town in Murrayshire, at the mouth of a bay of the same name. It is a considerable town and has a good harbour. It is 17 miles W by N of Elgin. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 57 43 N.

FINDHORN, a river of Scotland, which has its source in Invernesshire, and crossing Nairnshire and the NW corner of Murrayshire, forms the bay of Findhorn, which opens into the frith of Moray, at the town of the same name.

FINISTERRE, CAPE, the most western cape, not only of Spain, but of Europe. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the end of the earth. Lon. 9 17 W, lat. 42 51 N.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. Its name corresponds to the English expression, the Land's End, it being the most westerly part of France. Quimper is the capital.

FINLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N by Bothnia and Lapland, on the E by Wiburgh, on the S by the gulf of Finland, and on the W by that of Bothnia. It is about 200 miles in length, and as many in

breadth. It has many lakes, in which are several islands, which are generally rocks or inaccessible mountains. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the Isle of Oeland, Ostrobothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of the fiels of Kymenie and Carelia, which Sweden has preserved. Abo is the capital.

FINLAND, RUSSIAN. See WIBURGH. FINMARK, a part of Danish Lapland, in the government of Wardhuys.

FIORDA, an ancient town of Natolia, on the gulf of Satalia, with a bishop's see, 25 miles SW of Satalia. Lon. 31 57 E, lat. 36 45 N.

FIORENTINO. See FERENTINO.

FIORENZO, St. a seaport of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name, seven miles W of Bastia. It surrendered to the English and Corsicans, in 1794, but has since revolted from England. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 42 35 N.

FISHER-HOW, a village about five miles from Edinburgh. It is seated on the W side of the mouth of the river Elk, and has some elegant villas in its vicinity.

FISKARD, a corporate town in Pembroke-shire, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and carries on a good trade in herrings. It is situate on a steep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaime, into St. George's Channel, which here forms a spacious bay. It is 16 miles NE of St. David's, and 242 W by N of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 52 4 N.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, a considerable river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30 30 S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus; and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroses and buffaloes.

FISTELLA, a fortified town of Morocco. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 32 27 N.

FIVE CHURCHES, an episcopal town of Hungary, 85 miles S of Buda. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 5 N.

FIUM, the capital of a province of the same name in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Cophts have a bishop's see. Here are many ruins of magnificent ancient structures; and it has a considerable trade in flax, linen mats, raisins, and figs. The province contains a great number of canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. The town is seated on a

anal, that communicates with the Nile, 70 miles SW of Cairo. Lon. 30 49 E, lat. 29 2 N.

FIUME, or **ST. VEIT**, a seaport of Austrian Istria, with a castle, and a good harbour formed by the river Fimarna, which enters the bay of Carnero, in the gulph of Venice. It is very populous, noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and the cathedral is worth observation. It is 37 miles E of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 45 40 N.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a lofty promontory in Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs serve for a direction to ships. Its rocks are occupied by innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls, which fill the air and ocean all around. It is five miles E of Burlington. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 54 9 N.

FLANDERS, a country of the Netherlands, divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders; the last now included in the department of the North. It is 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the N by the German Ocean and the United Provinces, on the E by Brabant, on the S by Hainault and Artois, and on the W by Artois and the German Ocean. Flanders is perfectly champaign, with not a rising ground in it, and watered with many fine rivers and canals. Its chief commodities are fine lace, linen and tapestry.

FLATTERY, CAPE, on the W coast of N America, so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it in 1788, because he was disappointed at not finding a harbour. Lon. 124 57 W, lat. 48 25 N.

FLAVIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It had before the French revolution a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles E of Semur, and 140 E of Paris. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 47 26 N.

FLECHE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine. It is seated on the river Loire, 22 miles N of Angers. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 47 39 N.

FLEET, a river in Kircudbrightshire; it winds through a beautiful valley, & greened by woody hills, and enters Wigton Bay, at Gatehouse. On the W side of this river are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

FLENSBURG, a pretty large town of Denmark, capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It is situated on a bay of the Baltic, and has a harbour deep enough for large shipping. It is a place of considerable

commerce, 15 miles NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 54 50 N.

FLEURUS, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1690, between the French and the allies. Here also in June 1794, the Austrians made a general attack on the French posts, but were repulsed. It is six miles NE of Charleroy.

FLEURY, a town of France in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, 30 miles N of Chalons. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 47 13 N.

FLIE, or **VLIELAND**, an island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider-Zee.

FLINT, a town in Flintshire, which gives name to the county, and sends one member to parliament; but it is a small place, without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. Here are the remains of a castle, in which Richard II was delivered into the hands of his rival, afterward Henry IV. It is seated on the river Dee, 12 miles W by N of Chester, and 193 NW of London. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 53 16 N.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of N Wales, 29 miles in length and 12 where broadest; bounded on the N and NE by a bay, at the mouth of the Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; on the NW by the Irish Sea; on the E by the Dee, which continues to divide it from Cheshire, and on the S and SW from Denbighshire. Part of Flintshire extends on the E side of the Dee, about nine miles between Cheshire and Shropshire. It is divided into five hundreds; in which are two market-towns and 28 parishes, with 32,400 inhabitants. The greatest part of this county lies in the diocese of St. Asaph, and the rest belongs to that of Chester. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for Flint; and pays one part of the land-tax. The air is cold, but healthful. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruitful, producing some wheat and plenty of rye. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk in proportion to their size, and are excellent beef. The mountains are well stored with lead, coal, and mill stones. This county also produces good butter, cheese and honey.

FLIX, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by art and nature. It is built on a peninsula, in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, which serves the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. The side

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Where the river does not pass, is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle on an eminence; and near it is a water-fall. It is 20 miles S of Lerida. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 41 15 N.

FLORENCE, the capital of the duchy of Tuscany, and one of the finest cities in Italy. It is surrounded on all sides but one with high hills, which rise insensibly, and at last join the lofty mountains called the Apennines. Towards Pisa, there is a vast plain of 40 miles in length; which is so filled with villages and pleasure-houses, that they seem to be a continuation of the suburbs of the city. Independent of the churches and palaces of Florence, most of which are very magnificent, the architecture of the houses in general is in a good taste; and the streets are remarkably clean, and paved with large broad stones chiseled so as to prevent the horses from sliding. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which there are no less than four bridges in sight of each other. That called the *Ponte della Trinità*, which is uncommonly elegant, is built entirely of white marble, and ornamented with four beautiful statues representing the Seasons. The quays, the buildings on each side, and the bridges, render that part of Florence through which the river runs by far the finest. Every corner of this beautiful city is full of wonders in the arts of painting, statuary, and architecture. The streets, squares, and fronts of the palaces are adorned with a great number of statues; some of them by the best modern masters, Michael Angelo, Brandinelli, Donatello, Giovanni di Bologna, Benvenuto Cellini, and others. Some of the Florentine merchants formerly were men of vast wealth, and lived in a most magnificent manner. One of them, about the middle of the fifteenth century, built that noble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. The man was ruined by the prodigious expence of this building, which was immediately purchased by the Medici family, and has continued ever since to be the residence of the sovereigns. The gardens belonging to this palace are on the declivity of an eminence. On the summit there is a kind of fort called Belvedere. From this, and from some of the higher walks, you have a complete view of the city of Florence, and the beautiful vale of Arno, in the middle of which it stands. This palace has been enlarged since it was purchased from the ruined family of Pitti. The furniture is rich and curious, particularly some tables of

Florentine work, which are much admired. The most precious ornaments however, are the paintings. The walls of what is called the Imperial Chamber, are painted in fresco, by various painters; the subjects are allegorical, and in honour of Lorenzo of Medici distinguished by the name of the Magnificent. The famous gallery attracts every stranger. One of the most interesting parts of it in the eyes of many, is the series of Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Gallienus, with a considerable number of their empresses arranged opposite to them. This series is almost complete; but wherever the bust of an emperor is wanting, the place is filled up by that of some other distinguished Roman. The celebrated Venus of Medici, is thought to be the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion, stands in a room called the Tribunal. The inscription on its base mentions its being made by Cleomenes an Athenian, the son of Apollodorus. It is of white marble, and surrounded by other master-pieces of sculpture, some of which are said to be the works of Praxiteles and other Greek masters. In the same room are many valuable curiosities, besides a collection of admirable pictures by the best masters. There are various other rooms, whose contents are indicated by the names they bear; as, the Cabinet of Arts, of Astronomy, of Natural history, of Medals, of Porcelain, of Antiquities; the Saloon of the Hermaphrodite, so called from a statue which divides the admiration of the amateurs with that in the Borghese village at Rome, though the excellence of the execution is disgraced by the vileness of the subject; and the Gallery of Portraits, which contains the portraits of the most eminent painters (all executed by themselves) who have flourished in Europe during the three last centuries. Critics will not admit of a detail of the hundredth part of the curiosities and buildings of Florence. We must not however omit mentioning the chapel of St. Lorenzo, as being perhaps the finest and most expensive habitation that ever was reared for the dead; it is encrusted with precious stones, and adorned by the workmanship of the best modern sculptors. Florence is a place of some strength, and contains an archbishop's see and an university. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 80,000. Florence is 45 miles S of Bologna, and 125 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FLORENT, St. a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It lately had a rich

Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Loire, 10 miles WSW of Angers. Lon. $0^{\circ} 56' W$, lat. $47^{\circ} 24' N$.

FLORENTIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, situated at the confluence of the Armanche and Armancon, 15 miles NE of Auxerre, and 80 SE of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 55' E$, lat. $48^{\circ} 1' N$.

FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, bounded on the W by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese, on the N by the Appennines, on the E by the duchy of Urbino, and on the S by the Siennese. It is a well-watered province, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

FLORES, a fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lon. $31^{\circ} 0' W$, lat. $39^{\circ} 34' N$.

FLORIDA, a country of N America, 600 miles long, and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Georgia, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, and on the W by Mississippi. It is divided into E and W Florida: St. Augustine the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustine is the most unfruitful; yet, even here, two crops of Indian corn are annually produced: the banks of the rivers which water the Floridas are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn, while the interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar; the intervals between the hilly parts, produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable in a peculiar manner, for the extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the English in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them in 1783.

FLOTZ, a town of Walachia, seated on the Genissa, near its influx into the Danube.

FLOUR, ST. an episcopal town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. It carries on a considerable trade in knives, and its fairs are famous for the sale of mules and rye. It is seated on a mountain, 45 miles S of

Clermont, and 250 of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 11' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 2' N$.

FLOWDEN, a village in Northumberland, five miles N of Wooler, famous for a battle fought here by the English and Scots in 1513, in which James IV was killed together with the flower of his nobility.

FLUSHING, a strong and considerable seaport of Dutch Zealand; in the island of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of queen Elisabeth as a security for the money she advanced. It was taken by the French in January 1795, and is four miles SW of Middleburg. Lon. $3^{\circ} 35' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 29' N$.

FOCHABER, a town in Banffshire, seated in a plain, near the river Spey. Here is Gordon Castle, the princely mansion of the duke of Gordon, now greatly modernized. It is surrounded by ancient trees and elegant pleasure-grounds, and the adjacent hills are crowned with fir and other trees. In the town, many girls are employed in spinning, and in the manufacture of sewing thread, under the patronage of the duchess. It is 48 miles NW of Aberdeen.

FO-CHAN, a village of China, in the province of Quang-tong. It is called a village because it has no walls nor a presiding governor, although it has a great trade, and contains more houses and inhabitants than Canton. It is reckoned to be nine miles in circumference, and to contain 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It is 12 miles from Canton.

FOCHIA NOVA, a town of Natolia, on the gulf of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a castle. The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet, near this place, in 1650.

FODGIA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the Cerbero, 10 miles E of Manfredonia.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza. Lon. $19^{\circ} 36' E$, lat. $46^{\circ} 39' N$.

FOGARAS, a town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 miles NE of Hermanstadt. Lon. $25^{\circ} 25' E$, lat. $46^{\circ} 30' N$.

FOGLIA, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at Pesaro.

FOGO. See FURGO.

FOHR, an island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick. It is about 12 miles in circumference.

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the gulf of Smyrna, with a good harbour, and a strong castle, 30 miles N of Smyrna.

FOIX, a town of France, in the department of Arriège and late county of Foix. It is noted for its manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills, which metal is a considerable object of commerce. It is seated on the Arriège, at the foot of the Pyrenees, eight miles S of Pamiers. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 0 N.

FO-KIEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Tche-kiang, on the W by Kiang-si, on the S by Quang-tong, and on the E by the Chinese Sea. It is commodiously seated for navigation and commerce, part of it bordering on the sea, in which they catch large quantities of fish, which they send salted to other parts of the empire. Its shores are very uneven, by reason of the number and variety of its bays. Its climate is warm; and yet the air is so pure, that no contagious diseases ever prevail here. The mountains are almost every where disposed into a kind of amphitheatres, by the labour of the inhabitants, with terraces placed one above another. The fields are watered with rivulets and springs, which issue out of the mountains, and which the husbandmen conduct in such a manner as to overflow the fields of rice when they please, because it thrives best in watery ground. They make use of pipes of Bamboe for this purpose. They have all commodities in common with the rest of China; but more particularly musk, precious stones, quicksilver, silk, hempen cloth, callico, iron, and all sorts of utensils wrought to the greatest perfection. From other countries they have cloves, cinnamon, pepper, sandal-wood, amber, coral, and many other things. The capital city is Foutcheou Fou. It contains nine cities of the first, and 60 of the third class.

FOLIGNI, an episcopal and trading town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria; remarkable for its sweetmeats, paper-mills, silk manufactures and fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fertile plain, 69 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 48 N.

FOLKSTONE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It was once a flourishing place, containing five churches, which are now reduced to one, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and is seated on the English Channel, eight miles SW of Dover, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 51 5 N.

FONDI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is seated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of its own name, 42 miles NW of Capua, and 50 SE of Rome. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 41 23 N.

FONG-TSIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si. Its district contains eight cities of the second and third class. It is 495 miles SW of Peking.

FONG-YANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow River. It encloses within its walls, several fertile little hills; and its jurisdiction is very extensive, as it comprehends five cities of the second and 13 of the third class. It is 70 miles NE of Nanking.

FONTAINBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, remarkable for its fine palace, where the kings of France used to lodge, when hunting. It was first embellished by Francis 1, and each successive king added something to it; inasmuch that it was one of the finest pleasure-houses in the world. It stands in the midst of a forest, 35 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 48 25 N.

FONTAINE-L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, near the river Sambre, three miles W of Charleroy. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 23 N.

FONTARABIA, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated on a peninsula in the bay of Biscay, and on the river Bidasoa. It is well fortified both by nature and art; has a good harbour, though dry at low water; and is surrounded on the land side by the Pyrenean mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side. It surrendered to the French arms in 1794. It is 22 miles SW of Bayonne, and 62 E of Bilbao. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 43 23 N.

FONTENAI, a village of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought, in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which the Germans were defeated with the loss of 100,000 men. It is 20 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 47 28 N.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, a town of France, in the department of Vendée and late province of Poitou. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fair is famous for cattle, particularly for mules. It is seated on the Vendée, near the bay of Biscay, 25

miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. $\circ 55$ W, lat. $46 30$ N.

FONTENOY, a village of Austrian Hainaut, remarkable for a battle between the allies and the French, in 1745, in which the former were defeated. It is four miles SW of Tournay.

FONTEVRAULT, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. Here was a famous abbey, founded by Robert d'Arbrissel, in 1100. It was the chief of a religious order, which, by a singular whim of the founder, consisted of both sexes, and the general of which was a woman. Queen Bertrade, so famous in history, was among the first nuns that entered this abbey. It is nine miles SE of Saumur, and 160 SW of Paris. Lon. $\circ \circ$ E, lat. $47 9$ N.

FORCALQUIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, seated on a hill by the river Laye, 20 miles NE of Aix. Lon. $5 48$ E, lat. $43 38$ N.

FORCHAIN, a strong town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal. It was taken by the French in 1796, who were afterwards compelled to abandon it. It is seated on the Rednitz, 18 miles S by E of Bamberg. Lon. $11 12$ E, lat. $49 44$ N.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Avon, 20 miles WSW of Winchester, and 87 W by S of London. Lon. $1 49$ W, lat. $50 56$ N.

FORDUN, a small village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.

FORDWICH, a member of the port of Sandwich, in Kent, seated on the river Stour, and governed by a mayor. It is noted for excellent trouts, and is three miles NE of Canterbury, and eight W of Sandwich.

FORELAND, NORTH, a promontory which is the NE point of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent. It is also the most southern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N, in a right line, to the point, called the Naze, in Essex, and forms what is properly called the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity House, for a sea-mark.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a headland, forming the E point of the Kentish coast, and called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about six miles to the N. Between these two

capes, is the noted road, called the Downs, to which they afford a great security.

FOREST-TOWNS, four towns of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldsehut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden; and they are subject to the house of Austria.

FOREZ, a province of France, bounded on the W by Auvergne, on the S by Velay and the Vivarais, on the E by the Lyonois, and on the N by Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams, and has several mines of coal and iron. It is now included, with the Lyonois, in the department of Rhone and Loire.

FORFAR, a borough of Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name. It stands on the valley of Strathmore that runs from Perth NE to the sea. It is an ancient place, and here are the ruins of a palace built by Malcolm Canmore. The lake of Forfar, stretching two miles in length from E to W and half a mile in breadth, covers the palace on the N. This lake abounds with trout, pike, perch, and eel. Of late years it has been greatly reduced by draining; to which the immense quantity of fine marle at the bottom is the principal inducement. It is a fine flourishing place, and its inhabitants are doubled within these 30 years; the houses have also increased in proportion besides being greatly improved. The church has been rebuilt in an elegant and extensive plan, calculated to contain 2000 hearers. Its principal manufacture is of naburghs, and it is 20 miles W of Montrose. Lon. $2 54$ W, lat. $56 35$ N.

FORFARSHIRE. See **ANGUSSHIRE**.

FORGES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 60 miles NW of Paris. Lon. $\circ 40$ E, lat. $49 38$ N.

FORLI, an ancient town of Romagna, capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. The public structures are very handsome, and it is seated in a fertile and healthy country, 10 miles SE of Faenza, and 40 NE of Florence. Lon. $11 44$ E, lat. $44 16$ N.

FORMOSA, an island in the Chinese Sea, 90 miles E of Canton, lying between 119 and 122° E lon. and 22 and 25° N lat. It is subject to the Chinese, who, notwithstanding its proximity, did not know of its existence till the year 1430. It is about 85 leagues in length, and 25 broad; and a chain of mountains running from N

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es it into two parts, the E and W.
The Dutch built the fort of Zealand, in
the W part, in 1634. They were driven
thence, in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who
made himself master of all the W part,
which, in 1682, submitted to the emperor
of China. This island presents extensive
and fertile plains, watered by a great num-
ber of rivulets that fall from the E moun-
tains. Its air is pure and wholesome; and
it produces abundance of corn and rice, and
the greater part of other grains. Most of
the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe,
tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and
cinnamon, are found here. The inhabi-
tants rear a great number of oxen, which
they use for riding, from a want of horses.
They accustom them early to that kind of
service, and, by daily exercise, train them
to go as well as the best horses. These
oxen are furnished with a bridle, saddle,
and crupper. A Chinese looks as proud,
when mounted in this manner, as if he
were carried by the finest Barbary courier.
Wholesome water is the only thing want-
ing in Formosa. It is very extraordinary,
that every kind of water in it is a deadly
poison to strangers, for which no remedy
has yet been found. On the 22d of May
1782, this fine island was overwhelmed,
and almost desolated, by a furious hur-
ricane and dreadful inundation of the
sea, supposed to have been occasioned by
an earthquake. Tai-quang is the capital.

FORRES, a town in Murrayshire, seated
on an eminence, close to a rivulet, it is a
small well built town pleasantly situated,
two miles to the E of the river Findhorn.
A little to the NE, near the road, is a re-
markable column, called King Seven's or
Sweno's Stone, above 20 feet high, and
three broad, covered on both sides by an-
tique sculpture. It is supposed to have been
erected in memory of a victory obtained
over the Danes, in 1008, before their final
retreat from Scotland. Forres manufac-
tures some linen and sewing thread, and is
15 miles W of Elgin.

FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary
Islands, 65 miles in length, and of a very
irregular breadth, consisting of two penin-
sulas joined by an isthmus 12 miles in
breadth. It produces plenty of wheat,
barley, beeves, and goats. Lon. 14 26 W,
lat. 28 4 N.

FORTH, one of the most noble and com-
modious rivers in Scotland. It takes its
rise near the bottom of Lothian hills; and
running from west to east, receives in its
passage many considerable streams, deriv-
ing their waters from the eminences in the
lowland counties of North Britain. Be-

tween Stirling and Alloa, the Forth winds
in a most beautiful and surprising manner;
so that, though it is but four miles by land,
it is 24 by water between those two places.
Below Alloa the river expands itself to a
great breadth between the counties of
Lothian and Fife, till at Queen's-ferry
it is contracted by promontories shooting
into it from both coasts; so that, from
being four or five, there it is not above two
miles broad. At the mouth of it, from
North Berwick to Fifeness, it is full five
leagues broad; having the little island of
May in the middle of it, and to the west of
this the rocky island of Bass; notwith-
standing which, the largest fleet may enter
and sail up in many miles with the utmost
facility and in the greatest safety. There
is a communication between this river and
the Clyde, by a canal, 35 miles in length.

FORTROSE, a borough in Ross-shire,
situate on the frith of Murray, nearly op-
posite Fort George, and nine miles W of
Inverness.

FOSSANO, a strong town of Piedmont,
with a bishop's see, seated on the Sure, 10
miles NE of Coni, and 27 SE of Pignerol.
Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 44 45 N.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the
duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; seat-
ed near the river Metauro, 16 miles SW of Pe-
saro, and 12 SE of Urbino. Lon. 12 48
E, lat. 43 40 N.

FOTHERINGAY, a town in Northamp-
tonshire, nine miles S of Stamford, near
the river Nen. It is noted for the ruins
of the castle where Richard III was born,
and where Mary, queen of Scotland, was
beheaded.

FOUE, an ancient town of Lower Egypt,
seated on the Nile, 25 miles S of Rosetta,
and 40 E of Alexandria. Lon. 31 15 E,
lat. 31 12 N.

FOUGERES, a town of France, in the
department of Maine and Loire and late
province of Bretagne, with an ancient cas-
tle. It is seated on the Coënon, 25 miles
NE of Rennes, and 150 W of Paris.
Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 48 22 N.

FOULSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a
market on Tuesday, 16 miles NW of Nor-
wich, and 111 NE of London. Lon. 1 7
E, lat. 52 51 N.

FOUR CANTONS, LAKE OF THE. See
WALDSTÄTTER SEE.

FOURNEAUX ISLAND, a small island in
the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 143 2 W, lat.
17 11 S.

FOURNESS, in Lonsdale, Lancashire,
is a track, between the Kent, Leven, and
Dudden-Sands, which runs north paral-
lel with the west sides of Cumberland and

Westmoreland; and on the south runs out into the sea as a promontory. This whole tract, except on the coast, rises in hills and vast piles of rocks called Fownes-Fells. In these mountainous parts are found quarries of a fine durable blue slate to cover buildings with, which are made use of in many other parts of the kingdom. The low or plain part of Fownes, produces all sorts of grain, but principally oats, whereof the bread eaten in this country is generally made; and there are found here veins of a very rich iron ore.

FOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in Fo-kien; one of the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, the number of its literati, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches constructed of white stone, and ornamented with a double balustrade. It is the residence of a viceroy, has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class, and is 360 miles NE of Canton.

POWEY, a borough and seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is a populous place extending above one mile on the E side of a river of its own name, and has a considerable share in the pilchard fishery. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 32 miles SW of Launcester, and 240 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 19 N.

POWEY, a river in Cornwall, which rises in the NE part passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English Channel, at Powey.

POWLENESS, an island on the coast of Essex, formerly subject to inundations till by the Dutch art of draining it has become good land.

FOX ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, and are situate between the E coast of Kamtschatka and the W coast of America, between 52 and 55° lat. Each island has a particular name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes with which they abound. The dress of the inhabitants consists of a cap, and a fur coat that reaches down to the knee: some of them wear common caps of a party-coloured bird skin, upon which they leave part of the wings and tail. On the forepart of their hunting and fishing caps, they place a small board, like a screen, adorned with the jawbones of seabears, and ornamented with glass beads, which

they receive in barter from the Russians. At their festivals and dancing parties they use a much more showy sort of caps. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw; but when they dress their food, they place it in a hollow stone, they then cover it with another, and close the interstices with lime or clay; they next lay it horizontally on two stones, and light a fire under it. The provision intended for keeping, is dried without salt in the open air. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect equality reigns among them; they have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They live together in families, and societies of several families united, which form what they call, a race, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. The inhabitants of the same island always pretend to be of the same race; and each one looks upon his island as a possession, the property of which is common to all individuals of the same society. Feasts are very common among them, and, more particularly, when the inhabitants of one island are visited by those of another. The men of the village meet their guests, beating drums, and preceded by the women, who sing and dance: at the conclusion of the dance, the hosts serve up their best provisions, and invite their guests to partake of the feast. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarsest flesh, and for the most part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the seaside, and whether it be summer or winter, holds it naked in the water till it is quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens them against the cold: and they accordingly go barefooted through the winter, without the least inconvenience. They seldom heat their dwellings; but when they would warm themselves, they light a bundle of hay, and stand over it; or they set fire to trainoil, which they pour into a hollow stone. They have a good share of plain natural sense, but are rather slow of understanding. They seem cold and indifferent in most of their actions; but let an injury, or even a mere suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state, and they become furious and inflexible, taking the most violent revenge, without any regard to the consequences. The least affliction prompts them to suicide; the apprehension of even an uncertain event often leads them to despair.

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and they put an end to their days with great apparent insensibility. The Russians call these islands the *Lyssie Ostrova*.

FRAGA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle. It is strong by situation, having the river Cinca, before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back a hill, which cannot easily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and saffron, but the parts about it are mountainous and barren. Alphonso VIII, king of Arragon, was killed here by the Moors, in 1144, when he besieged this town. It is 4½ miles E of Saragossa. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 41 46 N.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the head of a rivulet, and has the remains of a castle said to have been built in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. To this castle the princess Mary (afterward Mary I) retired, when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen. Here is a stately church, in which are the monuments of some noble families. It is 30 miles E of Bury, and 87 NE of London. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 52 25 N.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Frome, 12 miles NW of Weymouth, and 126 W by S of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 50 45 N.

FRANCE, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the English Channel and the Austrian Netherlands; on the E by Germany, and the Alps, which separate it from Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont; on the S by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, from which kingdom it is divided by the Pyrenees; and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. From the Pyrenees in the S, to Dunkirk in the N, its extent is 625 miles; and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne; which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the ocean than any other part of the country. France was lately an absolute monarchy, and divided into several military governments, or provinces. These were Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Barrois, Basques, Bearn, Berry, Bigorre, Blaisois, Boulonnois, Bourbonnois, Breffe, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cambressis, Champagne, Couserans, Dauphiny, Forez, Foix, Franche Comte, French Flanders, Gascony, Gevasidan, Guienne, French Hainault, Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorrain, Lyonois, Marche, Maine, Marfau, Navarre, Niver-

nois, Normandy, Orleanois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergne, Roussillon, Saintonge, Soissonnois, Touraine, Velay, and Vermandois. All these provinces were divided into districts, which had their particular names. The air of France is said to be peculiarly mild and wholesome. The soil in many places is excellent, though in others the heat in summer entirely consumes the verdure; and these parched spots are scarce found capable of producing rye and chestnuts sufficient for the maintenance of the poor people who inhabit them. It must be owned, however, that agriculture was never well understood in this country. France in general is not a mountainous country; though its boundaries on the land side are the high ridges called the Alps, which separate it from Italy, the Pyrenees which divide it from Spain, and Mount Jura which separates it from Switzerland. Besides these, there are the Cevennes in the province of Languedoc, and Mount Dor in that of Auvergne. The country abounds with many and fine rivers, as the Loire, which runs N and NW; its course, including the windings, not less than 300 miles. The Rhone flows through the country in a SW direction, and then running due S falls into the Mediterranean. The Garonne rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and running NE communicates with the Mediterranean, by a canal made by order of Louis XIV. The Seine, the Somme, Moselle, Var, and Ardour, are all considerable streams, which are of great service to the inland commerce of the country; and this is still further augmented by the great number of artificial canals which open a communication betwixt one part of the country and another. That of Languedoc was 16 years of being completed, and is carried through an extent of near 100 miles over hills and vallies, and in one place thro' a mountain. It was intended for a communication between the ocean and Mediterranean, to afford a more speedy passage for the French fleet; but did not answer the purpose. The greatest part of the fuel used by the inhabitants of this kingdom is wood; which in the northern parts is scarce, which proves very distressing to the people. In other places, however, there are large forests, particularly those of Orleans, which cover an extent of 14,000 acres. In Alsace there are mines of silver and copper, but too expensive to be brought; but there are mines of various metals in other parts, and coal is likewise met with

In some provinces; there are several quarries of excellent stone, and a kind of limestone named the Twoquise is met with in Languedoc. Salt is made in great quantity in the island of Rhé, and at Rochefort; and in the southern parts of the kingdom, where they employ the heat of the sun successfully for the purpose of evaporating the sea water but in general the salinodity is scarce and dear all over the kingdom. There is great abundance of wine made in this country; the vines being the greatest care of the inhabitants, and next to these the cultivation of garden vegetables for soups and salads. Formerly the French were celebrated for their skill in gardening, but they are now much inferior in this respect to the British. The animals are the same with those of Britain, wolves only excepted, which in some places are very numerous and very dangerous. The French breed of cattle of all kinds is much inferior to that of England, the wool of the sheep is less fine, and the sea coasts are not so well supplied with fish. Such was the situation of France in the year 1789, when the Revolution commenced, since which time it has been in such an unsettled state, as renders it impossible to give a true representation of the state of that country. It cannot be imagined that we can here minutely trace the progress of the French revolution. For a particular history of the events of that period; we must refer to more copious histories. On account of the deranged state of the finances Louis XVI. was induced to convoke an assembly of the notables, and afterwards the states general, who had not assembled since 1614. These consisted of the nobility, clergy, and the third estate or the commons, who were all mingled in one assembly. In the mean time it was reported that Paris was surrounded by an armed force. Notwithstanding this, on the removal of the popular minister, M. Neckar, in July 1789, a dreadful insurrection ensued in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the formidable Bastille was captured by the citizens; the governor; and some other obnoxious persons, were beheaded, and their heads carried about in horrid triumph on poles; in a word, eight weeks after the opening of the states general on the 5th of May, a revolution was effected, which then excited astonishment, and since that period even terror and alarm in all Europe. On the 17th of July, the king visited the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and surrendered himself, as were, to his people. From that moment,

from being an absolute monarch, he became one of the most limited in Europe. The national assembly, now triumphant, proceeded to the most extraordinary measures. They abolished nobility and the whole feudal system, and confiscating the possessions of the clergy, rendered them dependent for support, on a public allowance, like the servants of the state; and all the monasteries were suppressed. In October, in consequence of another dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, were removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state prisoner, treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions with the utmost circumspection. From this broken situation he attempted to escape in June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and the princess his daughter. He had almost reached the frontiers, when he was arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. The national assembly completed a new constitution, which was accepted by the king in September of the same year, when a new national assembly was elected. But it was impossible that the king could long submit to the insults, which as they were not punished, seemed to be sanctioned by the National assembly. Some of their decrees which were quite contrary to the spirit of the New Constitution he refused to sanction. This refusal concurring with other circumstances excited the most violent tumults among the profligate populace of Paris. Innumerable libels issued from the press, full of the most malicious and absurd calumnies against the king, queen and the royal family, whom the Jacobin faction endeavoured by the vilest arts to render odious to the people. At last in August 1792, the mayor of Paris, at the head of a deputation from that city, appeared at the bar of the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, a dreadful insurrection ensued; the Thuilleries, the royal residence, was attacked; the Swiss guards were defeated and massacred; and the king and the royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of the executive power in the hands of the king, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to a house in Paris, called the Temple, and there kept in close confinement, with circumstances of the most humiliating degradation. Between the prison and the grave of a deposed

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sovereign, the distance, it has been observed, is not very remote. The convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the abolition of royalty, and the formation of a republic on the principles of liberty and equality. In December following, they decreed, that the king should be tried before them. The trial accordingly took place; and this tribunal, exercising at once the incompatible characters of accusers, prosecutors, and judges, condemned the unfortunate monarch; who, in pursuance of their sentence, was publicly beheaded, in the Place de la Revolution, lately called the Place de Louis XV. on the 21st of January 1793. All Europe exclaimed against the injustice and cruelty, not to say the impolicy, of this proceeding. Powers, hitherto neutral in the war, were eager to take an active part in it; and the new republic had to contend with the principal powers of Europe. After the murder of the king, France became a prey to the most afflicting calamities. The people either enslaved by bloody tyrants or oppressed by a lawless mob, harassed by proscriptions, arbitrary imprisonment, massacres, confiscations, submitted patiently to every new oppression, the nobility, clergy and men of landed property, being robbed of their estates have been either brought to the scaffold; or been obliged to seek safety in poverty and in exile. The country has been wasted by the fury of contending factions; its fertile plains and populous cities desolated by civil war and polluted with blood. With respect to the war, it may be sufficient to state, in general, that after four campaigns, in which great reverses of fortune were experienced, the French nation displayed against the combined powers such wonderful energy and resources, that, before the conclusion of 1795, they were in the entire possession of Savoy, and of the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands, and the whole of Holland. In Spain, Italy, and Germany, they had made such progress as to procure a peace with Prussia and Spain, and form an alliance with the United Provinces. Their commerce, however, was ruined; their finances were supported by a vast emission of compulsive paper currency, and by plunder and confiscation; their armies, which fought with the ardour of enthusiasm, were recruited by despotic requisitions. The campaign of 1796 was carried on with various success. In September they met with a reverse of fortune and were driven from almost all their newly acquired dominions.

The army under Buonaparte were more successful; they defeated the Imperialists in several obstinate engagements; took Mantua and threatened the Imperial capital itself. The emperor was therefore induced to commence a negotiation for peace. Rastadt was the place appointed for a congress of deputies from the states of Germany. During this negotiation the French employed themselves in executing other ambitious enterprises. Under pretence of an insult offered to their ambassador at Rome, they declared war against the Pope, whose capital they took and plundered, and whose government they overturned. They likewise obtained possession of Mentz, blockaded Ehrenbreitstein, and forced that important fortress to surrender. Intent upon plans of aggrandisement they sent a formidable fleet and army to Egypt, who overran that country with uninterrupted success till their progress was stopped at St. John D'Acre by the gallant efforts of Sir Sidney Smith. The emperor having now formed alliance with the emperor of Russia determined to submit no longer to the injuries and insults of the French. Hostilities were accordingly commenced, when the French gained some advantages. They were however, under general Jourdan completely defeated by the archduke Charles and forced to recross the Rhine. The Austrians in Italy were afterwards joined by the Russians under Suwarrow. The French were vanquished in repeated engagements, and were finally driven out of Italy. The emperor of Russia has since withdrawn from the confederacy, and the campaign of 1800 has terminated unfavourably for the allies by the fatal battle of Marengo. The internal government is at present directed by Buonaparte, who rules with despotic sway. How long the tyrant will remain in his present insecure situation is a question difficult to determine and indeed foreign to this work. The geographical division of the country, however, requires to be noticed. By the first legislative assembly France was divided into departments, and these departments were subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments, by the constitution of 1795, are Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arriege, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Corrèze, Cote d'Or, Cotes du Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loire, Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Herault,

Indre, Indre and Loire, Isere, Ile and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loire and Cher, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Maine, Maine and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurthe, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nièvre, Oise, Orne, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhône, Bouches du, Rhone and Loire, Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarre, Seine, Seine and Oise, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Sevre les deux, Somme, Tarn, Van, Vendee, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges, and Yonne. Each of these departments has an archiepiscopal or episcopal town; there being now only ten archbishopricks, or metropolitan circles, and 73 bishop's sees. The population of France was formerly reckoned at 20,000,000. By an estimate of Mr. Neekar, which has been very much questioned, it amounted to 25,000,000. Since the revolution, on a moderate calculation no less than 400,000 have perished by massacre or by war, which occasions a considerable diminution in the population of that country. Paris is the metropolis.

FRANCE ISLE OF, a late province of France, so called, because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It now comprehends the four departments of Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS, an island in the Indian Ocean, 200 leagues E, of Madagascar. It was early discovered by the Portuguese. After them, the Dutch settled on the SE shore, and gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadtholder. But they abandoned it, on their acquisition of the cape of Good Hope. It then remained uninhabited, till the French landed there in 1720. This island is about 45 leagues in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high, that their tops are covered with snow; they produce the best ebony in the world. The vallies are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour are called Port Louis, and are strongly fortified; the town is large and covers a great deal of ground. But in the hurricane months, the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large storehouses and every thing necessary for the

equipment of fleets. The number of inhabitants on the island exclusive of the military, is 8000 whites, and 12,000 blacks. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

FRANCKFORT ON THE MAINE, an ancient and free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. The chief structure is the townhouse, in which is preserved the goldenbull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the empire; and here is the chamber in which the emperor is elected. All religions are tolerated at Francfort under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith. It has been repeatedly taken and retaken during the present war, the last time by the Austrians in September 1796. It is seated on the river Maine, 15 miles NE of Mentz, and 350 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

FRANCKFORT ON THE ODER, a flourishing city of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for three great fairs, and its university. It is 45 miles SE of Berlin, and 72 S of Stetin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 25 N.

FRANCHE COMTE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lorraine, on the E by Alsace and Switzerland, on the W by Burgundy, and on the S by Bresse. It is 126 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. It now comprehends the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 12 miles SE of Liege.

FRANCIADRE. See DENYS, ST.

FRANCOIS, CAPE, a fine town in the N part of the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call it the Cape, by way of eminence. It was almost ruined by the dreadful commotions which attended the French revolution. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 19 46 N.

FRANCONIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the E by that of Bavaria, on the S by that of Suabia, and on the W by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that kingdom.

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FRANEKER, or FRANKER, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, with a castle and university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent. It is seven miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 33 E, lat. 53 11 N.

FRANKENDAL, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the allies in 1794. It is seated near the Rhine, seven miles S of Worms. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 45 N.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles NW of Landau. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49 18 N.

FRANCKLIN, a county of Pennsylvania, 30 miles long and 44 broad. The inhabitants in 1790 were computed at 15,655. Chambersburg is the capital.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Thurgau. It is seated on an eminence and was the place, where, since 1712, the deputies of the Swiss cantons held their general diet. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 47 35 N.

FRAUSTADT, a town of Silesia, remarkable for a battle gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 20 miles NW of Glogaw. Lon. 16 3 E, lat. 51 48 N.

FRAZERSBURGH, a small town in Aberdeenshire, on the German Ocean, with a tolerable harbour. It is seated close by a promontory, called Kinnaird's Head, on which is a lighthouse, 40 miles N of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 57 35 N.

FRENBURG, a town of Westphalia, 50 miles W of Cassel. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 51 10 N.

FREERICA, a town of the United States, in St. Simon's island, on the coast of Georgia. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 31 6 N.

FREDRICKSBURG, a castle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 15 miles NW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 55 52 N.

FREDRICKSBURG, a town of Virginia, situate on the S side of the Rappahannock, 110 miles from its mouth. It contains about 200 houses, principally in one street, which runs nearly parallel with the river. It is 50 miles S by W of Alexandria. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 38 2 N.

FREDRICKSBURG, a Danish fort, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Cape Three-points, 62 miles WSW of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 15 W, lat. 4 30 N.

FREDERICKSHALL, or FREDERICKSTADT, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, situate on the extremity of the Swinesund, at the mouth of

the river Tist. It is the most regular fortress in this part of Norway, containing an arsenal amply supplied. The harbour is safe and commodious; but the large quantity of saw-dust brought down the river, from the different saw-mills, occasions an annual expence to clear it away. This town is 51 miles SE of Christiania. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 59 12 N.

FREDERICKSHAM, a neatly built town of Russia in Carelia, whose streets go off like radii from a centre. It is seated near the gulf Finland.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in S Jutland, seated on the river Eyder, 17 miles SW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 54 30 N.

FREDERICKSTEIN, a strong fortress of Norway. It is situated on the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, which overhangs the town of Frederickshall, and has never been taken. It was besieged in 1718, by Charles XII of Sweden, who was killed by a musket-shot.

FREDERICKSTOWN, a flourishing town of the United States in Maryland, seated on the Potomac. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

FREHEL, a cape of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, 13 miles W of St. Malo. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 48 41 N.

FREISINGEN, a town of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria. It surrendered to the French, September 3, 1796. It is seated on a mountain, near the Isar, 20 miles N by E of Munich. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 48 26 N.

FREJUS, a fortified town of Provence in France, now in the department of Var. By the Romans, it was called Forum Julii; and at that time had a good port on the Mediterranean, which is now above a mile from it. It is the birthplace of Agricola; and near it, some fine remains of antiquity are still visible. It is seated near the river Argens, in a morass, 40 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 43 26 N.

FRESCATI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It derives its name from the coolness of the air, and fresh verdure of the fields around. In its neighbourhood are situate some of the most magnificent villas in Italy. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Tusculum, the Tusculan villa of Cicero is at no great distance. Frescati, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of the landscape painter who travel into Italy for improvement. Nothing can surpass the admirable aspect

blage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, which charm the eye, as it wanders among the shades of these delightful villages. Prefcati is seated on the declivity of a hill, 12 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 41 48 N.

FREUDENSTADT, a strong town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, built in 1600, to defend the passage into this forest. It is 12 miles SE of Straßburg. Lon. 21 E, lat. 48 28 N.

FREUDENTHAL, a town of Silesia, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen. Lon. 17 21 E, lat. 50 3 N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle, seated on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 32 N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Trefchen, 20 miles E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 50 0 N.

FRIAS, a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain, near the river Ebro, 35 miles NW of Burgos. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 42 52 N.

FRIBURG, one of the cantons of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures.

FRIBURG, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome, and the inhabitants are papists. It is governed in spirituals by the bishop of Lausanne, who resides here, and in temporals by a council, over which an avoyer presides. Its situation is very extraordinary, for only the W side is near plain ground, and all the rest is built upon rocks and precipices, several parts of which are accessible only by stairs and ladders. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, which contains a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side, two pair of stairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high: but the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock; and the chimney of the kitchen is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it. Friburg is seated on the river San, 15 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 46 48 N.

FRIBURG, a town of Suabia, capital of Brisgau; remarkable for the steeple of the great church and for its university. The

inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It surrendered to the French in June, 1796. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 miles E of Brisach, and 26 S of Straßburg. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 10 N.

FRICENTI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Triapalto, 20 miles SE of Benevento. Lon. 15 9 E, lat. 40 59 N.

FRIEDBERG, an imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, seated on a mountain, 15 miles NE of Francfort. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 50 10 N.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 30 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 40 23 N.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Multa, 15 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 13 36 W, lat. 51 0 N.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, seated on the Unstrue, 30 miles W of Leipzick. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 51 19 N.

FRIEDBERG, the name of two small towns in Silesia; the one in the duchy of Javer, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz. The last is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians, in 1745.

FRIIDING, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 30 miles NE of Constance. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 48 11 N.

FRIIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 55 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 52 4 N.

FRIIDLINGEN, a town of Suabia, three miles E of the Rhine, and four N of Basle. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 47 40 N.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants; and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Captain Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands, the principal of which are Tongataboo, or Amsterdam; Eaoowe, or Middleburg; Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Hapae, and Lefouga. The first, which is the largest, lies in 174 46 W, lon. and 21 9 S lat. The general appearance of these islands convey an idea of the most exuberant fertility; the sur-

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face, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig with narrow-pointed leaves. On closer examination, they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature; such as bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. The stock of quadrupeds is scanty; but they received from captain Cook some valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parrots of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed in the Society Isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shell fish. These islands are all inhabited by a race of people, who cultivate the earth with great industry; and nature, assisted by a little art, appears no where in greater splendour. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing are the employments of the men: to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

FRIESACH, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, with a strong castle, on a mountain. It is 56 miles SE of Salzburg. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 47 12 N.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N by the German Ocean, on the W by the Zuider-Zee, on the S by the same and Overijssel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. Lewarden is the capital.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a province of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, lying near the German ocean. It is bounded on the S by the bishopric of Munster, on the E by the county of Oldenburg, on the W by the province of Groningen, and on the N by the sea, being about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The country being level and low, is obliged to be secured against inundations by expensive dikes. It is a very fertile country, and feeds a great number of cattle; but it was greatly damaged by an inundation in 1717, and the repair of the dykes cost an immense sum. The principal towns are Norden, Leer, Essens, Whitmunde, and Aurick. Embden was an imperial city, and the principal place in the country; but now belongs also to the king of Prussia, who bought it of the Dutch.

FRIESLAND, WEST, another name for that part of Holland, called N Hol-

land. The states of Holland hence take the title of the states of Holland and W Friesland.

FRINWALT, a town of Germany in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on the Oder, 30 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Brasil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41 31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

FRISCHAH, a bay of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Vistula.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles SW of Cassel.

FRIVOLI, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Carinthia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Carniola and the gulf of Trieste, and on the W by the Trevifano and Bellunese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and subject partly to the Venetians, and partly to Austria. Udina is the capital.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, a little N of Cape Farewell, and W Greenland, discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 63 0 N.

FRODINGHAM, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, 36 miles E of York, and 194 N of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 53 56 N.

FRODSHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a castle at the W end, and a market on Wednesday. It is seated near the Mersey, by Frodsam Hills, the highest in the county, 11 miles NE of Chester, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 53 21 N.

FROME, or FROOM, a river in Dorsetshire, which comes from the SW part of the county to Dorchester, and proceeding to Wareham, empties itself into the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

FROME, a river in Somersetshire, which flows by the town of Frome, and unites with the Avon at Bristol.

FROME, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. Their chief manufacture is second cloths. It is seated on the Frome, 12 miles S of Bath, and 104 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 10 N.

FRONSAC, a town of France in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Dordogne, 22 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 45 4 N.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 19 miles NE of Estremoz.

FRONTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Hérault and late province of

Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent mulcadrine wines. It is seated on Lake Maguelone, 14 miles SW of Montpellier. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FROYEN, an island in the N Sea, about 35 miles in circumference, and situated near the coast of Norway. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 63 46 N.

FRITINGEN, a beautiful town of Switzerland, situated in the canton of Bern, 31 miles SE of Friburg.

FURGO, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be a single mountain at sea, but on the sides there are deep vallies. It is a volcano, which burns continually, and may be seen a great way off at sea. The Portuguese, who first inhabited it, brought negroes with them, and a stock of cows, horses, and hogs; but now the chief inhabitants are blacks, of the Romish religion. It is 300 miles W of Cape de Verd. - Lon. 24 30 W, lat. 14 54 N.

FUEN-HOU-FOU, an extensive and populous city of China, in the province of Petcheli, celebrated for the beauty of its streets and triumphal arches. It has under its jurisdiction two cities of the second rank, eight of the third, and many fortresses, which bar the entrance of China against the Tartars. It is seated near the great wall, amid mountains.

FUEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Chang-si. It is noted for its baths and springs, which are almost as hot as boiling water, and attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class. It is seated on the river Fuen-ho, 250 miles SW of Pekin.

FUENTE-DUEGNA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Tajo, 35 miles SE of Madrid. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 40 14 N.

FUENTE GINALDO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura.

FUSEN, a town of Suabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Lech, 50 miles S by E of Augsburg. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 47 40 N.

FUIDENTALL, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Troppaw, seated near the Mohra, 16 miles W by S of Troppaw.

FULA, or THULE, one of the Shetland Islands, W of Mainland, thought by some to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients.

FULDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with a celebrat-

ed abbey, whose abbot is primate of the abbeys of the empire, and sovereign of a small territory between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is seated on the Fulde, 55 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 50 40 N.

FULHAM, a village in Middlesex, four miles W by S of London, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney. It has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the conquest; here they have a palace; and in the churchyard are the tombs of several of the prelates of that see.

FULLAN, a country in the interior part of Africa, W of the kingdom of Cashna. Its boundaries have not yet been ascertained, nor has the face of the country been described.

FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira, situated round a bay, on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, surrounded by the sea at high-water. On a neighbouring eminence above the town, is another, called St. John's Castle; and on the seaside, are several batteries. The streets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. The houses are built of freestone, or of brick; but they are dark, and only a few of the best, belonging to the English merchants, or the principal inhabitants, are provided with glass windows; all the others have a kind of lattice-work in their stead, which hangs on hinges, and may be lifted up occasionally. Lon. 17 6 W, lat. 32 38 N.

FUNDY, a bay of N America, between New England and Nova Scotia, remarkable for its tides, which rise to the height of 50 or 60 feet, and flow very rapidly.

FUNEN, an island of Denmark, 340 miles in circumference; separated from Jutland by a strait called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in pasture and grain, and exports to Norway, barley, oats, rye and peas. Odensee is the capital.

FURNES, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated near the German Ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk, which was destroyed by the English forces in 1798. It was one of the barrier towns; but, in 1781, the emperor Joseph II expelled the Dutch garrison. It surrendered to the French in 1793, and is 12 miles E of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 4 N.

FURRUCKABAD, a district of Hindoostan Proper, contiguous to the W

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bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by the dominions of Oude. It is little more than 30 miles in extent, and belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Its capital is of the same name. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 27 28 N.

FURSTENBURG, a principality of Suabia, bounded by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenburg and other territories of the house of Austria, by the Brisgaw, the Black Forest, and the lake and bishopric of Constance. In this state the river Danube takes its rise.

FURSTENBURG, the capital of a principality of the same name, in Suabia, with a castle, seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 17 miles S of Rotwell. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 47 53 N.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Lower Stiria, with a castle, on the river Aufnitz, 50 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 47 43 N.

FURSTENWALD, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Spree, 20 miles W of Frankfurt on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 52 23 N.

FUTTYPUR SICRI, a considerable town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated under a range of hills, the southern boundary of an immense plain, in which, for the greatest part, not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil is light, and almost as fine as hair powder; a circumstance, productive of the most disagreeable effects, when this fine dust is taken up by the hot winds from the westward. Its situation too is unhealthy, from the indifferent water with which the whole country abounds. However the country immediately near the town, is in tolerable cultivation. On the summit of the highest hill is a large mosque, built by the emperor Aclar, in the first style of Moorish architecture; and at the foot of this hill are the ruins of an imperial palace, which occupy a great extent of ground. It is 42 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 45 E, lat. 27 0 N.

FYAL, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is well cultivated; and has abundance of chestnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspen-trees. The most considerable place is called Villa de Horta. Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

FYERS, a river of Invernesshire, in Scotland, which, descending from the S, flows toward Loch Ness. Over this river is built a stupendous bridge, on two opposite rocks; the top of the arch being above 100 feet above the surface of the water.

A little below the bridge is the celebrated Fall of Fyers, where a great body of water darts through a narrow gap between two rocks, then falls over a vast precipice into the bottom of the chafin, where the foam rises and fills the air like a cloud of smoke.

FVNE, LOCH, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleshire, near 40 miles in length, noted as the resort of the herring shoals, and numerous fishing vessels. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the Isle of Arran, which is directly opposite its entrance.

FYZABAD, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a vast building, the palace of the late nabob Sujah ul Dowlah. The city is very populous; but since the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, the people are of the lowest class. It is seated on the Gogra, a large river from Thibet, and is 80 miles E of Lucknow, and 500 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 30 E, lat. 29 34 N.

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GABARET, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony, seated on the Gellise, 20 miles W of Condom. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 44 59 N.

GABEL, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles N of Prague.

GABIAN, a village of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, famous for its mineral waters.

GABIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 52 26 N.

GADESBUCH, a town of Lower Saxony in the duchy of Mecklenburg.

GAIETA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 30 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 41 30 N.

GAILLAC, a town of France, now in the department of Tarn, lately in the province of Languedoc, remarkable for its wines. It is seated on the Tarn, 20 miles SW of Alby. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 43 54 N.

GAILLON, a town of France, in the

Department of Eure and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its archiepiscopal palace, which lately belonged to the archbishop of Rouen. It is five miles from Andely, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINBOROUGH, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated near the river Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is a pretty large well-built town, its river being accessible to vessels of sufficient size to navigate the sea; and serves as a place of export and import for the N part of the county, and for Nottinghamshire. It is 17 miles NW of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36'$ W, lat. $53^{\circ} 18'$ N.

GAIRLOCH, a large bay of Scotland, on the W coast of Ross-shire. In this bay, which gives name to a tract of land near it, the fishing of cod, and other white fish is very considerable.

GAISEE, a village of Switzerland in Rhode exterior, which is the protestant division of the county of Appenzel. It is much resorted to on account of its goat's whey, which is brought from a neighbouring mountain.

GALACZ, a town of Bulgaria, seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Seret.

GALASHIELS, a village in Selkirkshire, seated on the Gala, near its confluence with the Tweed. Here is a flourishing manufacture of woollen cloth and flannels, and superior cloths have been tried with tolerable success. It is 25 miles S by E of Edinburgh.

GALASO, a river of Naples, in Otranto, which rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulf of Taranto.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Constantinople, seated opposite the seraglio, on the other side of the harbour. It is inhabited by Christians of all sorts, as well as Jews, who exercise their religion publicly; and here wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 23 miles SE of Limerick. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20'$ W, lat. $52^{\circ} 15'$ N.

GALICIA, a large country in the S of Poland, which consists of that part of Little Poland, which lies on the S side of the Vistula, almost the whole of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia. It was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic, on the

S by Portugal, and on the E by the Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist. It is thin of people. The produce is wine, flax, and citrons. Here also are good pastures, copper, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building of ships. St. Jago de Compostella is the capital.

GALICIA, NEW. See GUADALAJARA.

GALISTIO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 10 miles NW of Placentia. Lon. $5^{\circ} 8'$ E, lat. $40^{\circ} 2'$ N.

GALL, ST. or ST. GALLEN, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a rich abbey, whose abbot is titular prince of the German empire, and formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town; but the inhabitants shook off his authority, and became independent. The town is entirely protestant, and its government aristodemocratical. The subjects of the abbot, whose territory is distinct, are mostly catholics. It is a cheerful neat town, situated in a fine well watered valley in the centre of the abbot's territories, close to the abbey in which that prince resides, who is reciprocally surrounded by the town. In the abbey is an ancient library which contains several valuable MSS of the classics, and gospels. The linen manufacture has flourished here for many years, and still preserves its reputation. Its effects are very sensibly felt in the competent wealth which it has diffused through all ranks. It carries on likewise manufactures of muslin and embroidery. It is 37 miles NE of Zurich. Lon. $9^{\circ} 30'$ E, lat. $47^{\circ} 26'$ N.

GALLA, a fort of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portuguese thence in 1640. Some call it Punta de Gallo. Lon. $80^{\circ} 30'$ E, lat. $6^{\circ} 20'$ N.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; but the Spaniards touch here for fresh water and provisions, when they sail from America to Asia. Here are a great number of birds, and excellent tortoises. They lie under the equator, the centre island in lon. $85^{\circ} 30'$ W.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport of Naples, in Terra D'Otranto, with a bishop's see and a fort. This place is a great mart for olive oil. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and joined to the mainland by a bridge, 23 miles W of Otranto. Lon. $18^{\circ} 5'$ E, lat. $40^{\circ} 20'$ N.

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Europe, in Romania, with a bishop's see. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a forry square castle. The houses of the Greeks and Jews have doors not above three feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houses. It is seated on a strait of the same name 100 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 26 N.

GALLIPOLI, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey. It is defended at the SW entrance by the Dardanelles, and forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Mamora. It is here two miles over, and is 33 miles long. It was anciently called the Hellespont. See DARDANELLES.

GALLO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru; the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru. It is also the place where the Buccaneers used to come for wood and water, and to refit their vessels. Lon. 8 0 W, lat. 2 30 N.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a borough in Kirkcudbrightshire, situate on the river Ken, 14 miles N of Kirkcudbright.

GALLOWAY, UPPER, or WEST. See WIGTONSHIRE.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Atlantic, and the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; on the E by Roscommon, West Meath, and King's County; on the SW by Tipperary; on the S by Galway Bay and Clare; and on the W by the Atlantic. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E and SE, and forms a lake several miles in length. It contains 136 parishes, and formerly sent eight members to the Irish parliament.

GALWAY, a seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is surrounded by strong walls; the streets are large and straight; and the houses are generally well built of stone. Its harbour is defended by a fort, and it has a good foreign trade, being seated on a bay of the same name, on the Atlantic Ocean, 40 miles WSW of Athlone, and 100 W of London. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 53 18 N.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, which, running from E to W, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Verd on the N, and Cape St. Mary on the S. It overflows the country annually, like

the Nile. The Gambia was long supposed to be a branch of the Niger; but its source was determined by Mr. Park to be 130 Geographical miles W of that river; its branches are numerous, and intersect the country for about 200 miles from E to W. It abounds with fish, some species of which are excellent food; it is deep and muddy, and the banks are covered with impenetrable thickets of mangrove; the whole of the adjacent country, indeed, appears to be flat and swampy.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, with a celebrated nunnery, 17 miles SW of Goslar. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 51 54 N.

GANDIA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university, 55 miles N of Alicante. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

GANDICOTTA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, remarkable for a strong fortress, and a diamond mine near it. It is seated near the river Pehnar, between Gooty and Cuddapa.

GANGEA, or GANJA, a town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 miles S by E of Iessli. Lon. 45 50 E, lat. 41 10 N.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Asia, which has its source in two springs, on the W side of Mount Kentaiffe, in Thibet. There two streams take their course westward, inclining considerably to the N, for a course of about 300 miles, when meeting the great ridge of Mount Himmaleh, they turn to the S, in which course they unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges. This great body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of Himmaleh, at the distance of 100 miles below the place of its first approach, and, sapping its very foundation, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself into a vast basin which it has worn in the rock, at the higher foot of the mountains. The Ganges thus appears, to incurious spectators, to derive its original springs from this chain of mountains. The mind of superstition has given to the mouth of the cavern, the form of the head of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos in a degree of veneration, almost equal to that in which the Egyptians held their God Apis. From this second source (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, its course becomes easterly, through the rugged country of Siringur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from this mountainous tract in which it has wandered 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enter

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Hindooſtan, it flows with a ſmooth navigable ſtream through delightful plains, during the remainder of its courſe to the bay of Bengal, which is about 1350 miles. In its courſe through theſe plains, it receives 33 rivers, ſome of which are equal to the Rhine, and none ſmaller than the Thames, beſides as many of leſſer note. In the annual inundation of this immenſe river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated ſpot, the artificial mound of ſome deſerted village, appearing like an iſland. The riſe of the water, is, on an average, 31 feet. In a word, it is, in every reſpect, one of the moſt beneficial rivers in the world; diffuſing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and ſecondarily by enriching the lands, affording an eaſy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thouſand boatmen.

GANGOTRI, a town of Thibet, ſituated on the Ganges, 138 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 76 35 E, lat. 33 8 N.

GANGPOUR, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, 226 miles S of Patna. It is in the country of Oriſſa. Lon. 83 57 E, lat. 21 25 N.

GANJAM, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in one of the Northern Circars, ſubject to the Engliſh. It lies on the bay of Bengal, between a river and the SW end of Chilka Lake. Lon. 85 20 E, lat. 19 22 N.

GANNAT, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 30 miles S of Moulins.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, and lately a biſhop's ſee. It was taken, in 1692, by the duke of Savoy, who burnt a great part of it. Gap is ſeated on the ſmall river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which ſome mineral waters are found that are deemed febrifuge. It is 27 miles N of Siſtron. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 44 34 N.

GARACK, an iſland of Aſia, in the gulf of Perſia, remarkable for the fine pearls fiſhed up on its coaſts. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 28 15 N.

GARD, a department of France, which comprehends part of the late province of Languedoc. Niſmes is the episcopal town.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, ſeated at the end of a lake of its own name,

17 miles NW of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 36 N.

GARDELEBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer, and is ſeated on the river Beſſe, 32 miles N by W of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 52 41 N.

GARONNE, a river of France, which has its ſource in the Pyrenean mountains, and taking a NW direction, waters Toulouſe and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence to its entrance into the bay of Biſcay, aſſumes the name of the Gironde. It communicates with the Mediterranean, by its junction with the Royal Canak.

GARONNE, UPPER, a department of France, which comprehends part of Languedoc. Toulouſe is the capital.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanaugh, 10 miles SE of Balſhannon. Lon. 17 43 W, lat. 54 25 N.

GARSTZANG, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Thursday, ſeated on the river Wyre, 10 miles S of Lancaſter, and 225 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 56 N.

GARTZ, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeated on the Oder, 13 miles S of Stetin. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 53 23 N.

GASCONY, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Bay of Biſcay, on the N by Guienne, on the E by Languedoc, and on the S by the Pyrenees. This province, with Armagnac, is now included in the department of Gers.

GATEHOUSE, a conſiderable village in Kircudbrightſhire, at the mouth of the river Fleet, with a cotton mill. The river is navigable for ſloops, within a ſhort diſtance of the town. It is nine miles NW of Kircudbright.

GATTON, a borough in Surry, which ſends two members to parliament, but now has neither market nor fair. It is 19 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 18 N.

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in the Breſciano, ſeated on the Weiſe, ſeven miles W of Lake Garda. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 44 40 N.

GAUDENS, ST. a town of France in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, ſeated on the Garonne, eight miles NE of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 43 1 N.

GAVEREN, or WAVEREN, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the Scheld, eight miles S of Ghent. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 50 56 N.

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GAVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on the Lemo, 19 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 43 40 N.

GAUTS, or **INDIAN APPENNINES**, a stupendous wall of mountains, which extend 13 degrees of latitude from Cape Comorin, the S extremity of Hindoostan, to the Tapti, or Surat River, at unequal distances from the coast; seldom more than 70 miles, and commonly about 40; and within one short space only, it approaches within six miles. They rise abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated, as to render the air cool and pleasant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a promontory, when it approaches the Tapti; but, departing from its meridional course, it bends eastward, in a wavy line, parallel with the river; and is afterward lost among the hills, in the neighbourhood of Burhampour. In its course along the Tapti, it forms several passes or descents toward that river.

GAZA, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, three miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is now very small; but, from appearance of the ruins, it was formerly a considerable place. There is a castle near it, where a bashaw resides. It is 50 miles SW of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 31 28 N.

GEARON, or **JARON**, a town of Persia, in Faristan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51 17 E, lat. 28 15 N.

GEFLE, the capital of the province of Gestrice, in Sweden, seated on three branches of a river of the same name, which begins to be navigable here, and falls, in a short distance, into a bay of the Baltic. It is the most commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; and its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 65 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 63 0 N.

GEGENBACH, a free imperial city of Suabia, and under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the Kinzia, 12 miles SE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 48 24 N.

GEHMIN, a town of Westphalia, situated on the river Aa. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 36 N.

GEILDURE, a town of Suabia, near the river Kocher, with a castle, belonging to the lords of Limburg.

GEISLENGEN, an imperial town of Su-

bia, 17 miles NW of Ulm. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 48 36 N.

GEISMAR, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 51 19 N.

GELHAUSEN, a small imperial town of Wetteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a castle, seated on the Kintzig 25 miles E of Hanau. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 7 N.

GEMAPPE, a village of Austrian Hainault, three miles W by S of Mons. It is remarkable for a bloody battle between the Austrians and the French, Nov. 3 1792, in which the Austrians were defeated with great loss.

GEMBOURS, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient abbey. Don John of Austria gained a battle here over the Dutch in 1578; and it was twice burnt down, in 1628 and 1712. It is seated on the Orneau, 22 miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 50 37 N.

GEMINIANI, St. a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 miles SSW of Florence.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 30 miles E of Philippsburg. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 49 6 N.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Suabia, with a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are sent to distant countries. It was taken by the French in August 1796; and is seated on the Reims, 30 miles N by W of Ulm. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 48 48 N.

GEMUND, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 24 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 50 38 N.

GEMUND, a town of Upper Austria, remarkable for its salt-works; seated to the N of a lake of the same name, on the river Draun, 20 miles SSW of Linz.

GENAP, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Dyle, 15 miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

GENEP or **GENNEP**, a town of Westphalia, subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Neers, five miles SW of Cleves. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 51 42 N.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the same name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is seated on the most narrow part of the lake of the same name, where the Rhone issues in two large narrow channels, which soon after unite. This river divides the city into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly the

plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. It is the most populous town of Switzerland, containing 22,000 souls. The treaty of alliance which Geneva contracted with Bern and Friburgh, in 1526, may be considered as the era of its liberty and independence; for, not long after, the dukes of Savoy were deprived of the authority which they possessed over this city; the bishop was expelled; a republican form of government established, and the reformation introduced. In 1584, Geneva concluded a treaty of perpetual alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it is allied with the Swiss cantons. During the greater part of the last century, to the year 1789, the history of Geneva contains little more than a narrative of contests between the aristocratic and the popular parties, the history of which would require a volume to relate. It may suffice to observe here, that the years 1768, 1782, and 1789, were distinguished by great revolutions; and that, by the last, the constitution was wisely modelled into a mean between the too popular form established in 1768, and the too aristocratic form established in 1782. The houses of Geneva are lofty; and many, that stand in the trading part of the city, have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. These arcades, supported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the street, but are useful to the inhabitants in protecting them from the sun and rain. Playing at cards, or drinking at public-houses is not permitted; but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and have other diversions on Sunday; where, however the duties of the day, during the hours appropriated to divine service, are observed with the utmost decorum. In 1794, by the intrigues of the French faction, a revolution or insurrection was brought about, resembling in miniature that of France, by which much mischief was done, and many of the principal inhabitants obliged to fly, after leaving their property at the mercy of the insurgents. Geneva is 40 miles NE of Chambery, and 135 NW of Turin. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 12 N.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, a magnificent expanse of water, in Switzerland, which, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, extends 24 miles in length; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 12. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of smoking Alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. From Geneva to the environs of Lausanne, the country slopes, for a con-

siderable way, to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with all the varieties that nature can bestow. The long ridge of the Jura, fertile in pasturage, and varied with woods, backs this beautiful tract. Near Lausanne, the banks rise considerably, and form a charming terrace. A few miles beyond that town is a rapid descent. Near Vevay, begins a plain, which is continued far beyond the end of the lake, but contracting, by the approach of the mountains, toward the water; the colour of which is extremely beautiful and clear; and at a distance seems of a lovely blue. The depth is various; the greatest yet found by sounding, is 160 fathoms. Like all inland lakes, inclosed with high mountains, it is subject to sudden storms. Among the birds that frequent this lake are the tipper grebes (see Pennant's Brit. Zool. Vol. II. No. 222.) which appear in December, and retire in February. Their skins are an elegant article of luxury, and sell for 12 or 14s. each. These birds are obliged to breed in other places, this lake being almost totally destitute of reeds and rushes, in which they form their floating nest. The river Rhone runs through the whole extent of the lake, from its E to its SW extremity.

GENEVOIS, a duchy of Savoy, of which Geneva and its territory were formerly a part. Annecy is the capital.

GENGENBACK, a town of Suabia, 10 miles SE of Strasburg. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 28 N.

GENGOUX DE ROYAL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles SW of Chalons. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 46 37 N.

GENIEZ, ST. a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 24 miles NE of Rhodes. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 44 35 N.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, seated on the Guier, 12 miles W of Chambery. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 40 N.

GENOA, a territory and republic of Italy, extending along that part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, 152 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, being from 8 to 12 miles. Where it is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from W to E by Piedmont, Montserrat, Milan, Piacentia, Parma, Tuscany, and Lucca. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places, having neither trees nor grafs upon them.

GENOA, an ancient city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a little gulph, partly on the flat, and partly on the declivity, of a pleasant hill; in consequence of which it appears to great advantage from the sea. It is defended on the land-side by a double wall, which in circumference is about six miles. Two of the streets consist entirely of a double straight row of magnificent palaces. The others, though clean and well paved, are crooked and narrow. The palaces of the nobility are almost all of marble, and many of them are painted on the outside. The city contains a vast number of palaces, churches, and convents, and several hospitals. The palace where the doge resides, and where the great and little council, and the two colleges of the procuratori and governatori assemble, is a large stone building in the centre of the city; but it contains some fine paintings in fresco; two statues of Andrew and John Doria in white marble; and an arsenal, in which are said to be arms for thirty-four thousand men. All the inhabitants here, except the principal ladies, who are carried in chairs, walk on foot, on account of the narrowness or steepness of the streets. The fortifications of the city, towards the sea, are remarkably strong. There are two fine stone bridges over the rivets Bonzevera and Bilagno, the first whereof washes the west, and the other the east side of the city, within which there is also a surprising stone-bridge joining two hills. The harbour, though large, is far from being safe; but no care or expense have been spared to render it as safe and commodious as possible. The trade of Genoa is chiefly in velvets, damasks, plush, and other silks, brocades, lace, gloves, sweetmeats, fruits, oil, Parmesan cheese, anchovies, and medicinal drugs from the Levant; but the badness of the harbour, and the high price of commodities, greatly check its commerce. The nobility carry on velvet, silk, and cloth manufactures. Another very profitable article of trade carried on by them is banking; and dealing in bills of exchange. Before Genoa was taken by the French, the government was aristocratic, and none but the nobility had any share in it. It was taken by the Austrians from the French in 1800; but by the convention after the fatal battle of Marengo, it was ceded to the French. Genoa is 62 miles SE of Turin, and 225 NW of Rome. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 25 N.

GEORGE, PORT, a strong and regular fortress in Invernesshire, which has several handsome streets of barracks. It is feat-

ed on a peninsula running into the Murray-frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness.

GEORGE, FORT ST. See MADRAS.

GEORGE, LAKE, a lake of N America, in the state of New York. It lies SW of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long, but is narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous; the valleys tolerably good.

GEORGE, ST. one of the Azores. The inhabitants are employed in the cultivation of wheat, and may amount to 5000. Lon. 28 0 W, lat. 38 39 N.

GEORGE, ST. an island of the United States, in the strait of St. Mary, that forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

GEORGE DEL MINA, St. the best fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1630. The town under it, called by the natives Oddena, is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built of stone, which is uncommon, for in other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were greatly reduced by the smallpox. It is 30 miles W by S of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 5 3 N.

GEORGE'S ST. a small island in the gulf of Venice, lying to the S of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

GEORGE'S, ST. the largest of the Bermuda Islands, in which is the town of St. George, the capital of all the islands. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 32 45 N.

GEORGE'S ST. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola. Lon. 84 50 W; lat. 29 30 N.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST. a small island of N America, off the coast of Honduras. It is likewise called Casina or Cayo Casina. By a convention in 1786, the English logwood cutters were permitted to occupy this island.

GEORGE TOWN, the seat of justice, in a district of the same name, in S Carolina; stands on a spot of land near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united, is named the Pedee, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below the town. It is 35 miles N by E of Charleston. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 20 N.

GEORGIA, a beautiful country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurthi. It is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N by Circassia, on the E by Daghestan and Schirvan, on the S by Armenia, and on the W by the Cuban, or new Russian government of Caucasus. Georgia is as fertile a country as can be seen; the bread is as good here as in any part of the world; the fruit of an exquisite flavour, and of different sorts; no place in Europe yields better pears and apples, and no place in Asia better pomegranates. The country abounds with cattle, venison, and wild fowl, of all sorts; the river Kur is well stocked with fish; and the wine is so rich, that the king of Persia has always some of it for his own table. The inhabitants are robust, valiant, and of a jovial temper; great lovers of wine, and esteemed very trusty and faithful; endowed with good natural parts, but, for want of education, very vicious. The women are so fair and comely, that the wives and concubines of the king of Persia and his court are for the most part Georgian women. This country formerly abounded with great cities, as appears not only from its history, but from the ruins of many of them still visible, which show that they must have been very large, opulent, and magnificently built. These were all destroyed by the inundations of northern barbarians from mount Caucasus, as the Alans, Huns, Suevi, and some others, so much noted in history for their strength, courage, and conquests. The latest division of this country is into nine provinces; five of which form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and four compose the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The hills are covered with forests of oak; ash, beech, chestnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes. From these is annually made as much wine as is necessary for their yearly consumption; the remainder are left to rot on the vines. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage in the world; the rivers are full of fish; the mountains abound in minerals; and the climate is delicious; so that nature appears to have lavished

on this country every production that can contribute to the happiness of its inhabitants. On the other hand, the rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are at all seasons either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation; the Black Sea, by which commerce and civilization might be introduced from Europe, has been till lately in the exclusive possession of the Turks; the trade of Georgia by land is greatly obstructed by the high mountains of Caucasus; and this obstacle is still increased, by the swarms of predatory nations, by which those mountains are inhabited. The Georgians are Christians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Their dress nearly resembles that of the Cossacks; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. Travellers accuse the Georgians of drunkenness, superstition, cruelty, sloth, avarice, and cowardice; vices which are every where common to slaves and tyrants, and are by no means peculiar to the natives of this country. The descendants of the colonists, carried by Shach Abbas, and settled at Peria, near Ispahan, and in Masanderan, have changed their character with their government; and the Georgian troops, employed in Persia against the Affghans, were advantageously distinguished by their docility, their discipline, and their courage. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tatars, Offi, and Armenians. These last are found all over Georgia, sometimes mixed with the natives, and sometimes in villages of their own. They speak among themselves their own language, but all understand and can talk the Georgian. Their religion is partly the Armenian, and partly the Roman catholic. They are the most oppressed of the inhabitants, but are still distinguished by that instinctive industry which every where characterizes the nation. Beside these, there are in Georgia considerable numbers of Jews, some having villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartar inhabitants, but never with the Offi; they pay a small tribute above that of the natives. Teflis is the capital. See IMERITIA.

GEORGIA, the most southern of the United States of America, 600 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by E and W Florida, on the W by the Mississippi, and on the N and NE by

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N and S Carolina. That part of Georgia which is laid out in counties is divided into the following; Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glynn, Camden, Washington, Green, and Franklin. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Alatamaha, Turtle River, Little Stilla, Great Stilla, Crooked River, St. Mary's, and Appalachicola. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant. Snow is seldom or never seen. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvements. By culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, silk, Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at present, is the staple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raising of tobacco; the soil being suited to the culture of that plant. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Walfaw, Oflahaw, St. Catharine's, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyll, Cumberland, and Amelia. The capital of this state is Augusta.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. The vallies were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass, growing in tufts; wild burnet; and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. This island lies between 38 13 and 35 34 W lon. and 53 57 and 54 57 S lat.

GEPPING, an imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Wils, 25 miles E of Stutgard. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 44 N.

GERA, a town of Germany, in Misnia, with a handsome college, on the river Elster. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 50 N.

GERAW, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a district of the same name, 10 miles NW of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 45 N.

GERBEROY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 50 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 34 E, lat. 49 33 N.

GERBES, GERBI, or ZERBI, an island on the coast of Tunis. It bears no other corn than barley; but has large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. It

depends on the dry of Tripoli. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 33 56 N.

GERBEVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a handsome castle. The church of the late Carmelites is very elegant. It is seated on the Agen, five miles from Luneville.

GERGENTI, a town of Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated near the river St. Blaise, 50 miles S of Palermo. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

GERISAU, a village of Switzerland, on the N side of the lake of Schewitz, at the foot of the Rigi. It is a republic, the smallest in Europe. Its territory is two leagues in length and one in breadth, composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages, of a very neat and picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are computed at about 1200 and are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures, at Basle. This republic is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schewitz, and Unterwalden; and, in case of war, furnishes its quota of men. Gerisau is 12 miles SW of Schewitz.

GERMAIN, St. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, particularly Lewis XIV. Here James II found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 48 52 N.

GERMAIN'S, St. a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, with a bishop's see, and a cathedral. The town is now mean, consisting chiefly of fishermen's cottages, but is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It stands near the sea, 10 miles W of Plymouth, and 224 W by S of London. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 22 N.

GERMAIN LAVAL, St. a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, remarkable for excellent wine. It is 225 miles, SE of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 45 50 N.

GERMANO, St. a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Cassiano, and belonging to an abbey on the top of that mount. Lon. 13 59 E, lat. 41 13 N.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, 640 miles in length, and 550, in breadth; bounded on the E by Hungary and Poland, on the N by the Baltic Sea and Denmark, on the W by France and the

Netherlands, and on the S by the Alps, Switzerland, and Italy. It is divided into ten circles, three of which lie on the N, namely Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, and Westphalia; three on the S, Austria, Bavaria, and Suabia; three about the middle, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine; the tenth and last is the circle of Burgundy, or ancient Belgium, which formerly consisted of the duchy of Burgundy, and the 17 provinces of the Low Countries, but these have been long since severed from the empire of Germany. In this country are upwards of 300 sovereign princes and states, most of them independent in their respective territories: the emperor, or head of the Germanic body, is chosen by the nine electors, spiritual and temporal; the ecclesiastical princes, consisting of archbishops, bishops, abbots and abbeesses; secular princes, consisting of dukes, marquises, counts, landgraves, and barons, with free cities, either imperial or Hanse towns; both which are sovereign states, and send deputies to the general diet or parliament of the empire. Germany is for the most part level towards the N. and E. being a barren sand or marshy soil. On the S. it is encumbered with the Alps; but in the middle of the country is an intermixture of hills and dales, corn fields and meadows, especially on the banks of its rivers, namely, the Rhine, Danube, &c. It has several fine cities, castles, palaces, and seats, and is more populous than France. Charlemagne, the son of Pepin, and king of France, was the founder of the German empire in the year 800 of the Christian æra, being then sovereign of Italy, great part of Spain, and the S. of Germany. The empire was divided among Charlemagne's descendants, and the sovereign of Italy and Germany only retained the style of emperor, the princes of the empire being then his feudaries or vassals. The imperial crown continued hereditary for 300 years after Charlemagne, when the pope of Rome, in order to diminish the emperor's authority, and increase his own, stirred up the German princes to alter the constitution, and make the imperial dignity elective. So that during the mutual struggles between the head of the church and the empire, for superiority, several sovereign states were erected in Italy and Germany, independent of either. The emperors, after the breaking of the hereditary line, were at first elected by the body of the people; but the nobility, and great officers of state, observing that this gave occasion to endless confusion, excluded the

people from their share in the election and assumed the right of choosing the emperor themselves; and at length the number of electors was reduced to seven, namely, the archbishops of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the duke of Saxony, the prince palatine of the Rhine, and the marquis of Brandenburg; but upon the palgrave Frederick incurring the ban of the empire, the duke of Bavaria was added as an eighth elector, and the duke of Hanover since that made the ninth. But though the imperial crown was elective, the house of Austria found means by the count of Hapsburg to continue it in their family upwards of 300 years, till upon the failure of the male issue of Austria, in the emperor Charles VI. the elector of Bavaria was crowned emperor in 1742, who, contending with Maria Theresa queen of Hungary, and daughter to the said Charles, for the hereditary dominions of Austria, he brought himself into great distress, ruined his country, and after a short reign, died in his capital, January 9 1745. But Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, who married Maria Theresa, was afterwards elected to the imperial dignity, through the interest of Great Britain and its prince the elector of Hanover; and his descendants still sway the Germanic sceptre. The nine above mentioned electors now chose an emperor, when the imperial throne is vacant, unless a king of the Romans hath been elected in the preceding reign, who succeeds of course. The emperor is the fountain of honour in Germany, disposing of all places and dignities both civil and military, except those that are hereditary, as the great chancellor, treasurer, sword-bearer, cup-bearer, which are only honorary posts with little or no profit. Germany is a fruitful country, particularly in the valleys; and its mountains abound with mines, from which proceed some of the best medicinal springs and baths in Europe, as those at Pyrmont, Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. The inhabitants are excellent mechanics and chemists, yet among the latter have arisen several pretenders to the grand elixir; as among the former, several projectors have pretended to have found out the perpetual motion. The invention of printing and gunpowder is generally ascribed to the Germans, and they have also brought clocks, watches, swords, locks, and fire-arms to very great perfection. The manufactures of tin plates or white iron they have entirely monopolized. They are reputed good painters, engravers, enamellers, and engineers. Their foreign trade

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they carry on with great success, by means of the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weser, and the Baltic Sea; more particularly from Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Stetin, &c. and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situate near the Rhine, five miles W of Philippsburgh.

GERES, a department of France, in which are comprehended the late provinces of Gascony and Armagnac.

GERTRUDENBURG, an ancient town of Dutch Brabant, one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch, situated at the E extremity of the Bies boch lakes which are formed by the Maese, and make a good harbour. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1795. It is 10 miles N of Breda. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 52 44 N.

GERUMENHI, an ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle; but was taken, in 1662, by the Spaniards. It is seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 miles below Badajoz.

GESSEE, a town of Westphalia, seated on the Weyck, eight miles from Lippe.

GESTRIKE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Helplingia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S by Upland, and on the W by Dalecarlia. It is diversified by forests, rocks, hills and dales, pasture and arable land, lakes and rivers; and the river Dam meanders through the whole extent of the province.

GEVAUDAN, a territory of Languedoc in France, bounded on the N by Auvergne, on the W by Rouergue, on the S by the Cevennes, and on the E by Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country; and now forms the department of Lozere.

GEVER, or **GOWER**. See **GOAR**, St.

GEX, a town of France, in the department of Aine and late province of Bresse, seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland. It produces excellent cheese; and is 10 miles NW of Geneva. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 46 20 N.

GEZIRA, a town of Diarbeck, in an island formed by the Tigris, 70 miles NW of Mosul. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 36 36 N.

GHANAH, or **GHINNAH**, a town of the empire of Cassina, in Africa. It is seated between a lake and the river Niger. It is 90 miles NE of the city of Cassina, and

208 S of Agadez. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 15 55 N.

GHEENT, the capital of Austrian Flanders, and a bishop's see. It is seated on four navigable rivers, the Scheldt, the Lys, the Lieve, and the Moere, which run thro' the city. It is well situated for foreign trade, and the silk, woollen, and linen manufactures flourish; it also deals considerably in corn. It contains 70,000 inhabitants; but is not populous in proportion to its extent. The cathedral is a noble ancient structure, dedicated to St. Buvoen; beside this, there are only six parochial churches. The Benedictine abbey of St. Peter is a magnificent edifice; in which, as well as in the churches, are some capital paintings by the best masters. The emperor Charles V was born here, and here, in 1576, was concluded the famous treaty, called the Pacification of Ghent, the first commencement of the separation of seven provinces from the seventeen which then formed the Austrian Netherlands. Ghent has been often taken; the last time, by the French, in 1794. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend, the last of which was destroyed in 1798, by the British. It is 26 miles NW of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 3 N.

GHERGONG, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is seated on a river which runs, in a short distance, into the Burrampooter, 400 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 93 15 E, lat. 25 55 N.

GHERIAH, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on that part of the W side called the Pirate Coast. It was lately the capital and principal port of Angria. It is 295 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E, lat. 17 59 N.

GHILAN, a province of Persia, on the SW side of the Caspian Sea, supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situated, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other; and there is no entering it but through narrow passes, which may be easily defended. The sides of the mountains are covered with many sorts of fruit trees; and in the highest parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of Persia, and produces abundance of silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave; and the women are ac-

counted extremely handsome. Resht is the capital.

GHILAN, St. a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, seated on the Haina, five miles W of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E, lat. 50 28 N.

GHIZNI, a town of Hindoostan Proper, formerly the capital of an extensive empire of the same name. It is termed *the second Medina*, owing to the great number of illustrious persons interred here. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 16 12 N.

GIBALTAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It can be approached only by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rooke. The Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year, and 500 of them crept up the rock in the night-time, but were driven down headlong in the morning. In 1727, the Spaniards besieged it again, and attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were obliged to raise the siege. It was besieged in the last war from the 16th of July 1779 to the beginning of February 1783, when the siege was finally raised. But it may be considered as terminated on the 13th of September 1782, on the failure of the grand attack made by the Spaniards, whose dreadful floating batteries were destroyed by red-hot shot, and the garrison. The garrison here was crowded up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N of Ceuta, and 45 SE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 36 6 N.

GIEN, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orléanais, seated on the Loire, 76 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 47 34 N.

GIENZOR, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, 10 miles from the town of Tripoli.

GIERACE, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 38 13 N.

GIESEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, with a castle and a university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and was taken by the French in 1796, but retaken the same year by the Austrians. It is seated on the Lohn, 16 miles WSW of Marburg. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 50 30 N.

GIGA, a small island on the W coast of Scotland, between the Isle of Skye and the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyleshire, in which county it is included. The inhabitants annually export a considerable quantity of grain.

GIGLIO, a small island on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle. It makes part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 miles W of Porto Hercole. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 42 1 N.

GILOLO, a large island, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. It does not produce any fine spices, though it lies near the Spice Islands; but it has a great deal of rice, and the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line, in lon. 130 0 E.

GINGEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, 16 miles N of Ulm. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 48 39 N.

GINGEE, a large and populous town on the coast of Coromandel. It is strong both by art and nature, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. The Great Mogul, in 1690, began a siege, which continued three years, to no purpose. It is 33 miles W of Pondicherry. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 11 42 N.

GIODDA, or **GIDDAH**, a seaport on the E coast of Arabia, on the Red Sea. It is the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 39 27 E, lat. 21 30 N.

GIOVANAZZO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 10 miles NW of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 41 26 N.

GIREST, a large town of Persia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 57 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

GIRONDE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne.

GIRONNA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, on the side of the river

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Onhàl, 45 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 43 0 N.

GIRON, St. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Couserans, seated on the Sarat, three miles S of St. Liser. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 42 53 N.

GIRVAN, a village in Ayrshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, almost opposite the rock of Ailsa. Here are some manufactures; particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of shoes and boots. It is 16 miles S by W of Ayr.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is noted for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is four miles from the mouth of the Tees, 22 NW of Whitby, and 247 N by W of London. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 54 35 N.

GISBURN, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 53 55 N.

GISORS, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Ept, 28 miles SE of Rouen. Lon. 1 43 E, lat. 49 15 N.

GIVET, a fortified town in the bishopric of Liege, divided in two by the river Maese, 21 miles SW of Namur. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 50 13 N.

GIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on a lake of the same name, eight miles from Anghierra.

GIULA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken in 1695. It is seated on the Kereblan, 30 miles SW of Great Waradin. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

GIULA NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, seated on the gulf of Venice.

GIULIANA, a town of Sicily, on a craggy rock, 12 miles NNE of Xacca, and 30 SSW of Palermo.

GIUSTANDEL, a large town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated near Lake Ochrida, 60 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 41 40 N.

GLACIERS, a name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps of Switzerland. These glaciers may be divided into two sorts: the first, occupying the deep vallies situated in the bosom of the Alps, and termed by the natives Valley of Ice, but which Mr. Joke distinguishes by the name of Lower Glaciers; the second, which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers.

The Lower Glaciers are by far the most considerable in extent and depth. Some stretch several leagues in length, that of des Bois, in particular, is more than 25 miles long, and above three in its greatest breadth. The Lower Glaciers do not as is generally imagined, communicate with each other, they mostly stretch in a transverse direction, and are bordered at the higher extremity by inaccessible rocks, and on the other extend into the cultivated vallies. The thickness of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Saussure found its general depth in the glacier des Bois from 80 to 100 feet; but questions not the formation of those who assert, that, in some places, its thickness exceeds even 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plane. Being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are intersected by large transverse chasms; and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights, and in all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in those parts, where the plane on which they rest is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform: the chasms are but few and narrow, and the traveller crosses on foot, without much difficulty. The surface of the ice is not so slippery as that of frozen ponds or rivers; it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous to the passenger in steep descents: it is not transparent, is extremely porous and full of small bubbles, which seldom exceed the size of a pea, and consequently is not so compact as common ice. For the theory of the formation of the Glaciers, the reader is referred to M. de Saussure. The Upper Glaciers may be subdivided into those which cover the summits, and those which extend along the sides of the Alps. Those which cover the summits of the Alps, owe their origin to the snow that falls at all seasons of the year, and which remains nearly in its original state, being congealed into a hard substance, and not converted into ice. The substance which clothes the sides of the Alps is neither pure snow like that of the summits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an assemblage of both. It contains less snow than the summits, because the summer heat has more power to dissolve it; and because the liquefied snow descending from above, the mass is penetrated with a larger quantity of water. It contains more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the dissolution of the snow is comparatively less. In a word, there is a

regular gradation from the snow on the summits to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice, which becomes more compact and less porous in proportion as it approaches the Lower Glaciers, until it unites and assimilates with them.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 48 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the N by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E by Monmouthshire, and on the S and W by the Bristol Channel. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; contains 10 hundreds, one city, eight market-towns, and 118 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. The air, in the S part, towards the sea, is temperate and healthful; but the northern part, which is mountainous, is cold and piercing, full of thick woods, extremely barren, and thin of inhabitants. The S part is so remarkably fertile, pleasant, and populous, that it is generally styled the garden of Wales; but it has no manufacture. Its principal commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone. Its chief rivers are the Rumney, Taafee Elwry, Neath, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Sawney the most commercial; but the assizes are held at Cowbridge. See GOWER.

GLAMMIS, a village in the SW part of Angushire, near which is Glammis castle, the ancient seat of the earl of Strathmore, in which is shown the apartment where Malcolm II was assassinated, in 1034.

GLANDFORDBRIDGE, or **BRIGG**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Ankam, which is famous for its fine eels, and has been lately made navigable for sloops to the Humber. It is 23 miles N of Lincoln, and 156 N by W of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 53 35 N.

GLARUS, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E by the Grisons, on the S by the same, the canton of Uri, and that of Schwytz; and on the N by the river Linth. It is a mountainous country; and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter. Glarus is surrounded by the Alps, except toward the N; and there is no other entrance but through this opening, which lies between the lake of Wallenstadt and the mountains separating this canton from that of Schwytz.

GLARUS, a large town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and seated on the river Linth, 32 miles SE of Zurich. The streets are large, and the

houses kept in good repair. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 46 56 N.

GLASGOW, a city in Lanerkshire, which is point of size and importance may be esteemed the second city in Scotland. It is seated on the N side of the Clyde, over which are two stone bridges; one of them an elegant modern structure of seven arches, 500 feet long, and 32 wide it was completed in 1772. The streets are clean and well paved; and several of them intersecting each other at right angles, produce a very agreeable effect. The four principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them from the cross, or centre of intersection, have an air of magnificence. Glasgow was once an archiepiscopal see. There are 11 churches in Glasgow, 3 of which are contained in the ancient cathedral, which is considered one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland. St. Andrew's is the finest piece of modern architecture in the city. It was begun in 1739 and finished in 1756. The Tron Church, with the session-house at the W end of it, which had been, for some time, occupied as a guard-house by the town-guard, was destroyed by fire in 1793. There are several charitable establishments; particularly the Merchant's Hospital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant building. The Tontine tavern, coffee house, and hotel, for extent and accommodation is perhaps equal to any in Europe. The American and West Indian trade laid the foundation of the opulence of Glasgow; but the former having declined, the merchants, possessed of great capitals and an adequate spirit of industry, turned their view to manufactures, which in many instances they have carried to the highest perfection. The cotton manufacture in particular is carried on in a most extensive scale, and rivals that of Manchester in cheapness and elegance. A pottery has likewise been established which emulates in beauty the Staffordshire ware. The printing types cast here, have been long distinguished for their neatness and regularity; and the glass manufacture has been very successful. The inhabitants are computed at upwards of 70,000. It has the advantage of two canals, besides the Great Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth; and is 15 miles ESE of Dumbarton, and 45 W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 55 53 N.

GLASGOW, PORT, a town in Renfrewshire, on the S side of the Clyde,

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erected, in 1710, to serve as the seaport of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for the government of it. It has an excellent harbour, with a noble pier, but still most of the ships that trade to the W Indies, sail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring fisheries, in the frith of Clyde, form a considerable part of its trade. This port is situate 21 miles W by N of Glasgow.

GLASTONBURY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near a high hill, called the Tor, and is famous for an abbey, some ruins of which still remain; particularly the curious structure, called the abbot's kitchen, which is entire, and of a very unusual contrivance. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII, for not acknowledging his supremacy; this hill, so called from the tower which stands on it, commands an extensive prospect, and is an excellent landmark. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of stockings. It is six miles SW of Wells, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 8 N.

GLATZ, a county of Germany, seated between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia; and surrounded by mountains, which render it very difficult of access. It is 38 miles long, and 23 broad. It has mines of coal, copper, and iron, good quarries of marble and stone, and fine springs of mineral waters. In 1724, it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary.

GLATZ, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is situated at the foot of the mountains which divide that kingdom from Silesia, near the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle; and the Prussians have not only greatly augmented and improved it, but have built a new citadel. It has been frequently besieged and taken. It is 48 miles SSE of Breslaw, and 28 ENE of Prague. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 50 25 N.

GLENCOE, VALE OF, a valley in Scotland, near the head of Loch Etive, in Argyleshire, noted for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants in 1691. King William had published a proclamation, inviting the Highlanders, who had been in arms for King James II, to accept a general amnesty before the 1st of January, on pain of military execution after that period. Alexander Macdonald, laird of

Glencoe, on the last day of December, went to Fort William, the governor of which referred him to a civil officer. This made it the first of January before he could reach Inverary, where he surrendered to the sheriff, who, however, accepted his submission, in consideration of his offer to surrender the day before. The laird having taken the oaths, returned to Glencoe, in full assurance of safety; notwithstanding which, he, and his whole clan, were butchered, on the 15th of February, and the whole of that beautiful valley rendered a scene of massacre and desolation.

GLENCROY, VALE OF, a wild and romantic tract, near the NE extremity of Loch Loung, in Argyleshire. The two ranges of mountains, which overhang this valley, approach each other, and between these the traveller is immured. Their stupendous height, and the roaring of numerous cataracts, that pour over their broken surface, produce an effect awfully sublime.

GLENLUCK, a town in Wigtonshire, seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into the bay of that name, 16 miles W by S of Wigton.

GLENSHEE, SPITAL OF, a noted pass of the Grampian mountains, in Scotland, a little S of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet. In 1718, a small body of Highlanders, with 300 Spaniards, took possession of this pass; but, at the approach of the king's forces, they retired to the pass at Strachell. They were driven from one eminence to another till night, when the Highlanders dispersed; and, the next day, the Spaniards surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

GLOGAW, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, and well fortified on the side of Poland. It has a castle, with a tower, in which several counsellors were condemned by duke John, in 1498, to perish with hunger. Besides the papists, there is a great number of protestants and Jews. It was taken by assault, by the king of Prussia, in 1741. After the peace, in 1742, that king settled the supreme court of justice here, it being, next to Breslaw, the most populous place in Silesia. It is seated on the river Oder, 50 miles NW of Breslaw, and 115 NE of Prague. Lon. 16 13 E, lat. 51 40 N.

GLOMME, the longest river of the province of Aggerhuys, in S Norway, which flows into the North Sea, at Fre-

derickstadt. It receives the river Worme which issues from Lake Miösa. It is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Frederickstadt, its stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Frederickstadt.

GLOUCESTER, a city in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the E side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the isle of Alney. From the middle of the city, where the four principal streets meet, there is a descent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds to the beauty of the place. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only five, beside the cathedral of St. Peter, which is an ancient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, reckoned one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England. In which cathedral are the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy, son to William the Conqueror, and of Edward II. and there is a whispering palace like to that of St. Paul's at London. It has five hospitals, two free-schools, and a new county goal; and was fortified with a wall, which Charles II, after the restoration, ordered to be demolished. Gloucester is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Great quantities of pins are made here; and there are 12 incorporated trading companies. Here is a good stone bridge over the river Severn, with a quay, wharfs and custom-house, but most of its business is engrossed by Bristol. It is 24 miles NE of Bristol, and 106 W by N of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 50' N.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 63 miles in length, and 47 in breadth; bounded on the W by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the N by Worcestershire, on the E by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and on the S by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 13 hundreds, one city, 27 market-towns, and 218 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. The air is generally healthy; sharp in the E, or hilly part, which contains the Cotswold Hills; but, as mild in the rich vale of Severn, which occupies the centre. The W part, which is by much the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied

by the forest of Dean. The staple commodities of the county are its wollen cloth and cheese. Its principal rivers are the Severn, which is joined to the Thames by a navigable canal the Warwickshire Avon, the Lower Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech. See COTSWOLD; DEAN, FOREST OF; EVESHAM, VALE OF; and SEVERN, VALE OF.

GLUCKSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles NW of Hamburg, and 55 N of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 53 N.

GNESNA, a city of Great Poland, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's see, whose prelate is primate of Poland and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 miles N by E of Breslaw, and 125 W of Warsaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 52 28 N.

GOA, a considerable city, of the Higher India with an harbour to the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Decan, in Visapour. It is the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It stands in an island, 22 miles in length, and six in breadth; and the city built on the N side of it, having the conveniency of a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of churches, castles, and gentlemen's houses. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and stands at a small distance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handsome churches and convents, and a stately hospital. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. The houses are large, and make a fine appearance, but are poorly furnished. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. Their religion is the Roman catholic, and they have a severe inquisition. The clergy are numerous and illiterate; the churches are finely embellished, and have a great number of images. It is remarkable, that only one of the churches has glass win-

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dows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa has few manufactures or productions, their best trade being in arrack, which they distil from the sap of the cocoa nut-tree. The harbour is defended by several forts and batteries. It is 22 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 15 28 N.

GOAR, ST. or GOWER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. It stands immediately under the stupendous rock of Rheinfels, and was taken by the French in 1794. It has a considerable commerce in wines and hides, and is 15 miles SE of Colentz.

GOBEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Philippsburg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 49 6 N.

GOBIN, ST. See FERS.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Neers, six miles S of Cleves. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 51 39 N.

GOCIANO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Thurso, 25 miles E of Algher.

GODALMING, a town in Surrey, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Wey, where it divides into several streams, four miles SW of Guildford and 34 of London. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 51 13 N.

GODAVERY, or GONGA GODOWRY, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which has its source 90 miles to the NE of Bombay. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W to E, it turns to the SE, and receiving the Bain Gonga, about 90 miles above the sea, besides many smaller rivers separates into two principal channels at Rajamun dry; and these subdividing again, form altogether several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden. Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandarmalanka, and Narlapour, are among the places situate at the mouths of this river, which appear to be the most considerable one between the Ganges and Cape Comorin. Extensive forests of teak timber border on its banks, within the mountains, and supply ship timber for the use of the ports abovementioned.

GODMANCHESTER, a large village in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn; and is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers.

Here is a school called The free grammar-school of queen Elizabeth.

GODWIN SANDS, famous sandbanks off the coast of Kent, lying between the N and S Foreland; and as they run parallel with the coast for three leagues together, at about two leagues and a half distant from it they give additional security to the Downs.

GOES, or TER GOES, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the island of S Beveland. It communicates with the Scheld by a canal, and is 20 miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 33 N.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, three miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works cast up here; whence some suppose it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are covered with a fine dry carpet of turf; and the people, near these hills, tell strange stories about them.

GOGRA, or SOORJEW RIVER, a large river, which rises in Lake Lankee Dhe, in Thibet in lat. 33 17 N, and forcing its way through Mount Himmaleh, takes a SE direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

GOHUD, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra; subject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. Gwalior is the capital.

GUI TO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles NW of Mantua, Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 45 16 N.

GOLCONDA, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between the lower parts of the courses of Kistna and Godavery rivers and the principal part of Dowlatabad: It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is most remarkable for its diamond mines, the most considerable in the world. Here are also mines of salt, fine iron for sword-blades, and curious calicoes and chintzes. Hyderabad or Bagnagur is the capital.

GOLCONDA, a celebrated fortress, in a country of the same name, six miles WNW of Hyderabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a hill of a conical form and is deemed impregnable. When Aurengzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda, in 1687, this fortress was taken possession of by treachery.

GOLDBERG, a town of Sillesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W of Breslaw. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 51 3 N.

GOLD COAST, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold River, 12 miles W of Affine, and ends at the village of Ponnii, eight miles E of Acrav. It includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. Seven of these districts are dignified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a small tract of Land: for the whole Gold Coast is not above 180 miles in length. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange with others for India corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

GOLDEN ISLAND, a barren island at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 9 0 N.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland, with a castle, seated on the Wela, 60 miles W of Mittau. Lon. 22 21 E, lat. 56 48 N.

GOLEITA, an island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 37 10 N.

GOLNAW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Ilna, 18 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 53 46 N.

GOMBROON, a considerable seaport of Persia, in Farshistan, called by the natives Bandar Abassi. The best houses are built of brick, flat at the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for the free passage of the air: upon these roofs they sleep in the summer season. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm trees, and covered with leaves. The streets are narrow and irregular. The English and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are very plentiful. The weather is so hot in June, July and August, that this place is extremely un-

healthy; and therefore the English retire to Assen during those months. It is frequented by people of several nations, as well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are so numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. It is seated in a bay of the strait of Ormus, 120 miles SSE of Kerman. Lon. 56 30 E, lat. 27 28 N.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Islands, between Ferro and Teneriff. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. Lon. 17 3 W, lat. 28 6 N.

GONDAR, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and the houses consist only of one story, and most of them resemble a funnel, with the narrow end upwards. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise to sale, laid upon mats; and gold and rock salt are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarchy depends on that of Alexandria. The habit of the better sort is made of silk and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 180 miles SE of Sennar. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 12 34 N.

GONDEGAMA, or **GONDACONMA**, a river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and falls into the bay of Bengal, at Mootapilly.

GONDRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the Orney, 20 miles S of St. Michel. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 48 30 N.

GONDREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a castle and a magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill, on the river Moselle, eight miles from Nanci. Lon. 6 9 E, lat. 48 40 N.

GONESSE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It is

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the birthplace of king Philip Augustus ; and is seated on the Croud, 10 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

GONGA, an ancient town of Romania, seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles NE of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 40 53 N.

GONJAH, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S, and Tombuctou on the N, supposed by major Rennel to be the Conche of M d'Anville. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles W by S of Cashna. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 13 20 N.

GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF, the southern extremity of Africa, in 18 23 E lon. and 34 19 S lat. discovered by the Portuguese in 1493. The Dutch have here built a neat town and fort, which rises in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. From the shipping, the town appears pleasantly situated, but at the same time small. On landing, however, you are surprised, and agreeably disappointed, to find it not only extensive, but well-built, and in a good style ; the streets spacious, and intersecting each other at right angles with great precision. The only landing place is at the east end of the town, where there is a wooden quay running some paces into the sea. To this place excellent water is conveyed by pipes, which makes the watering of ships both easy and expeditious. Close to the quay, on the left hand, stands the castle and principal fortress : a strong extensive work, having excellent accommodations for the troops, and for many of the civil officers belonging to the company. Within the gates, the company have their principal stores ; which are spacious as well as convenient. This fort covers and defends the east part of the town and harbour, as Amsterdam fort does the west part. There are two churches in the town and one plain and unadorned for the Calvinists, and a smaller one for the Lutherans. The religion of the slaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European states : in other respects, they are treated with humanity, and are lodged and boarded in a spacious house, where they are likewise kept at work. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch E India ships which touch here. It is situate close to the Company's gardens, and is an honour to that commercial body, and an ornament to the town. The convalescents have free access to these gardens, where they enjoy the benefit of a wholesome air, perfumed by the fragrance of a number of rich fruit-trees, and odorifer-

ous shrubs, plants, and flowers. The inhabitants of the Cape, though in their persons large, stout, and athletic, have not all that phlegm about them which is the characteristic of Dutchmen in general. The ladies are lively, good-natured, familiar, and gay. The heavy draught work about the Cape is chiefly performed by oxen, which are here brought to an uncommon degree of docility and usefulness. It is not uncommon to see 16 and sometimes 18 in one of their teams, which the slaves have in the most perfect subjection. One of them places himself on the top of the load, and with a tremendous long whip, which he is obliged to hold with both his hands, manages those creatures with inexpressible address. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered waggon, drawn by oxen, which better suit the roughness of the country than more elegant vehicles ; but the governor, and some of the principal people, keep coaches, which are much in the English style, and are drawn by six horses. The mountains behind Cape Town are, the Table Mountain, which is the highest ; the Sugar-loaf, so named from its form ; the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets which fall into the different bays, as Table Bay, False Bay, &c. The view from the Table Mountain is very extensive ; and all along the vallies and rivulets among these mountains, is a great number of plantations. This fine colony surrendered to general Clarke and admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, September 16, 1795. See HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE.

GOOMPTY, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises in the Rohilla Country, and flowing SE by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges, a little below Benares.

GOOTY, or GUTTI, a strong fortress in the peninsula of Hindoostan, formerly the seat of government of a Mahratta prince, and now subject to the British. It is seated on the Pennar, 25 miles S by E of Adoni. Lon. 77 35 E, lat. 15 15 N.

GORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated at the junction of the Linghe with the Wahal, 12 miles E of Dort, and 32 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 51 51 N.

GOREE, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on ac-

count of its good trade. Lon. 17 35 W, lat. 14 40 N.

GOREE, the capital of an island of the same name, in Holland, eight miles SSW of Briel. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 44 N.

GORES ISLAND, a barren and uninhabited island in the N Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. Cape Upright, the SE extremity, is in lon. 172 50 W, lat. 60 30 N.

GORGONA, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, eight miles in circumference, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 22 N.

GORGONA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 miles W of the coast of Peru. It is high land, very woody, and some of the trees are proper for masts. It is 10 miles in circumference, and has several rivulets of excellent water. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 3 20 S.

GORITZ, the capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Carniola, with a castle, seated on the Lisonzo, 16 miles NE of Aquileia. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 46 20 N.

GORLITZ, a strong town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, on the river Neisse, 55 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 51 2 N.

GORZE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine. It had a rich abbey, previous to the revolution, and is seated on a hill, eight miles SW of Metz.

GOSLAR, an ancient, free, and imperial city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Goke. It derives its principal subsistence from the neighbouring iron mines; and it is famous for breweries of excellent beer. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk. It is 28 miles S of Brunswick. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 51 0 N.

GOSPORT, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the W side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday; is a large town and of great trade, especially in time of war. Here is a noble hospital, built for the relief of the sick and wounded sailors. It is 78 miles SW of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 50 49 N.

GOSTYNEN, or COSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 36 miles NE of Rava. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 51 54 N.

GOTHA, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, 18

miles W of Erfort. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 51 0 N

GOTHA, a river of Sweden, which issues from Lake Wenner, and falls into the North Sea, at Gotheborg.

GOTTHARD, ST. one of the highest mountains of Switzerland, being 9075, feet above the level of the sea. It is eight miles from Akerf.

GOTHLAND, the most southern province of Sweden, being a peninsula, encompassed on three sides by the Baltic sea. It contains the provinces of Ostrogothia or E Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia or W Gothland, the isles of Gothland and Oeland, Wernland, Dalia, Halland, Blekingen, and Scania or Schonen.

GOTHLAND, an island of the Baltic, on the E coast of Sweden. Wisby is its only town. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 57 0 N.

GOTHEBORG, or GOTTENBURG, a flourishing town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour; the best situate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound. The inhabitants have increased considerably within these 30 years, and are now computed to be about 30,000. This flourishing state is attributed to the extension of its commerce, particularly its E India Company, and the success of the herring fishery. It was besieged by the Danes in 1788, who must have taken it, but for the interference of the British minister. Gotheborg is 188 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 57 42 N.

GOTTINGEN, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the elector of Hanover. Here George II founded a university. It is seated on the Leine, 25 miles NE of Cassel. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp, seated at the bottom of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, four miles WSW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 54 36 N.

GOTTSCHEG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

GOUDA, or TURGOW, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, celebrated for its noble church, and painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. It is seated on the Iffel, eight miles NE of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 52 2 N.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SW of

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Maidstone, and 44 SE of London. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 51 8 N.

GOVERNULO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Mincib, 12 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 45 4 N.

GOURA, or GURA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, belonging to the bishop of Posenia. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 54 1 N.

GORDON, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Quercy, 18 miles NW of Cahors. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 45 43 N.

GOURNAY, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Seine lately in the province of Normandy, remarkable for its fine butter. It is seated on the Epte, 52 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 49 32 N.

GOUROCK, a town in Renfrewshire, on a bay of the frith of Clyde, with a copper mine in its neighbourhood, lately shut up.

GOWER, the peninsulated extremity of Glamorganshire, to the W of the bay of Swansea. It has very lofty limestone cliffs next the sea, whence large quantities of lime are exported to the English counties across the Bristol Channel. The coast abounds with oysters. The land is a fertile tract of arable and pasture.

GOWER, or GEVER. See GOAR, St.

GOWRAN, a borough and port town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 52 34 N.

GOWRIE, CARSE OF, a fertile tract of country in Perthshire, remarkable for the fine crops produced there.

GOZZI, or GOZES, an island of the Mediterranean, to the S of the isle of Candia, 13 miles from fort Selino.

GOZZO, a fortified island of the Mediterranean, five miles NW of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island.

GRABOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 18 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 26 N.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It contains about 300 inhabitants, and produces wheat, wine, butter and cheese. Lon. 27 58 W, lat. 39 2 N.

GRACIOSA, a rocky, barren, uninhabited island, one of the Canaries, to the N of Lancerota. It is three miles long, and two broad.

GRADISKA, a town of Sclavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is seated on the Save,

20 miles SW of Pofega. Lon. 18 39 E, lat. 45 21 N.

GRADISKA, a strong town of Germany, in the county of Goritz, seated on the Lifonzo, 15 miles SE of Udina. Lon. 13 14 E, lat. 46 6 N.

GRADO, a town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 50 miles E by N of Venice. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 45 46 N.

GRAFTON, a village in Northamptonshire, between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor house and park, given by Charles II to the duke of Grafton, whence the title is derived.

GRAMMONT, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Dender, 18 miles NE of Tournay. Lon. 3 59 E, lat. 50 47 N.

GRAMMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limosin. It is 15 miles NE of Limoges. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 46 1 N.

GRAMPIAN HILLS, a chain of high mountains in Scotland, running from E to W, nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom. They take their name from the *Mont Grampius* of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

GRAMFOUND, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Valles, 40 miles SW of Launceston, and 244 W by S of London. Lon. 4 49 W, lat. 50 22 N.

GRAN, a town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's see. It has been several times taken and retaken, but last of all by the Austrians, in 1683. It is seated on the Danube, 87 miles E by S of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E, lat. 47 46 N.

GRANADA, a province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, bounded on the N and W by Andalusia, on the E by Murcia, and on the S by the Mediterranean Sea. It is 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were expelled in 1492. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks.

GRANADA, a large and handsome city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada,

with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts, in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with so many rooms, that it is like a labyrinth. In the third, is the university; the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the public buildings are magnificent. It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with the Xenil, 125 miles SW of Murcia, and 225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

GRANADA, an island in the W Indies, the principal of the Grenadines, situate in 61 40 W lon. and between 11 35 and 12 23 N lat. It is the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW of Tobago. The chief port, called Lewis, is on the W side, in the middle of a large bay with a sandy bottom, and is very spacious. The island abounds with wild game and fish, and produces very fine timber, sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It has been often taken and retaken. In 1795, the French landed some troops and raised an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June 1796.

GRANADA, a town of N America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on the lake Nicaragua. It was taken twice by the French buccaneers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic Ocean. It is 54 miles SE of Leon. Lon. 87 0 W, lat. 12 5 N.

GRANADA NEW, an extensive inland country in S America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the W by Popayan; on the N by other provinces of Terra Firma, namely Santa Martha, Rio de la Hacha, and Venezuela; on the S by Peru; and on the E by a country which stretches along the banks of the Orinoko, and is little known, and imperfectly occupied, by the Spaniards. New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that, though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of its vallies is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing; and the capital is Santa-Fe-de-BACOTA.

GRANDE-PÊE, a town of France, in

the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Ayre, 32 miles E of Rheims. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 49 21 N.

GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a small river of Natolia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy, and falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E of Lamp-faco. On its banks was fought the celebrated battle, in which Alexander the Great, obtained his first victory over the Persians.

GRANSON, a town of Swisserland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, took it by storm; but, in a battle near it, in 1476, he was totally defeated. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 50 N.

GRANTHAM, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and has a church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is seated on the Witham, 20 miles S by W of Lincoln, and 110 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 59 N.

GRAMSKE WATER, a small lake of Westmoreland, to the W of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and half vary the figure of the little lake they command. From the shore, a low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it.

GRANVILLE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 15 miles S by E of Coutances, and 185 W of Paris. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 48 50 N.

GRASSE, a town of France, now in the department of Var, lately in the province of Provence. It was lately a bishop's see; and is seated on an eminence, 15 miles W of Nice. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 43 39 N.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Othieu, at the foot of the mountains of Courbiere, 18 miles SE of Carcassonne.

GRATELEY, a village in Hampshire, on the SE side of Quarley Hill, in the road from Andover to Salisbury, where, in 926, king Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility. Near it is a great Roman camp and on Quarley hill is a large British camp.

GRATZ, a town of Germany, capital

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of Stiria, with a castle, and a university. Here are many palaces, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a rock, and communicates with the river, by means of a deep well. It is seated on the Muehr, 85 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 47 4 N.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a castle; seated on the Vistula, 30 miles N of Thorn, and 110 NW of Warfaw. Lon. 18 52 E, lat. 53 36 N.

GRAVE, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Maese, beyond which there is a fort. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is eight miles S of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 47 N.

GRAVELINES, a strong seaport of France, now in the department of the North, lately in French Flanders. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is seated on the Aa, 12 miles E of Calais. Lon. 2 12 E, lat. 50 59 N.

GRAVENAC, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles W of Ulm. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 48 22 N.

GRAVEN MACHEREN, a town of Luxemburg, on the Moselle, taken in 1552, by the marquis of Brandenburg, who burnt it.

GRAVESANDE, a town of Holland, the residence of the ancient counts of Holland. It is seven miles W of Delft.

GRAVESEND, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great resort, being the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. It has a blockhouse well mounted with cannon opposite Tilbury fort. A great part of the town was burnt down in 1727; and 5000*l.* was granted by parliament for rebuilding its church. It is called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor. They were incorporated by queen Elizabeth; but, long before, Richard II had granted them the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London in boats at two-pence a head. They still enjoy this privilege; but the fare is now nine-pence a head. Gravesend is famous for asparagus; which is preferred to that of Battersea; and the chief employment of the labouring people is spinning of hemp, & make nets for fishing, and ropes. It is

22 miles SE of London. Lon. 0 27 E, lat. 51 25 N.

GRAVINA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 32 miles SW of Bari.

GRAULHET, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 miles NW of Castres.

GRAY, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte. It carries on a trade in iron; and it is seated on the Saone, 25 miles NE of Dijon. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 47 28 N.

GRAYS THURROCK, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Thames, 24 miles E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 26 N.

GREECE, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe, which contains Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

GREENLAND, a general name by which are denoted the most easterly parts of America, stretching towards the north pole, and likewise some islands to the northward of the continent of Europe, lying in very high latitudes. This country is divided into W and E Greenland. W Greenland is now determined by our latest maps to be a part of the continent of America, though upon what authority is not very clear. That part of it which the Europeans have any knowledge of is bounded on the W by Baffin's Bay, on the S by Davis's Straits, and on the E by the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. It is a very mountainous country, and some parts of it so high that they may be discerned 30 leagues off at sea. The inland mountains, hills, and rocks, are covered with perpetual snow; but the low lands on the sea-side are clothed with verdure in the summer season. The coast abounds with inlets, bays, and large rivers; and is surrounded with a vast number of islands of different dimensions. In a great many places, however, on the eastern coast especially, the shore is inaccessible by reason of the floating mountains of ice. The principal river, called Baal, falls into the sea in the 64th degree of latitude, where the first Danish lodge was built in 1721; and has been navigated above 40 miles up the country. East Greenland was for a long time considered as a part of the continent of West Greenland, but is now discovered to be an assemblage of islands lying between 76° 46' and 80° 30' of north latitude, and between 9° and 20° of east longitude. It was discovered by Sir Hugh Wiloughby in 1553, who called it Green-

land; supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595, it was again visited by William Barentz and John Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called the country Spitzbergen, or Sharp Mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The only quadrupeds of either W or E Greenland, are deer, white bears, and foxes. To its frozen seas, the English and other nations repair annually, in the proper season, to fish for whales. See SPITZBERGEN.

GREENLAW, the county-town of Berwickshire, seated on a river that joins the Tweed, before it reaches Berwick. It is 18 miles W by S of that town. Lon. λ 10 W, lat. 55 43 N.

GREENOCK, a considerable seaport in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde, which here expands into a basin four miles wide. It is a place of great resort for shipping, but its trade chiefly depends on Glasgow. It has a great share in the herring fishery. Here is a sugar-house, a rope and sail manufacture, and a small fort for the defence of the harbour. It is 22 miles W of Glasgow. Lon. λ 29 W, lat. 55 54 N.

GREENSBURG, the county-town of Westmorland, in Pennsylvania, 173 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 78 36 W, lat. 40 8 N.

GREENSTED, a village in Essex one mile W of Chipping Ongar, remarkable for its little church the walls of which are formed of the solid trunks of trees placed in rows, and are entire tho' built before the conquest.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is famous for a magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, and a royal observatory in a delightful park. The hospital is thought to be finest structure of the kind in the world; The front to the Thames consists of two ranges of stone buildings. These buildings perfectly correspond with each other, and have their tops crowned with a stone balustrade. Under one of these is the hall, which is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, and contains many royal portraits; and under the other the chapel, which by accident was destroyed by fire. This fire broke out in the hospital on the second of January 1779, and totally consumed the dome at the S E quarter of the building, with the chapel which was the most elegant in the world, the great dining-hall, and eight wards containing the lodgings of near 600 pen-

sioners, the whole has been since rebuilt. The dome was rebuilt about the year 1785; but the reparation of the whole damage is not yet completed. The observatory was built by Charles II, on the summit of a hill, called Flamsteed Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal. The English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here was once a royal palace, in which Edward VI died, and queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born. It has been long pulled down, and on part of the site of it now stands the house belonging to the ranger of the park. Here is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk's College (though founded by Henry earl of Northampton, father of the celebrated earl of Surry) for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; and an hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, founded by Mr. Lambard, the first erected by an English protestant subject. Greenwich is seated on the Thames, five mile E of London.

GRENOBLE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. It contained a great number of handsome structures particularly churches, and convents, which were destroyed by the French revolutionists. The cathedral was a fine ancient building in the Gothic taste; and St. Andrew's church is adorned with a curious spire. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called Perreire, a large street on the side of the river. It is 27 miles S of Chambery, and 105 W by N of Turin. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 45 12 N.

GRETNA, a village in Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the Esk, and on the borders of Cumberland, nine miles NW of Carlisle. It has been long noted as the resort of the young persons in England, who are here united without incurring the penalties of the marriage act notwithstanding the prohibitions of their parents and guardians. The ceremony is performed by a blacksmith.

GRIFFENHAKEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the Oder, opposite Gartz. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 53 25 N.

GRIMBERG, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an abbey and a castle, six miles N of Brussels. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 50 57 N.

GRIMM, a town in the electorate of Saxony, with a citadel, seated on the

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Muldaw, 10 miles SE of Leipsick. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 51 15 N.

GRIMMEN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, five miles S of Stralsund. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 54 12 N.

GRIMPERG, a town in the electorate of Treves, with a bishop's see, 17 miles SE of Treves. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 49 35 N.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, a seaport and borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has now only one church, a large structure, like a cathedral. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The harbour, at the mouth of the Humber, is almost choked up. It is 35 miles NE of Lincoln, and 170 N of London. Lon. 6 E, lat. 53 34 N.

GRINDON-RIGG, a river in Northumberland, near Berwick, famous for the victory gained over the Scots, in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland, and his brother, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river. On a rising ground near Grindon, are four upright stone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains slain in that action.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. The assizes are sometimes held here, and it sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N of Lewer, and 29 S of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 12 N.

GRIPSWALD, a strong town of Swedish Pomerania, formerly imperial, with a good harbour, and a university. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, 15 miles SE of Stralsund, and 55 NW of Stetin. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 54 4 N.

GRISONS, a people inhabiting the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts called the Leagues, which form one republic; namely, the Grey League; the League of the House of God; and that of the Ten Jurisdictions. Throughout the three leagues the Roman law prevails, modified by the municipal customs. The courts of justice in each community are composed of the chief magistrate, who presides, and a certain number of jurymen, chosen by the people: they have no regular salaries, but receive for their attendance a small sum, arising in some communities from the expences of the process, which are defrayed by the criminals; in others from a share of the fines. The country of the Grisons is about 87 miles in length, and very populous; bounded on the S by the duchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians, by Tyrol on

the E and N, and by the Swiss cantons on the W. They are partly papists and partly protestants. They possess the Val-teline, and the counties of Bormio and Chiavenna.

GRODNO, a pretty large city of Lithuania, in Poland, and next to Wilna, the best in that duchy. It is situated on the river Niemen, partly on a plain, and partly on a mountain. It is a large and straggling place, but contains no more than 3000 Christians, exclusive of the persons employed in the manufactures, and 1000 Jews. It has the appearance of a decayed town; containing a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houses, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient splendour. A few habitations in good repair make the contrast more striking. Here is a college and physic garden; the king of Poland having established a royal academy of physic for Lithuania. In the new palace, built by Augustus III, are the apartments, where the last diet was held in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to consent to the second partition of Poland: and here, in 1795, the unfortunate Stanislaus III formally resigned his crown. Grodno is 125 miles NE of Warsaw. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 53 28 N.

GROLL, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1674, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Slinghe, 15 miles SE of Zutphen.

GRONINGEN, a populous city of the United Provinces, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a citadel and a university. It is seated on the rivers Hune and Aa; at 10 miles distance from the sea, with which it has a communication by a canal. It is 85 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 31 E, lat. 53 10 N.

GRONINGEN, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by E Friesland, on the W by Friesland, on the N by the German Ocean, and on the S by Overijssel. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district are one, and the Ommerlands the other. The excellency of this country consists in pastures, which feed a great number of large horses, fit for the coach.

GROSSA, an island of Dahmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a town of Tuscany, with a castle and a bishop's see; situate near the sea, 30 miles SW of Sienna. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 43 40 N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, 30 miles NE of Glatz. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 50 37 N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Servia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 45 10 N.

GROYNE, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which enters the bay of Biscay, at Corunna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is 45 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 51 31 N.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Carinthia, with a castle, on the river Save. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 46 7 N.

GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse. Here Charlemagne and the kings of the Merovingian race held their court.

GRUNBERG, a town of Silesia in the principality of Glogau; it is surrounded with vineyards, and has a manufacture of cloth.

GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, and in the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Elbe. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 52 4 N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. The castle stands on a lofty rock, and commands an extensive prospect. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 47 14 N.

GRUYERES, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles SW of Friburg. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 35 N.

GUACOCKYNG, a town of New Spain, 30 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 99 45 W, lat. 19 36 N.

GUADALAJARA, or **NEW GALICIA**, one of the three audiences of New Spain, extending 800 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by New Mexico, on the E and S by the audience of Mexico, and on the W by the gulf of California and the N Pacific Ocean. It is divided into the provinces of Guadalajara Proper, Zacatecas, New Biscay, Cinaloa, Culiacan, Chametian, and Xalisco. It is celebrated for its fertility, and the richness of its silver mines.

GUADALAJARA, or **GUADALAXARA**, the capital of the province and audience

of Guadalajara, in New Spain. It is a bishop's see, and situate on the Barenja, 217 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 104 49 W, lat. 20 50 N.

GUADALAJARA, or **GUADALAXARA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Herares, 30 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 40 36 N.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which rises on the the confines of Arragon, crosses the province of Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean, below Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a handsome town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a rich convent. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name, 34 miles E by N of Truxillo. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 39 12 N.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the W Indies, between Antigua and Dominica, in lon. 62 0 W, and lat. 16 20 N. The island, which is of an irregular figure, may be about 80 leagues in circumference. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, which is not above two leagues long, and from 15 to 40 fathoms broad. This canal, known by the name of the Salt River, is navigable, but will only carry vessels of 50 tons burden. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. The island towards the centre, is full of craggy rocks, where the cold is so intense, that nothing will grow upon them but fern, and some useless shrubs covered with moss. On the top of these rocks, a mountain rises to an immense height. It exhales through various openings, a thick black smoke, intermixed with sparks that are visible by night. The French settled in this island, in 1632. It has been often taken and retaken the last time by the French in 1794, in whose possession it still remains. Basseterre is the capital.

GUADALQUIVER, a river of Spain, which rises in the S part of New Castile, flows through Andalusia, and falls into the bay of Cadiz.

GUADARANA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile remarkable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the Guadaram, 25 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 41 45 N.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which, having its source in New Castile, crosses Estramadura into Portugal, and separating Algarva from Andalusia, falls into the bay of Cadiz.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see, 30 miles E of Granada. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 37 4 N.

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GUALDO, a town of Italy, in Ancona, eight miles NW of Nocera. In 1751, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 43 6 N.

GUAM, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards, who have a garrison here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be very skillful in building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and the air is wholesome; notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. 145 15 E, lat. 13 5 N.

GUAMANGA, a town of Peru, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for sweetmeats; and near it are mines of gold, silver, loadstone, and quicksilver. It is 200 miles SE of Lima. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 13 40 S.

GUANAHAMI, or **CAT ISLAND**, one of the Bahama Islands, the first land of America, discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 24 20 N.

GUANUGO, a town of Peru, capital of a district of the same name, that abounds in all the necessaries of life. It is 172 miles NNE of Lima. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 9 55 S.

GUANZAVELCA, a rich town of Peru, whose neighbourhood abounds with mines of quicksilver. It is 159 miles ENE of Pisco. Lon. 74 39 W, lat. 12 36 S.

GUARDAFUI, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the strait of Babelmandel. Lon. 52 5 E, lat. 21 46 N.

GUARDIA, or **GUARDA**, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see. It is fortified both by art and nature, and has a stately cathedral. It is 138 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 40 22 N.

GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Naples, in the Molise, with a bishop's see, seven miles NW of Larino. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 41 39 N.

GUARMA, a seaport of Peru, 120 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 77 49 W, lat. 10 10 S.

GUASTALLA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ceded to the duke of Parma, in 1748. It is noted for a battle between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 5000 men. It is seated near the river Po, 15 miles N of Reggio. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 44 56 N.

GUASTO, or **VASTO**, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of

Venice, 15 miles SE of Lanciano. Lon. 15 6 E, lat. 42 13 N.

GUATIMALA, an audience of New Spain, about 750 miles long, and 450 broad, bounded on the NW by the audience of Mexico, on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, on the SE by the isthmus of Darien, and on the SW by the Pacific Ocean. It is subdivided into the provinces of Guatimala Proper, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Veragua. The indigo of this country is superior in quality to that of any other in America, and is cultivated to a considerable extent.

GUATIMALA, NEW, the capital of the audience and province of Guatimala, in New Spain, with a bishop's see and a university. It is situate not far from the site of the former town of that name, which was destroyed, June 7, 1773, by a dreadful earthquake, attended by an eruption from the neighbouring volcano. New Guatimala is 600 miles SW of Mexico. Lon. 90 30 W, lat. 13 40 N.

GUATIMALA, a burning mountain in New Spain, which throws out fire and smoke. It has twice destroyed St. Jago de Guatimala.

GUAXACA, a province of New Spain, bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the N, and by the Pacific Ocean on the S. It is fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and cassia; and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal.

GUAXACA, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is noted for fine sweetmeats and chocolate; and has several rich convents. It is 160 miles E of Acapulco. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 17 25 N.

GUBEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the Neisse, 62 miles NE of Dresden. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 51 58 N.

GUBIO, or **EUGUBIO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see, 82 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 16 N.

GUELDERLAND, or **GUELDRÉS**, a territory of the Netherlands, which was over-run by the French in 1794.

GUELDRÉS, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of the same name, which has been often taken and retaken. It was ceded to the king of Prussia by the peace of Utrecht, and was taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles NE of Venlo. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

GUERANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne. It carries on a consi-

derable trade in white salt, and is three miles from the Atlantic, and 150 W of Paris. Lon. 2° 30' W, lat. 47° 30' N.

GURET, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, seated on the Gartampe, 35 miles NE of Limoges, and 170 S of Paris. Lon. 1° 56' E, lat. 46° 30' N.

GURNESEY, an island on the coast of Normandy, subject to Great Britain, but governed by its own laws. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks, and of a round form, 30 miles in circumference. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy. Lon. 2° 37' W, lat. 49° 32' N.

GURTA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 60 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1° 56' W, lat. 40° 22' N.

GUIANA, a large country of S America, is bounded on the E and N by the Atlantic ocean and the river Oroonoko; on the S by the river of the Amazons; and on the W by the provinces of Grenada and New Andalusia, in Terra-Firma, from which it is separated both on the W and N by the river Oroonoko. It extends above 1200 miles from NE to SW, that is, from the mouth of the river Oroonoko to the mouth of the river of Amazons, and near 600 in the contrary direction. The Portuguese, French, and Dutch, have all settlements along the coast. What lies south of Cape North belongs to the first of these nations; the coast between Cape North and Cape Orange is possessed by the natives; French Guiana, Old Cayenne, or Equinoctial France, extends from Cape Orange, about 240 miles along the coast, to the river Marani; where the Dutch territory begins, and extends to the mouth of the Oroonoko. The greatest heat takes place; in October, and continues to March; this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. The land of Dutch Guiana, for 50 miles up the country from the sea-coast is flat; and, during the rainy seasons covered two feet high with water. This renders it inconceivably fertile, the earth, for 12 inches deep, being a stratum of such perfect manure: that an attempt was once made to carry some of it to Barbadoes. On the banks of the Iſſequibo, 30 crops of ratan canes have been raised successively; whereas in the W India Islands, no more than two are ever expected from the richest land. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by savages, who have different languages and customs; and some

of them build their houses on trees, so be secure from the inundations of the rivers.

GUIAQUIL, one of the nine jurisdictions of the province of Quito, in Peru. Chocolate is one of its principal products.

GUIAQUIL, a commercial city of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It stands partly on the side and partly at the foot of a hill, which descends gently toward the river Guiaquil, on which the town stands. It is large and populous and is 140 miles N by E of Paita. Lon. 81° 11' W, lat. 2° 11' S.

GUIARA, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caracca. Lon. 66° 3' W, lat. 10° 35' N.

GUIENNE, a late province of France, which now makes the department of Gironde and that of Lot and Garonne.

GUILFORD, a borough in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Wey, on the declivity of a hill, near which are the ruins of an old castle. The summer assizes are alternately held here and at Croydon; but the election of members for the county is always held here, and it sends two for the borough. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and much timber and corn are carried upon it. It is a well-built town, with two churches, and governed by a mayor. It is 23 miles WSW of Croydon, and 30 SW of London. Lon. 0° 29' W, lat. 51° 15' N.

GUILLAIN, ST. a town of Austrian Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the river Hainne, six miles W of Mons. Lon. 1° 53' E, lat. 50° 27' N.

GUILLESTREE, a town and castle in the Alps, once belonging to Dauphiny, in France. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1692, and is nine miles NE of Embrun. Lon. 6° 36' E, lat. 44° 41' N.

GUIMARAENS, an ancient and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho. It has formerly been the residence of their kings, and is divided into the Old and New. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 165 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 21' W, lat. 41° 35' N.

GUINEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It lies within the tropic of Cancer, between 12° W and 80° E lon. and is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Grain Coast, the Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast (which includes Whidah and Ardrah) and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the negroes live a considerable time. The natives in general go almost naked, and

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there seems to be little religion or honesty among them. The commodities purchas- ed here, are gum-genece, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain Coast; elephants' teeth, upon the Tooth Coast; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coast; and all, in general, furnish slaves. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coast, and purchase slaves, and other commodities. There are many little states, whose chiefs the sailors dignify with the name of king; but very few deserve that title. They are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other.

GUINEA, NEW, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, to the N of New Holland. This island, which is long and narrow, extends SE from the equator to 12° S lat. and from 131° to 155° E, lon. It was supposed to be connected with New Holland, till Captain Cook discovered the strait which separates them. The land in general is low, but is covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and plantain tree, flourish in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders.

GUINCAMP, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Trieu, 13 miles S of Treguier. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 48 36 N.

GUIPUSCOA, the NE division of the province of Biscay, bounded on the N by the bay of that name, on the E by Navarre, on the W by Biscay Proper, and on the S by Alava. Tolosa is the capital.

GUISE, a small town of France, now in the department of Aisne, lately in the province of Picardy, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 25 miles E of St. Quentin, and 95 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 49 54 N.

GUNTOOR, one of the Northern Circars, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is also called Mortinazagur and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilly, the southmost of the four English Circars, and the N part of the Carnatic; extending along the sea-coast of the bay of Bengal more than 30 miles. The maritime parts of this circar are flat and open, but the interior parts contain some very strong fortresses and posts. It was subject to the nizamat of the Deccan, but has been ceded to the English.

GUNTZBERG, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Burgaw, with a castle, seated on the Danube, 16 miles NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 48 35 N.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, five miles from Weissemburg. It is seated on the Altmul, near a forest, and subject to the king of Prussia.

GURK, a town of Carinthia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Gurk, 55 miles E of Salzburg. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 47 12 N.

GUSTROW, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and capital of the circle of Wenden. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; and it has an elegant palace, in which the dukes sometimes reside. It is 35 miles NE of Schwerin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 57 N.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on the E side of the Danube, opposite the island of Schut, 29 miles E, by S of Presburg. Lon. 17 47 E, lat. 48 10 N.

GUTSKOW, a town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Peene, 14 miles W of Wolgast. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 54 0 N.

GUZERAT, a peninsula of Hindoostan Proper, about 200 miles long, and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian Sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The W part is mountainous and woody, and inhabited by a wild hardy race, governed by rajahs of their own. But the largest as well as the finest part is subject to the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

GWALIOR, an ancient fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Gohud. It stands on a vast rock, about four miles in length, but narrow and of unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The sides are so steep as to appear almost perpendicular in every part; for where it was not naturally so, it has been scarped away; and the height from the plain below, is from 200 to 300 feet. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all around; and the only entrance to it is by steps running up the side of the rock, which are defended on the side next the country by a wall and bastions, and further guarded by even strong gateways, at certain distances from each other. The area within is full of noble buildings, reservoirs of water, wells; and cultivated land; so that it is a little district within itself. At the NW foot of the mountain is the town, pretty large, and well built, the houses all of stone. This place is considered as the Gibraltar of the East; but, in 1780, major Popham took it by as-
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unexpected nocturnal escalade. It is 80 miles S of Agra. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 26 9 N.

GYFHORN, a town of Lower Saxony in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the rivers Aller, and Iser, 25 miles N of Brunswick. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 52 49 N.

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H AAG, or **HAG**, a town of Bavaria, seated on a hill, on the river Inn, 30 miles E of Munich. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 48 18 N.

HACHA. See **RIO-DE-LA-HACHA**.

HACKNEY, a populous village to the NE of London; the first that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; from hence the hackney coaches of London derive their name.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in Westaravia, with a castle, seated near the Elbe, 22 miles NW of Mentz. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 50 23 N.

HADDINGTON, a borough of Scotland, in a county of the same name, with a market on Friday for grain. Part of a Franciscan monastery here is occupied as a parish church; and at a small distance are the ruins of a nunnery, founded in 1178. Haddington is seated on the Tyne, 18 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 55 58 N.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or **EAST LOTHIAN**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and E by the Frith of Forth; S by Berwickshire, and W by Edinburghshire. It is about 27 miles long from E to W, and about 17 from N to S. It produces corn of all sorts, and has plenty of grass, coals, limestone, and some considerable woods. It feeds great flocks of sheep, especially near the hills of Lammer-moor and W Lammerlaw; and abounds with rabbits. A great deal of salt is made here, and the herring fishery is carried on with success at Dunbar, both for home consumption and exportation. Here are several convenient harbours, with the advantage of some fishing towns. This county may be reckoned as fruitful, rich, and pleasant, as any in Scotland; or indeed, as most in England. The chief towns are, Dunbar, Haddington, and North Berwick; and its principal river the Tyne, which receives several small streams.

HADERSLEBEN, a maritime town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a strong citadel, on a small island, in a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles E of Ripen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 55 18 N.

HADLEY, a corporate town in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is a pretty large town, and has a very handsome church. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and it had a considerable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is seated on the Bret, 20 miles SE of Bury, and 64 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 10 N.

HADLEY, a village in Essex, five miles SW of Rochford. Here are to be seen the ruinous remains of a castle, on a channel of the Thames between Canvey Island and the shore.

HADLEY, a village in Middlesex, N of Barnet.

HAGGERSTOWN, a flourishing inland town of Maryland, in the fertile and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague. It carries on a considerable trade with the western country.

HAGIAR, a town of Arabia Deserta, 87 miles N of Medina. Lon. 39 25 E, lat. 25 30 N.

HAGUE, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, in extent, the beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It is seated two miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, near the sea-shore. The ancient counts of Holland resided here; and it is the court, though not the capital, of the United Provinces. As it is not walled, and sends no deputies to the states, it is called a village only. It surrendered to the French in 1795. It is 10 miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 52 4 N.

HAGUENAU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It was several times taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1796. It was an imperial city till it fell into the hands of the French, in 1673. It is seated on the Motter, which divides it into two parts, 12 miles N of Strasbourg, and 255 E of Paris. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 47 N.

HAILBRON, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. The inhabitants, who are protestants, derive a great advantage from the baths near it, whence the town has its name, which signifies the fountain of health. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a stone bridge, 25 miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 19 N.

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HAIMBURG, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 10 miles W of Presburg, and 25 E of Vienna. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 48 12 N.

HAIN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Rhedar, 12 miles NW of Dresden.

HAI-NAN, a considerable island of the Chinese Sea, to the N of the gulf of Cochinchina, and to the S of the province of Quang-tong from which it is 12 miles distant. It is 400 miles in circumference. The soil of the N part is level; but in the S and E are mountains, among which are vallies that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but the common sort of apes are gray, and very ugly. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, short and deformed, and of a copper colour: they are clothed from the waist downward only, and paint their faces like other savages. Hiun-tcheou-fou is the capital.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by Brabant, on the NW by Flanders, on the W by Artois, on the S by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E by the territories of Liege and Namur. It is divided into Austrian Hainault, of which the capital is Mons; and French Hainault, which is comprehended in the department of the North.

HAINAULT, a forest in Essex, SE of Epping Forest, supposed to be so called from some of the deer, with which it was stocked, having been brought from the province of the same name in the Netherlands.

HAINBURG, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 33 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 18 E, lat. 48 14 N.

HALBERSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bishopric of Halberstadt, now secularized. The cathedral is a superb structure; and here are three regular abbeys, and two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Hothheim, 32 miles SE of Brunswick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 52 6 N.

HALDENSTEIN, a free and independent barony of the country of the Grisons. It

consists of a semicircular plain, between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about five miles in length, and scarcely one in breadth.

HALEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Geet, 24 miles W of Maestricht. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 50 38 N.

HALES-OWEN, a town in Shropshire, inclosed by Worcestershire, six miles E of Stourbridge. It is the birthplace of Shennstone, and near it is the celebrated seat of Leasowes.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It has a trade in linen, yarn, and sailcloth, and about the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is seated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blyth, 28 miles NE of Ipswich, and 101 of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 25 N.

HALIBUT ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook on account of the number of fish of that name they caught here. It is seven leagues in circumference, and except the head, very low, and barren. Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova Scotia, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully seated in Chebucto harbour, which is large enough to shelter a squadron of men of war through the winter. It is 780 miles NE of New York. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 44 45 N.

HALIFAX, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated in a hilly country, near a branch of the Calder. It is a very large parish, containing 12 chapels of ease, and upward of 12,000 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the woollen manufacture. It is the great mart for shalloons, calamancoes, everlastings, and has a large market-house, called the New Piece Hall, and various others for particular goods. It is 40 miles WSW of York, and 197 N by W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 53 45 N.

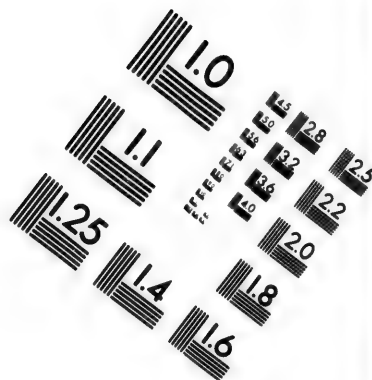
HALITZ, a town of Poland, capital of a territory of the same name, in Red Russia, with a castle. It is seated on the Dniefter, 46 miles S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, on the W coast of Gothland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but not above 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital.

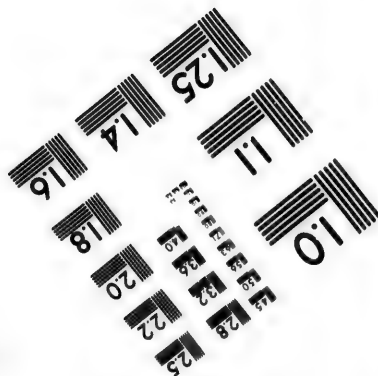
HALLATON, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles SE of Leicester, and 90 N by E of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 32 N.

HALLS, a dismantled town of Austrian





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Hainault. The church contains an image of the Virgin, held in great veneration. It is seated on the Senne, eight miles SSW of Brussels. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 50 46 N.

HALLE, a considerable city of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Sale, 40 miles E of Magdeburg. It is famous for its university, and salt-works. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 51 36 N.

HALLE, a free imperial city of Suabia, famous for its salt-pits. It is seated on the Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 37 miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 49 20 N.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in Tirol, six miles NE of Innsbruck. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 47 12 N.

HALLEIN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg; seated on the Saltza, among mountains that abound in mines of salt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is seven miles SE of Salzburg. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 47 33 N.

HALMSTADT, a strong seaport of Sweden, capital of Halland, situate on a bay of the North Sea, 80 miles SSE of Gotheborg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 39 N.

HALSTEAD, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of bays, fays, and callimancoes. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Coln, 16 miles N of Chelmsford and 47 NE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 39 N.

HALTEREN, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 25 miles SW of Munster. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 51 40 N.

HALTON, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday, seated near the Mersey, 13 miles NE of Chester, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 53 23 N.

HALVA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the Cebu, 8 miles S of Fez. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 33 32 N.

HAM, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Mark, seated on the Lippe, 24 miles S of Munster. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 51 36 N.

HAM, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Somme, 48 miles N of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 45 N.

HAM, a village in Surry, one mile from Kingston. Near it is Ham Walks, celebrated by Thomson and other poets.

HAM, WEST, a village in Essex, where are the remains of an opulent abbey,

founded in 1135. This village is seated on the river Lea, four miles E by N of London.

HAM, EAST, a village in Essex, adjoining to West Ham. In this parish is a spring called Miller's Well, the excellent water of which has never been known to freeze, or to vary in its height.

HAMAH, a large town of Syria seated among the hills. The best houses, the mosques, and the castle, are built of black and white stones. The river Assi, formerly called Orontes, runs close by the castle, and fills its ditches, which are cut deep into the solid rock. The inhabitants have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 78 miles SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 36 15 N.

HAMAMET, a town of Barbary, on a gulf of the same name, 45 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 36 35 N.

HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles NE of Christiania. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 60 30 N.

HAMELEDON HILL, near Sturminster, in Dorsetshire. Here was a Roman camp, and many Roman coins have been dug up.

HAMBURG, a free imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, consisting of the Old Town and the New Town; both nearly of an equal size. It stands on the N side of the river Elbe, which is not less than 4 miles broad opposite the city. Most of the houses are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the Old Town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide. It is very populous in proportion to its size and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks. The burghers mount guard themselves, and are divided into several companies. The senate of this town is composed of four burgomasters, of whom one only is a tradesman; four syndics; 24 senators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the rest tradesmen; four secretaries, one of whom is a protonotary, and another belongs to the archives; so that the whole senate consists 36 persons. The town is divided into five parishes; and out of each are formed several colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unless there is any thing too high for their determination, and than it is judged by a sort of general assembly. Hamburg, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany;

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and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world. There are not less than 200 ships at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city; and there is a handsome exchange. The inhabitants have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except the Jews, who have no synagogue. Besides the five principal churches, there are 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine structure. Hamburg is 55 miles SE of the mouth of the Elbe in the German Ocean, and 55 NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 53 34 N.

HAMELBURG, a town of Franconia, in the territory of the abbey of Fulde, seated on the Saab, 28 miles SE of Fulde. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 50 16 N.

HAMELIN, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Calenberg, at the extremity of the duchy of Berwick, of which it is the key. It is situate at the confluence of the Hamel and Weser, 25 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 52 6 N.

HAMERSTEIN, a castle and village of Germany belonging to the elector of Treves. The castle is seated on a lofty mountain, on the E side of the Rhine, two miles N by W of Andernach.

HAMI, a country situate to the NE of China. The country of Hami, though surrounded by deserts, is accounted one of the most delightful in the world. The soil produces abundance of grain, fruits, leguminous plants, and pasture of every kind. The rice which grows here is particularly esteemed in China; and pomegranates, oranges, peaches, raisins and prunes, have a most exquisite taste. It is a kingdom, tributary to that country; and its capital is of the same name.

HAMILTON, a town in Lanerkshire, seated in a very agreeable plain. Here are the remains of a collegiate church founded in 1451. Near it is Hamilton House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Hamilton. The town is situate on the Clyde, 10 miles SE of Glasgow. Lon. 4 16 W, lat. 55 58 N.

HAMMERSMITH, a large village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, four miles W of London. Here is Brandenburg House, the magnificent seat of the margrave of Anspach.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 17 miles W of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 41 17 N.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTSHIRE, or HANTS, a county of England, bounded on the N

by Berks, on the E by Surry and Suffex, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Dorsetshire and Wilts. It extends, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from N to S, and 38 from E to W. The air is very pure and pleasant, especially upon the downs, on which vast flocks of sheep are kept and bred. In the champaign part of the county, where it is free of wood, the soil is very fertile, producing all kinds of grain. The country is extremely well wooded and watered; for besides many woods on private estates, in which there are vast quantities of well grown timber, there is the new forest of great extent, belonging to the crown, well stored with venerable oaks. In these woods and forests, great numbers of hogs run at large, and feed on the acorns; and hence it is that the Hampshire bacon so far excels that of most other countries. The rivers are the Avon, Anton, Arle, Test, Stowre, and Itchin; besides several smaller streams, all abounding in fish, especially trout. As its sea-coast is of a considerable extent, it possesses many good ports and harbours, and is well supplied with salt-water fish. Much honey is produced in the country. Here is also plenty of game, and on the downs is most delightful hunting.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States, bounded on the N by Canada, on the NE by the district of Main, on the SE by the Atlantic, on the S by Massachusetts, and on the W and NW by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. It is divided into the five counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. The land near the sea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it rises into hills. The air is serene and healthful; the weather not so subject to variation as in the more southern climes. From the vicinity of some mountains, whose summits are covered with snow most of the year, this country, is intensely cold in winter. In summer the heat is great, but of short duration. The capital is Portsmouth.

HAMPSTEAD, a village in Middlesex, four miles NNW of London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful prospect.

HAMPTON, or MINCHING HAMPTON, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Cotswold Hills, 14 miles S of Gloucester, and 90 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 36 N.

HAMPTON, a seaport of Virginia, near

the mouth of James River, 24 miles SE of Williamsburgh. Lon. 76 28 W, lat. 37 5 N.

HAMPDEN, a seaport of New Hampshire, 40 miles N of Boston. Lon. 74 0 W, lat. 43 5 N.

HAMPTON, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VII. It is seated on the N side of the Thames, 14 miles SW of London.

HANAU, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which belongs to its own prince. It is 4½ miles in length, but the breadth is small; bounded on the E by the county of Rheinec and the territory of Fulde, on the W by the counties of Weissenburg and Solms and on the N and S by the territories of Mentz, and Francfort. Its soil is very fruitful, in corn wine and fruits; yielding salt springs, with some copper, silver, and cobalt; its trade and manufactures are also in a flourishing condition.

HANAU, a strong town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is seated near the Maine, 18 miles NE of Darmstadt. Here is an university with several manufactures, and a very considerable traffic. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 56 N.

HANG-TCHEOU-FOU, the capital of the province of Tche-kiang, in China. It is four leagues in circumference, exclusive of its suburbs, and contains more than a million of inhabitants. It is seated on a small lake, called Si-hou; has under its jurisdiction seven cities of the second and third; class and is 22½ miles SE of Nan-king. Lon. 120 20 E, lat. 30 21 N.

HANOVER, an electorate of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony. It comprehended, at first only the county of Lawenrood; but now it contains the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, and the principalities of Verden, Grubengen, and Overwald. The soil produces abundance of corn, fruits, hemp, flax, tobacco, madder, and some wine. There are several large salt works, A good deal of cattle are reared, and a great number of excellent horses. The forests furnish timber, and quantities of pitch and tar. Most metals and minerals are also found here.

HANOVER, a city of Germany, capital of the king of Great Britain's German dominions. The electors resided here before George I ascended the British

throne; and the regency is now admitted in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. It is a well built town, and well fortified. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman catholics are tolerated, and have a handsome church. It is noted for a particular kind of beer reckoned excellent in these parts. It is seated on the Leina, which divides it in two, 25 miles W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 25 N.

HANOVER, a town of Virginia, on York River.

HANOVER, NEW, a large island in the S Pacific Ocean, opposite the NW extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees among which are many beautiful plantations.

HANSBACH, a town of Bohemia with manufactures of paper, thread, and cotton.

HAN-TCHONG-FOU, a large and populous city of China, in the province of Chenfi. It has 16 cities of the second and third class under its jurisdiction, and is seated on the river Han, 84½ miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106 55 E, lat. 32 45 N.

HANTS. See HAMPSHIRE.

HANUYE, a town of Austrian Brabant, 20 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 50 41 N.

HAN-YANG-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. It has one city under its jurisdiction.

HAPAE, the name of four of the Friendly Islands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and extensive; and some of them are inclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads, that would appear ornamental in countries, where rural conveniences have been carried to the greatest perfection. These islands extend about 19 miles.

HAPSAL, a seaport of Livonia in Russia in the government of Revel, seated on the Baltic, five miles SW of Revel opposite the island of Dago. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 57 4 N.

HAPSBURG, an ancient castle, now in ruins, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach, in Switzerland, famous for being the patrimony of Rodolph Count of Hapsburg, who by his bravery and abilities raised himself to the imperial throne of Germany. The remains of it are inhabited by the family of a peasant;

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There is another castle of the same name, near the lake of Lucern, which some authors have erroneously asserted to be that from which the counts derived their title. See GERMANY.

HARBOROUGH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Welland, 14 miles S of Leicester, and 83 N by W of London. It is observed of this town that there are no lands belonging to it. Lon. $0^{\circ} 52' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 28' N$.

HARBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, equally well situated for trade as that city, and is 37 miles NW of Lunenburg.

HARCOURT, a town of France, now in the department of Calvados lately in the province of Normandy. It is 12 miles S of Caen.

HARDEBERG, a town of Germany, 52 miles S of Vienna, it is situated in the duchy of Caria. Lon. $16^{\circ} 12' E$, lat. $47^{\circ} 22' N$.

HARDEGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 10 miles NW of Gottingen. It has a considerable manufacture of leather.

HARDENBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, it is 13 miles ENE of Dusseldorp. Lon. $6^{\circ} 43' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 19' N$.

HARDENBURG, a town of Overijssel, situate on the Vecht, 10 miles SW of Coeverden.

HARDERWICK, a town of Dutch Guelderland, with a university. It was often taken and retaken in the civil wars of the 16th century; the French did it a great deal of damage in 1672, since which time it has been upon the decline. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 32 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. $5^{\circ} 40' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 23' N$.

HARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour choked up. The English took it by assault in 1415. It stands at the mouth of the Seine, 36 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. $0^{\circ} 19' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 30' N$.

HARLEBECK, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Lis, three miles NE of Courtray. Lon. $3^{\circ} 29' E$, lat. $50^{\circ} 52' N$.

HARLECH, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a rock, on Cardigan Bay, and but a poor place, though the county-town, and governed by a mayor. It had formerly a strong castle, which was a garrison for

Charles I in the civil wars, for which it was demolished by the parliament. It is 28 miles SSE of Carnarvon, and 213 NNW of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 0' W$, lat. $54^{\circ} 57' N$.

HARLEM, a populous city of the United Provinces in Holland, memorable for the siege it held out against the Spaniards in 1573, for ten months; the townsmen, before they capitulated, being reduced to eat the vilest animals, and even leather and grass. The church, which is the largest in Holland, is adorned with the finest organ in Europe. It consists of 8000 pipes; the largest 38 feet long; and 16 inches in diameter; and there are 68 stops, of which the most wonderful is the vox humana. Harlem is seated near a lake of the same name; and to the S of the town is a wood, cut into delightful walks and vistas. This place claims the invention of printing; the first attempts in the art being attributed to Laurentius Costa, a magistrate of the city. It is situate 10 miles W of Amsterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 38' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 24' N$.

HARLEM MERE, a lake of Holland, near Harlem, 14 miles long and the same broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amsterdam; though it is navigable, it is subject to dangerous storms, on which account, the canals from Leyden to Amsterdam were made, which are a safer passage.

HARLESTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Waveney, over which there is a bridge, 16 miles S of Norwich, and 100 NE of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 20' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 26' N$.

HARLING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckenham. It manufactures a little linen-cloth, and is 24 miles SW of Norwich, and 88 NE of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 58' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 27' N$.

HARLINGEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in W Friesland. It is now very well fortified, and is naturally strong. The admiralty college of Friesland has its seat here. The manufactures are salt, bricks, tiles and all sorts of linen cloth. It is 13 miles W of Lewarden. Lon. $5^{\circ} 14' E$, lat. $53^{\circ} 9' N$.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, seven miles NW of Chipping Ongar. On a common, two miles from the town, is a famous annual fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Bush Fair, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middlesex, two miles E by N of Colnbrook.

It is remarkable for one of the largest bays in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 42 34 N.

HARPONELLY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 152 miles NNW of Seringapatam, capital of a district of the same name, in the Mysore country. Lon. 75 28 E, lat. 14 40 N.

HARRIA, or **HARELINLAND**, a province of Livonia, lying on the NW part of the gulf of Finland. Revel is the only town.

HARRIS. See **LEWIS**.

HARRISBURGH, the capital of the county of Dauphin, in Pennsylvania, on the E branch of the Susquehanna. Lon. 76 35 W, lat. 40 15 N.

HARRODSTOWN, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Mercer, on the head waters of Salt River.

HARROGATE, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, in the parish of Knaresborough, noted for medicinal springs; one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain. Bathing is the most general mode of using it; and it is successful in dropsical, scorbutic, and gouty cases. The season is from May to Michaelmas; and the company assemble and lodge in five or six large inns, each house having a long room and an ordinary. It is 106 miles N by W of London.

HARROW, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county; on the summit of which is the church, with a lofty spire. Here is a celebrated free-school, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of queen Elisabeth. It is 10 miles WNW of London.

HARLENSTEIN, a town of Upper Saxony, situated in the lordship of Schonberg, six miles SE of Zwickau.

HARTFORD, or **HERTFORD**, the county town of Hertfordshire, seated on the river Lea. It sends two members to parliament; and its market is on Saturday, the chief commodities of which are, wheat, malt and wool; and it sends 5000 quarters of malt to London weekly by the river Lea.

HARTFORD, a commercial town of the United States, in Connecticut, seated on the W side of the river Connecticut, 50 miles from its entrance into the Sound. It is divided by a small river, over which is a bridge. It is 50 miles W of Boston.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, near a promontory, called Hartland-point, 28 miles W of Barnstaple, and 213 W by S of London. Lon. 4 31 W, lat. 51 12 N.

HARTLEPOOL, a seaport in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday. It is commodiously seated on the German Ocean, and has a good harbour where the Newcastle colliers generally take shelter in stress of weather. It is 16 miles SE of Durham, and 254 N by W of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 54 47 N.

HARTLEY, a town in Northumberland, NW of Tinnmouth, where lord Delaval has constructed a haven, whence coal is shipped to London. Here are large salt, copperas, and glass works; and a canal has been cut through a solid rock to the harbour.

HARTZGERODE, a town of Upper Saxony, situate near the Hartz mountains, in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 51 46 N.

HARVEY'S ISLAND, an island in the South Sea. Lon. 158 48 W, lat. 19 17 S.

HARWICH, a seaport and borough in Essex, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. Here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Germany and Holland. It has a capacious harbour, and the bay is so spacious that 100 sail of men of war with their tenders, besides 300 or 400 sail of colliers have been seen here at one time, and a dock for the building of men of war. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a strong fortress, called Landguard Fort, built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water. Harwich is 42 miles E by N of Chelmsford, 72 ENE of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

HASBAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco.

HASELFELDE, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

HASLEM, an island of Denmark, in the Categat, at the entrance of the Baltic, N of Zealand. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 56 21 N.

HASLEMERE, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 12 miles SW of Guildford, and 43 of London. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 51 6 N.

HASLINGDEN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, 16 miles N by W of Manchester, and 196 NNW of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 52 40 N.

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HASSELT, a handsome town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the Vecht, five miles N of Zwoll.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 20 miles NW of Maeftricht.

HASSEL, a small territory of Switzerland, in the county of Bern.

HASTENBECK, a town in the principality of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, 5 miles SE of Hamelin. Here the duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French under Marshal D'Estres.

HASTINGS, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and sends two members to parliament. Here William the Conqueror landed, in 1066, and Harold II was slain in battle. It is 24 miles E of Lewes, and 64 SE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 50 52 N.

HATFIELD, a town in Herts, with a market on Thursday. It formerly belonged to the see of Ely, but was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Salisbury, built the present magnificent seat called Hatfield House. It is seated on the river Lea, 20 miles NNW of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 48 N.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or **HATFIELD-REGIS**, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 30 miles NNE of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 51 48 N.

HATHERLY, a town in Devonshire, on a branch of the river Towridge, with a market on Friday, 26 miles NW of Exeter, and 201 W by S of London. Lon. 4 9 W, lat. 50 52 N.

HATTEM, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Yessel, five miles SW of Zwoll.

HATTENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Roer, 17 miles ENN of Dusseldorp. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 51 17 N.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, seated on a mountain, 28 miles NE of Buda. In 1596 the Imperialists took it and dismantled it. Lon. 19 43 E, lat. 47 52 N.

HAVANNAH, a seaport on the NW part of Cuba, opposite Florida. It is two miles in circumference, and famous for its large harbour, that will hold 1000 vessels, and yet has a mouth so narrow, that only one ship can enter at a time, which entrance is well defended by forts. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous to their return to Spain. It is near two miles in circumference, and contains about 2000

inhabitants. The buildings are elegant, built of stone, and some of them superbly furnished; and the churches are rich and magnificent. It is the capital of the island, where the governor and captain-general reside, and also an assessor for the assistance of the governor and captain-general of the W Indies. It was taken by the English in 1762, with an immense quantity of plunder and a fleet of ships of war and merchantmen, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763. It is seated on the W side of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Lon. 82 13 W, lat. 23 12 N.

HAVANT, a town in Hampshire, between Fareham and Chichester, with a market on Saturday, seven miles NE of Portsmouth, and 64 W by S of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 50 52 N.

HAVEL, a river of Germany in Brandenburg, which empties itself into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a secularized bishop's see. It is seated on the Havel, 37 miles NW of Brandenburg. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 53 5 N.

HAVENSTEIN, a small village in Suabia, where are the ruins of a castle, which was thrown down by an earthquake in 1356. The town is situated on the Rhine, 13 miles NW of Baden.

HAVERFORDWEST, a borough in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on a creek of Milford-Haven, over which is a stone bridge. It is a large, handsome place, inhabited by many genteel families, and contains three parish churches. It has a considerable trade, with several vessels belonging to it, and sends one member to parliament. T. affairs are kept here. It is 15 miles S by E of St. David's, and 329 W by N of London. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 51 50 N.

HAVERILL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians. It appears by the ruins of a church and castle, to have been of more consequence formerly than now. It is 16 miles SW of Bury, and 59 NE of London. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 52 6 N.

HAVERING BOWER, a village in Essex, three miles NE of Rumbold. It was once the seat of a royal palace, in which died Joan queen of Henry IV.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, on the English Channel, in a large plain at the mouth of the river Seine. It is a small fortified town, divided into two parts by the harbour, surrounded with a wall,

and other works, and defended by a strong citadel, which, together with its foreign trade makes it one of the most important places in France. It is 45 miles W of Rouen, and 112 NW of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 11^{\circ} E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 29' N$.

HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Arriege. Lon. $1^{\circ} 26' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 26' N$.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, where the best champagne is made. It is seated on the Marne, 20 miles S by E of Rheims.

HAWICK, a pleasantly situated town in Roxburghshire, seated on the Tiviot, amid wooded rocks, cataracts, and bridges, 15 miles SW of Kelso.

HAWKHURST, a village in Kent, noted for smugglers.

HAWKSHEAD, a town in Lancashire, situated in Fountains, 24 miles NNW of Lancaster, and 273 of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 6' W$, lat. $54^{\circ} 24' N$.

HAWS-WATER, a lake in Westmoreland, S of Penrith, three miles long, and half a mile over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of inclosures, so that it consists of two sheets of water.

HAWTHORNDEN, an ancient building, a few miles to the SE of Edinburgh, famous for some artificial caves cut out of the solid rock; it was the seat of Drummond the poet and historian.

HAY, a town in Brecknockshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between the Wyll and Dulas, 15 miles NE of Brecknock, and 151 W by S of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 4' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 59' N$.

HAYE, a town of France, now in the department of Indre and Loire, lately in the province of Touraine. It is memorable for being the birthplace of Des Cartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Tours, and 135 SW of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 46' E$, lat. $46^{\circ} 56' N$.

HAYLSHAM, a town in the county of Sussex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Lewis, and 58 SE of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $50^{\circ} 55' N$.

HAYN, a town of Lignitz, in Silesia, 40 miles N of Breslaw. Lon. $16^{\circ} 21' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 28' N$.

HEA, a province of Morocco, in Africa, on the ocean lying SW of Morocco Proper.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 12 miles N of Galway. Lon. $0^{\circ} 3' W$, lat. $22^{\circ} 12' N$.

HEAD OF ELK, a town of the United

States, in Maryland, situate near the head of the bay of Chesapeake, on a small river of its own name. It enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia, being about 50 miles from each.

HEAN, a town of Tonquin, on the river Domea, 20 miles S of Cachao, and 80 N of the bay of Tonquin. Lon. $106^{\circ} 48' E$, lat. $22^{\circ} 12' N$.

HEBRIDES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, numerous islands on the W coast of Scotland, the principal of which are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, Uist, Cannary, Staffa, Mull, Jura, and Islay. The situation of these islands in the great Atlantic Ocean renders the air cold and moist in the most of them. In the most northerly lies the sun, at the summer solstice, is not above an hour under the horizon at midnight, and not longer above it at mid-day in the depth of winter. The soil of the Hebrides varies also in different isles, and in different parts of the same island: some are mountainous and barren, producing little else than heath, wild myrtle, fern, and a little grass; while others, being cultivated and manured with sea-weed, yield plentiful crops of oats and barley.

HEBRIDES, NEW, a cluster of islands, lying in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606, and considered as part of a great southern continent, under the name of Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo. They were next visited by Bougainville in 1768, who did no more than discover that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. They lie between $14^{\circ} 25'$ and $20^{\circ} 4' S$ lat, and $166^{\circ} 41'$ and $170^{\circ} 21' E$ lon. extending 125 leagues. The principal islands are Tierra del Espiritu Santo and Mallicollo, besides several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general, they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The bread fruit, cocoa nuts, and plantains, are neither so good nor so plentiful as at Otaheite; on the other hand, sugar canes, and yams are not only in greater plenty, but of superior quality, and much larger, some of the latter weighing 56 pounds. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands, but are chiefly of a slender make and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and

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except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture, not even for clothing. They are, however, hospitable and good natured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealousy, which the unusual appearance of European visitors may naturally be supposed to excite.

HEBRON, a town of Palestine, seated at the foot of an eminence on which are the remains of an ancient castle. The sepulchre of Abraham is shown here which is visited by Christians and Mahometans. It is 25 miles SW of Jerusalem.

HECLA, MOUNT. See ICELAND.

HEDAMORA, a town of Dalecarlia in Sweden, seated on the lake Hafran, famous for the gunpowder made here, it is 55 miles NW of Upsal. Lon. 17° 7' E, lat. 60° 14' N.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Suabia, and in the territory of Brentzhall, with a handsome palace belonging to the house of Wurtemberg. It was taken by the French in August 1796, and is 22 miles N of Ulm. Lon. 10° 9' E, lat. 48° 47' N.

HEIDELBERG, a city of Germany, capital of the palatinate of the Rhine, with a celebrated university. It is noted for its great tun, which holds 800 hogheads, generally kept full of good Rhenish wine. It stands in a pleasant rich country, and was a famous seat of learning; but it has undergone so many calamities, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. Heidelberg is seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 miles NE of Spire. Lon. 8° 48' E, lat. 49° 20' N.

HEILA, a town of Western Prussia in Poland, at the mouth of the Vistula, on the Baltic Sea, 12 miles N of Dantzic. Lon. 19° 25' E, lat. 54° 53' N.

HEILEGEN-HAVE, a seaport of Holstein in Germany, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femeren. Lon. 10° 57' E, lat. 54° 30' N.

HEILIGELAND, an island of the German Ocean, belonging to the king of Denmark, it is seated between the mouths of the Eyder and the Elbe. Lon. 8° 20' E, lat. 54° 21' N.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, belonging to the elector of Mentz, capital of the territory of Etchset. It is seated at the confluence of the Geisland and Leina, 30 miles NW of Eisenach. Lon. 10° 14' E, lat. 51° 22' N.

HELENA, ST. an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles in circumference, belonging to the English E India Company. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with

wood to the very top. It is in general rocky and mountainous, but far from being barren, the interior vallies and even mountains being pleasant and fertile. Mr Forster tells us, that, "having travelled about half a mile from the town into the country, he was transported with one of the finest prospects he had ever seen, consisting of several little hills, covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with fertile vallies, which contained gardens, orchards, and various plantations; that many pastures, surrounded by inclosures of stone, were filled with a small, but fine breed of cattle, and with English sheep; that every valley was watered by a little rivulet; that the mountains in the centre of the island were hung with woods; that the soil, which covered the rocks and mountains, was in general a rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs, among which was a tree, which the inhabitants call a cabbage-tree, though only used for fuel, gum-trees, and red wood; that in the governor's garden, about three miles from the town, he saw several plants of Europe, Africa, and America, and particularly a profusion of roses and lilies, interspersed with myrtle and laurel; that several walks of peach-trees were loaded with fruit, which had a peculiar rich flavour, different from that of our peaches; but that the other European fruit-trees thrived but indifferently, and never bore fruit; that vines had been planted several times, but had not succeeded, on account of the climate; that cabbages and other greens thrive extremely well, but are devoured by caterpillars; that barley, and other kinds of corn, are generally devoured by rats, which are immensely numerous; that the ground, for that reason, was laid out chiefly in pastures, the verdure of which was surprising; that the whole island could support 3000 head of their small cattle; that the beef is juicy, delicious, and very fat; that the island, besides cattle, abounds with goats, rabbits, a small breed of horses, ring-pheasants, red-legged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c. of some of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Africa, Europe, or the East Indies; that the number of inhabitants on the island does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures and other necessaries by the company's ships, in return for refreshments; and that many of the slaves were employed in catching fish, which are very plentiful." It lies between the continent

of Africa, and S America, about 1200 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 15 55 S.

HELENS, ST. a town in E Medina in the isle of Wight. It has a large bay, and, in a war with France, is often the station of the royal navy.

HELIER, ST. the capital of the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbour, and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000. At the top of the market-place is the statue of George II, in bronze, gilt. In the church, where prayers are read alternately in English and French, is a monument to the memory of major Pierfon, who fell here in the moment of victory. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 49 11 N. See JERSEY.

HELIER, ST. a little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S side of Jersey. It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man, who lived in this island many centuries ago, and was slain by the pagan Normans at their coming here. His cell, with the stone bed, is still shown among the rocks; and, in memory of him, a noble abbey was founded on this island. On the site of this abbey now stands Elisabeth Castle, a very large and strong fortification, it is the residence of the governor and garrison of Jersey, occupies the whole island, which is 1 mile in circuit, and is surrounded by the sea at every half flood; and hence, at low water, is a passage to the town of St. Helier, called the Bridge, half 3 mile long, and formed of sand and stones.

HELL-GATE, a celebrated strait of N America, near the W end of Long Island Sound, eight miles E of New York. It is remarkable for its whirlpools; but, at proper times of the tide, a skilful pilot may conduct a ship of any burden through this strait.

HELMSDALE, a river in Sutherlandshire, which descends from the mountains bordering on Caithnessshire, and empties itself into the German Ocean, where there is a good salmon fishery.

HELLESPONT, a strait, dividing Asia from Europe, now called the Dardanelles.

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the low countries, with a strong castle, seated on the Aa, 17 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc, and 20 W of Venlo. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 51 31 N.

HELMSLEY, or HELMSLEY-BLACKMORE, a town in the N riding of York-shire, in Rhidal vale, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, for the defence of this part against the Scotch

invaders, and is seated on the Rye, 20 miles N of York, and 220 N by W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 54 19 N.

HELMSTADT, a town of Brunswick and Lower Saxony in Germany, with a university, 20 miles SE of Brunswick. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 52 16 N.

HELMSTADT, a strong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of a province of Holland.

HELSINBURG, or ELSINBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland and territory of Schonen, seated on the opposite side of the Sound, seven miles E of Elsinore, and 37 S of Halmstadt. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 56 2 N.

HELSINGFORS, a town of Swedish Finland, with a harbour reckoned almost the best in the kingdom. It is 150 miles E of Abo. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 60 20 N.

HELSINGIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Jempterland and Madelpadia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, and on the S and W. by Dalecarlia and Austricia. It is full of mountains and forests, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fishing.

HELSTON, a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Monday, seated on the Cober, near its influx into Mountbay. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of the tin, and the place of assembly for the W division of the shire. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has the largest market-house in the county. It is seated on the river Low, and is 11 miles SW of Falmouth, and 274 W by S of London. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 2 N.

HELVOETSLUYS, a seaport of Holland, on the island of Voorn, where the English packet boat always goes. It is but a small place, consisting only of a handsome quay, and two or three little streets. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary; it was taken by the French in January 1795; and is five miles S of the Briel. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 45 N.

HEMPSTED, or HEMEL HEMPSTED, a corporate town in Herts, with a market on Thursday; seated among the hills, on a branch of the Coln, 18 miles SW of Hertford, and 23 NW of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 47 N.

HENBURY, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, two miles from St. Vincent's Rock. In this parish is a camp, with three rampires and trenches, supposed to have been British. In digging up this hill in 1707, great numbers of Roman coins were found.

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HENLEY, a corporate town in Oxfordshire, with markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and sends malt, corn, wood, &c. to London, by barges. It is 24 miles SE of Oxford, and 35 W of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 46' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 35' N$.

HENLEY, a town in Warwickshire, where was once a castle, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Alne, 10 miles NW of Warwick, and 102 WNW of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 50' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 23' N$.

HENNEBERG, a county of Germany in the circle of Franconia, it is bounded on the N by Thuringia, on the W by Hesse, on the S by the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and on the E by that of Bamberg. It abounds in mountains and woods; and it is populous and fertile. It is divided among seven different sovereigns. Mainungen is the capital.

HENNEBERG, a town of Franconia, in a county of the same name, with a castle, 34 miles NW of Bamberg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 38' E$, lat. $50^{\circ} 40' N$.

HENNEBON, a town of France, now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet, 22 miles NW of Vannes and 260 miles W by S of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 4' W$, lat. $47^{\circ} 50' N$.

HENRICHEMONT, a town of France, now in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It was the capital of a district which Henry IV gave to his minister the duke of Sully. It is seated on the Sautre, 15 miles NNE of Bourges.

HENRICO, a county of Virginia in N America.

HENRY CAPE, the S cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. $76^{\circ} 5' W$, lat. $36^{\circ} 56' N$.

HEPPENHEIM, a town in Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey. Lon. $8^{\circ} 41' E$ lat. $49^{\circ} 29' N$.

HERACLEA, an ancient seaport of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was very famous in ancient times; and there are still considerable remains of its former splendor. It is 50 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. $27^{\circ} 58' E$, lat. $40^{\circ} 59' N$.

HERAT, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 160 miles SE of Meshed. Lon. $61^{\circ} 0' E$, lat. $34^{\circ} 30' N$.

HERAULT, one of the departments of France, so named from a river which falls into the gulf of Lyons. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc; and the capital is Montpellier.

HERBEMONT, a town of Austrian

Luxemburg. with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, three miles NW of Chiny.

HERBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and territory of Nassau, with a famous university and woollen manufacture, eight miles SW of Dillenburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $50^{\circ} 40' N$.

HEREFORD, the capital of Herefordshire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It is almost encompassed by the river Wye and two other rivers. The city is about a mile and a half in compass, but not very populous. The houses, are old, and by reason of its low situation the streets are dirty. It had six parish churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. In 1786, the W tower of the cathedral, fell down, and destroyed part of the church. But it has been since rebuilt. The chief manufacture of Hereford is gloves. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles WSW of Worcester, and 130 WNW of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 35' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 4' N$.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England, nearly of a circular form, bounded on the east by Worcester and Gloucester, on the south by Monmouthshire, on the west by Radnorshire, and Brecknockshire, and on the north by Shropshire. Its length from north to south is 46 miles, its breadth from east to west 40, and its circumference 220. The air of this county is allowed to be as pleasant, sweet, and wholesome, as that of any other in England, there being nothing either in the soil or situation to render it otherwise. The soil throughout is excellent, and inferior to none, either for grain, fruit, or pasture, supplying the inhabitants plentifully with all the necessaries of life: but that by which it is distinguished from most others, is its fruit, especially apples, of which it produces such quantities, that the cyder made of them is not only sufficient for their own consumption, though it is their ordinary drink, but also in a great measure for that of London and other parts. The county is well supplied with wood and water; for, besides lesser streams, there are the rivers Frome, Loden, Lug, Wye, Wadel, Arrow, Dare, and Monow; the last of which is large, and all of them are well stored with fish, particularly the Wye, which breeds salmon.

HERENTHALS, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Nethe, 20 miles NE of Louvain. Lon. $4^{\circ} 54' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 13' N$.

HERFORD, or **HERVORDEN**, a free imperial town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Ravensburg, with a famous nunnery, belonging to the protestants of the confession of Augsburg, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. It is seated on the Aa, 17 miles SW of Minden. Lon. 8 47 E, lat. 52 9 N.

HERGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. The miners, who are numerous, have built a subterraneous town. It is 65 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 48 30 N.

HERI, an island in the Indian Ocean, two miles NNW of Ternate. It is pretty high, and not more than two miles in circumference, and appears to be in a perfect state of cultivation, and well inhabited.

HERISAU, a considerable commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel. It is famous for its manufactures of very fine linen and muslin. It is seven miles SW of St. Gall.

HERK, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W of Maesricht. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 50 57 N.

HERMANSTADT, a large and strong town of Hungary the capital of Transylvania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Ceben, 25 miles E of Weissenburg, and 205 SE of Buda. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 46 25 N.

HERNE, a town of Kent, 6 miles from Canterbury, with a commodious bay frequented by Colliers.

HERNHUT, a famous place in Upper Lusatia, in the territory of the elector of Saxony, between Zittaw and Loebau. Here in 1722, some persecuted Moravian brethren, settled in the fields of the village of Berthelsdorf, belonging to count Zinzendorf, and began to build another village.

HERNOSAND, a seaport of Sweden, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17 58 E, lat. 62 38 N.

HERSTAL, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with an ancient castle, seated on the Maese, three miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

HERTFORDSHIRE, a county in England, deriving its name from Hartford, or Hertford, the county town, and is bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire, on the E, by Essex, on the W by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and on the S by Middlesex. It is 35 miles in length, 27 in breadth, and about 190 in circumference. Though

the soil in general, especially in the Chiltern and southern parts, is but very indifferent, and much inferior to that of the neighbouring counties; yet the air is so much superior, that lands in this shire generally sell at three or four years purchase more than in many others on that account. There are few or no manufactures in the county; but its markets are much frequented, in consequence of its being near London, for malt and all sorts of grain, which, with the many thorough-fares through it, make ample amends.

HERTZBERG, a considerable town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, 35 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. 13 17 E, lat. 51 41 N.

HERZEGOVINA, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, capital of a district of the same name.

HESDIN, a strong town of France, now in the department of the Straits of Calais and lately in the county of Artois, it is a regular hexagon and surrounded with morasses seated on the Canche, 25 miles SEW of St. Omer, and 165 N of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 50 24 N.

HESSE, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the bishopric of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick, on the E by Thuringia, on the S by the territory of Fulde and Weteravia, and on the W by the counties of Nassau, Witgenstein, Hatzfeldt, and Waldeck. The house of Hesse is divided into four branches; namely, Hesse-Cassel, Homburg, Darmstadt, and Rhenfeld, each of which has the title of landgrave, and takes its name from one of the four principal towns. They likewise cultivate a great quantity of Hops, which serve to make excellent beer, and birch-trees are very common, from the sap of which a deal of wine is made.

HEUKELUM, or **HOERELUN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, five miles NE of Gorcum. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 51 55 N.

HEUSDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Maese, with a castle. It surrendered to the French in 1795; and is eight miles NW of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 3 E, lat. 51 44 N.

HEXHAM, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Tyne, and was formerly famous for an abbey. A battle was fought in 1463, near this place between the houses of York and Lancaster; in which the latter was defeated. Hexham has a manufacture of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves;

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and is 22 miles W of Newcastle, and 284 NNW of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 55 3 N.

HEYDON, a borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a river, which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed. It is six miles W of Hull, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HEYLESEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, 14 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 50 45 N.

HEYTESBURY, a borough in Wilts, that sends two members to parliament, but has now no market. It is 20 miles NW of Salisbury, and 93 W by S of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 12 N.

HIAMEN. See **EMOUY**.

HIERES, a town of France in the department of Var and late province of Provence, seated near the Mediterranean Sea; but its harbour being choaked up, it is considerable only for its salt works. It is a pretty little town situated in a beautiful country. This town is the birthplace of Maffillon, the celebrated French preacher. It is 12 miles E of Toulon, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 43 5 N.

HIERES, four islands of France, on the coast of Provence, and opposite to the town of the same name. Their names are Porquerolles, Porteros, Bagueau, and Titan, which last is the largest. Between these islands and the continent, is the road of Hieres, which is so capacious and excellent, that it has afforded shelter for the largest squadrons. It is defended by three forts.

HIERO. See **FERRO**.

HIESMES, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, seated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Sees, and 90 W of Paris.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a borough in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. It is seated on an ascent, on the E bank of the river Nen, 25 miles ESE of Coventry, and 66 NNW of London. Lon. 0 40 W lat. 52 19 N.

HIGHGATE, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, E of that of Hampstead, and four miles N by W of London. On the side next London the fineness of the prospect occasioned several handsome edifices to be built. Here lord chief baron Cholmondely built a free school in 1562.

HIGHWORTH, a town in Wilts, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a

hill, which stands in a rich plain, 26 miles N of Salisbury, and 77 W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 36 N.

HILDESHEIM, a free imperial city of Lower Saxony, in a bishopric of the same name. In the cathedral is a statue of Herman, the celebrated German chief. It is divided into the old and new towns, each of which has its separate council; and its inhabitants are Lutherans and papists. It is seated on the Irmste, 17 miles SSE of Hanover. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 52 10 N.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, in a duchy of the same name, and principality of Colbourg. It is subject to the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who has a palace here. It is seated on the river Werra, and is 22 miles N by W of Colbourg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 50 53 N.

HILLSBOROUGH, a town of N Carolina, 180 miles W by N of Newbern.

HIMMALEH, MOUNT, a vast chain of mountains in Asia; which extends from Cabul along the N of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Teesta; inclosing between it and Hindoostan, a tract of country, from 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of small states, none of which are understood to be either tributaries or feudatories of Thibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge is precisely that designed by the ancients, under the names of Imaus and the Indian Caucasus. The natives now call it Hindoo-ko (the Indian mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snowy*; its summit being covered with snow.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 25 S.

HINCKLEY, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Monday. It has a large church with a lofty spire, and a considerable stocking manufacture. It is 12 miles SW of Leicester, and 91 NNW of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 52 34 N.

HINDELOPEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles SW of Lewarden. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 52 38 N.

HINLOPEN, CAPE, a cape of N America, on the S side of the mouth of the Delaware, Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 38 47 N.

HINDON, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Thursday. It sends two members to parliament; and is 20 miles W of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London. Lon. 2 9 W, lat. 51 6 N.

HINDOO-KO. See **HIMMALEH, MOUNT**.

HINDOOSTAN, or INDIA, a celebrated country of Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, comprehends the tract situated between the Thibetian and Tartarian mountains on the N, the Indian Ocean on the S, the Burrampooter and the bay of Bengal on the E, and the Indian ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the countries on the N of the river Nerbuddah, which bounds it on the S as far as it goes; Bengal and Bahar compose the remainder of its southern boundary. It is divided into eleven soubahs, the names of which are Lahore, Arooltan (including Sindy) Agimere, Delhi, Agra, Oude, Allakabad, Bahar, Bengal, Malwa, and Guzerat. A 12th soubah, named Cubul, was formed out of the countries contiguous to the W sources of the Indus, and three new ones out of the conquests of the Deccan; Berar, Candish, and Amednagur. The Deccan in its most extensive signification is applied to the whole region of Hindoostan proper; in its more limited sense it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the W sea, and Orissa; that is the provinces of Candish, Dowlatabad, Vissapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. The tract S of these, or the river Kishna, is generally called the Peninsula; although its form does by no means warrant it. There is no known history of Hindoostan extant before the Mahometan conquests. The first irruption of the Mahometans was in the year 1000. From this period the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire; and they seldom failed to revolt when a favourable opportunity offered. In 1398, the Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by Sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who was the first of the line of Tamerlane who mounted the throne of Hindoostan; but their government was not established till the reign of Aclar his son. Babar was however the real founder of the Mogul dynasty; and from this event Hindoostan came to be called the Mogul empire. The illustrious Aclar, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt, in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. Aclar was suc-

ceeded by Jehangubue his son, who reigned 22 years. In his reign, in 1613, Sir Thomas Roe was sent as the first English ambassador to the emperor of Hindoostan; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In 1660 Aurungzebe peaceably ascended the throne after he had deposed his father and murdered or expelled his brethren. During his reign Hindoostan enjoyed the most profound peace it had ever known. The conquest of the Deccan employed the last years of his life, from 1678 to 1707 during 15 years of which time he was actually in the field. This dereliction of his capital for nearly 30 years occasioned great disorders there, and laid the foundation of many more. Under his reign the empire attained to its full measure of extent, see Major Rennel's memoir of a map of Hindoostan. p. lxiii. In a word, instead of finding the emperors attempting now the conquest of the Deccan, their empire was attacked by the powerful nizam of that country, through whose contrivance, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. By the intrigues of the Nizam and his party Mahomed Shah was induced to throw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi, and demanded 30 millions sterling, by way of ransom. Tumults, massacres, and famine were the result; 100,000 of the inhabitants were massacred, and 62 millions of plunder were said to be collected. He evacuated Delhi, however, and left the Nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mahomed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs; an independent state too, formed by the Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the E by the Ganges, within 80 miles of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar, erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mahomed, succeeded; in whole reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but a small territory round Delhi, with the city itself (no longer a capital) exposed to depredations, massacres, and famines, by the contests of invaders. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by the grandfather of the present nabob; Allahabad, by Mahomed Kooli.

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The Mahrattas, besides their ancient domains in the Deccan, obtained great part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and Orissa. The Mogul empire was now become merely nominal: and the emperors, from this period, must be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons, were made use of, by different parties, to promote their own views. That the name and person of the emperor were of use, as retaining a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan, is evident, from the application made, at different times, for grants of territory, forcibly obtained by the grantee, but which required the sanction of the lord paramount, to reconcile the transaction to the popular opinion. Another instance of the effect of this opinion is, that the coin throughout the whole tract, known by the name of the Mogul Empire, is to this day struck in the name of the nominal emperor. Ahmed was deposed in 1753, and was succeeded by Allunguire, who was deposed and murdered in 1760. He was succeeded, however, by his son Shah Aulum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, together with the Northern Circars, on condition of paying him 360,000*l.* per annum, by way of tribute. It was his misfortune however, that he could not accommodate his mind to his circumstances, and put himself into the hands of the Mahrattas, who promised to seat him on the throne of Delhi. He thus lost all he had acquired with the British, and has ever since continued a kind of state prisoner; living on the produce of a trifling domain, allowed him out of veneration for his ancestors, and for the use of his name. In the sequel, he was dethroned and murdered by the Rohillas. These being defeated by Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief, his son, Jewan Bucht, was permitted to succeed him, and to live in the same deplorable state of degradation. The whole of Hindoostan in 1792, consisted of six principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some inferior states. These six principal states were, the British; the Poonah Mahrattas; the Berar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, soubah of the Deccan; Mysore, or the dominions of Tippoo Sultan; and the Seiks. The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Northern Circars, the Jaghire in the Carnatic, Bombay, Salsette, the district of Midnapour in Orissa, and

some considerable cession from Tippoo Sultan, in 1792. Since 1792, was broke out with Tippoo, who was defeated, and his capital taken by assault, together with an immense quantity of plunder, Tippoo lost his life in the attack. By his fall, a great extent of territory will accrue to the British, and their power will be secured on a stable and permanent foundation. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent upon them, are the nabobs of Oude, and the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Travancore and Tanjore. For the five other principal states, see their respective names; and for an account of some inferior independent states, see Bundela, Ballogistan, the Jats, Rohilcond, &c. According to Mr. Orme, the inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 200,000,000 Hindoos. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant. Their limbs are finely proportioned; their fingers long and tapering; their countenances open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or casts. The four principal tribes are, the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics. These are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them. These are held sacred by the rest. It is difficult to draw a general character of the Bramins, as they vary much in their pursuits, and in their degrees of knowledge. "Some that I have conversed with, (says Mr. Scrafton) acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weaknesses of the vulgar."—The generality of the Bramins are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits, are a very superstitious, innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, both to man and beast: but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gentoos governments) they run into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-Poots; that is, descended from Rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour, which consists, among

them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, should their leader fall in the battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain to their reputation. The English E India Company have many battalions of them in their service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again, are subdivided into each profession. Besides these, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of unhappy wretches, destined to misery from their birth. They perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. "The members of each cast," (says Dr. Robertson) "adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers: from generation to generation, the same families have followed, and will always continue to follow one uniform line of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and though veneration for the practices of their ancestors may check the spirit of invention, yet, by adhering to these, they acquire such an expertness and delicacy of hand, that Europeans, with all the advantages of superior science, and the aid of more complete instruments, have never been able to equal the execution of their workmanship. To this circumstance also Dr. Robertson ascribes a striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manner of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine

of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples, consecrated to their deities, are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. In some parts of India, as the Carnatic, it is asserted, that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the wife, is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire. In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by Mr. Hal-

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head, is the following passage concerning this practice? "It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband three crores and fifty lacks of years, by destiny. If she cannot burn, she must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity: if she remain always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." This code of laws, with their sacred books, the *Veidam* and the *Shastab*, where written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S, and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products, and various other particulars, will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in the course of this work. See INDIA.

HINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles SW of Norwich, and 97 NE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 43 N.

HINZUAN, JOANNA ST, one of the Comora islands in the Indian ocean. This island is a proper place of refreshment for the East India ships, whose crews, when ill of the scurvy, soon recover by the use of limes, lemons, and oranges, and from the air of the land. The town where the king resides is at the east side of the island; and though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houses. Their principal houses are built with stone, with a quadrangle, in the middle, and are only one story high. All the other houses, or rather huts, are slightly composed of plastered reeds; and yet the mosques are tolerable structures, very neat and clean in the inside. The horned cattle are a kind of buffaloes, having a large hump on their shoulders, which is very delicious eating; but there is not one horse, mule, nor ass, in all the island.—The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers, who established themselves on the sea-coast by conquest, and are about 3000 in number. Though Joanna is not the largest, yet it may be reckoned the principal of the Comora Islands; it claims sovereignty over, and exacts tribute from, all the others. They get their supplies of arms and ammunition

from ships that touch here as it is customary for all to make presents of arms and powder to the prince when he pays a visit on board, which he does to every one. They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion; both being introduced by the Arabs. The colour of these two races of men is very different: the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with better features, and a more animated countenance. They consider a black streak under the eyes as ornamental, and this they make every day, with a brush dipped in a kind of ointment. The custom of chewing the betel nut prevails here, as in most of the eastern countries; and answers to the fashion of taking snuff with us, except that with them it is more general. No one is without a purse or bag of betel; and it is looked on as a piece of civility to offer it to your friend when you meet him or take leave. Their religion licenses a plurality of wives and likewise concubines. They are extremely jealous of them, and never allow any man to see the women: but female strangers are admitted into the haram; and some English ladies, whose curiosity has led them there, make favourable reports of their beauty, and richness of apparel displayed in a profusion of ornaments of gold, silver, and beads, in form of necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings; they wear half a dozen or more of each through holes bored all along the outer rim of the ear. The men seem not to look with an eye of indifference on our fair country women notwithstanding they are of so different a complexion. They are very temperate and abstemious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahomet; and are frequent in prayer, attending their mosques three or four times a day. These people profess a particular regard for our nation, and are very fond of repeating to you, that Joanna-man and Englishman all brothers: and never fail to ask How king George do? In general, they appear to be a courteous and well-disposed people, and very fair and honest in their dealings, though there are among them, as in all other nations, some viciously inclined; and theft is much practised by the lower class, notwithstanding the punishment of it is very exemplary, being amputation of both hands of the delinquent. The climate here promotes vegetation to such a degree as requires little toil, but that little is denied; so that, beyond oranges, bananas, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and

purflain (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. The face of the country is very picturesque and pleasing. Lofty mountains, clothed to their very summits; deep and rugged vallies, adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed, form the landscape. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the palm and cocoa-nut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear and uninterrupted passage beneath; while their tufted and overspreading tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scorching rays of the sun. In the interior part of the island, surrounded by mountains of a prodigious height, and about 15 miles from the town, is a sacred lake, half a mile in circumference. The adjacent hills, covered with lofty trees, and the solitude of the place, seem more calculated to inspire religious awe, than any sanctity that is to be discovered in a parcel of wild ducks inhabiting it, which are deified and worshipped by the original natives. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 12 30 S.

HIO, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wetter, 145 miles SW of Stockholm, and 25 miles E of Fal-coping. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 57 53 N.

HIRCANIA, under this name the ancients comprised the Provinces of Persia in Asia, lying on the S shore of the Caspian sea, which was also called the Hircanian sea.

HIRCH-HORN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Neckar, near Eberbach.

HIRCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the Fulde, 16 miles NE of the town of Fulde, and 32 SE of Cassel. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 50 56 N.

HIRSBERG, a town of Silesia, famous for its mineral baths. It is the most trading place in all Silesia, next to Breslaw, there being in the town and suburbs considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Bosar, 44 miles SW of Breslaw.

HISPANIOLA. See **DOMINGO**. St.

HITCHIN, a large and populous town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt; and the market is one of the greatest in England for wheat. It is 15 miles NNW of Hertford, and 34 NW of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 58 N.

HITHE or **HYTHE**, a borough in Kent,

with a market on Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had formerly five parishes, but by the choaking up of the harbour it is now reduced to one. It is 10 miles W of Dover, and 68 SE of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 51 8 N.

HOAI-NGAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated in a marsh, and inclosed by a triple wall. This place is very populous, and every thing in it announces a brisk and active trade.

HOANG-HO. See **YELLOW RIVER**.

HOANG-TCHEOU-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second and eight of the third class.

HOCHBERG, a marquissate of Suabia, in Brisgaw, belonging to the prince of Baden Dourlach.

HOCHSTET, a town of Suabia, remarkable for the great battle gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village three miles SW of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 38 48 N.

HOCKERLAND, a territory of Germany, and one of the circles of Prussia.

HODDESDON, a town in Herts, with a market on Thursday, seated near the Lea, three miles S of Ware, and 17 N by E of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 49 N.

HOEI-TCHEOU, the most southern city of the province of Kiang-nan, in China, famous for its tea, varnish, and engravings. It is one of the richest cities in the empire, and has six cities of the third class dependent on it.

HOEI-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its jurisdiction contains 11 cities of the second and third class.

HOEKELUM. See **HEUKELUM**.

HOENZOLLERN, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 25 miles S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 48 23 N.

HOESHT, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, three miles from Francfort.

HOGUE, **CAPE LA**, the NW point of Normandy, in France. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 49 45 N.

HO-KIEN-FOU, a city of China, and one of the principal in the province of Pe-tcheli. It has two cities of the second and 15 of the third class in its district. It is 125 miles S of Pekin.

HOLBEACH, a town in Lincolnshire,

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With a market on Thursday, 12 miles S by E of Boston, and 108 N by E of London. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 52 47 N.

HOLDSWORTHY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two branches of the Tamar, 43 miles ENE of Exeter, and 215 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 50 50 N.

HOLLAND, the largest of the seven United Provinces, is bounded on the W by the German ocean, or N sea; to the E by the Zuyder-see, the province of Utrecht, and part of Gelderland; to the S by Dutch Brabant and Zealand; and to the N by the Zuyder sea. Its greatest extent from N to S, including the island of Texel, is about 90 English miles; but from E to W its extent varies from 40 to 25. To defend it against the sea, dykes have been erected at an immense expence, and innumerable canals cut to drain it, as being naturally very low and marshy. Some parts of the province are very fruitful in corn; but the greater parts consist of rich pastures, wherein are kept large herds of kine, which supply them with incredible quantities of butter and cheese. Of the latter, that of Edam, in North Holland, is highly esteemed. The many rivers and canals that intersect the province are of great advantage to its commerce, but contribute to render the air foggy and unwholesome. There is a communication by water betwixt almost every town and village. Towards the middle also of the province are great numbers of turf-pits; it is so populous, that the number of inhabitants is computed at 1,200,000. In point of cleanliness no country surpasses, and few come up to it, especially in North Holland, and that even in the villages. It has considerable linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships. The French effected, by the aid of a severe frost, the

conquest of this province in January 1795; and till the era of a general pacification, no account of any permanent government can be given. The established religion is Calvinism; but all religious sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital.

HOLLAND, one of the divisions of Lincolnshire in England. It so much resembles the province of that name upon the continent, in most respects, being low and marshy, with the sea on one side, and canals running through it, that it must either have had its name from thence, or on the same account. On the east it has what the ancient geographers call *Æstuarium*

Metaris, now the Washes, which are overflowed at high water, and part of Cambridgeshire on the south. The lower part of it is full of bogs and marshes, and has huge banks to defend it against the sea and land floods. The ground is so soft, that horses are worked unshod; and it produces plenty of grass, but little corn. The whole tract seems to have been gained from the sea; and is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter of which was impassable; but since the fens have been drained, the lands are grown more solid, and the inhabitants sow cole-seed upon them to their great profit. Though there are no stones to be found in or upon the ground, yet most of the churches are of stone. They have no fresh water but from the clouds, which is preserved in pits, but if these are deep, it soon turns brackish; and if they are shallow, they soon become dry.

HOLLAND, NEW, the largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent: it extends from 10 30 to 42 42 S lat. and from 110 30 to 153 30 E Lon. so that its square surface considerably exceeds that of Europe. When this vast island was first discovered, is uncertain. In the beginning of last century, the N and W coasts were traced by the Dutch: the S extremity was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the E and NE from 38° S, and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. In that part of it, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Diemen's Land, and which was visited by Furneaux in 1773, and again by Cook, in 1777, the land is, for the most part, of a good height, diversified with hills and vallies. See **WALES, NEW SOUTH**.

HOLM, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is sometimes called *Abbey-Holm*, from an abbey that formerly stood here. It is a small place seated on an arm of the sea, 12 miles N of Cocker-mouth, and 310 NNW of London. Lon. 3 19 W, lat. 54 53 N.

HOLMSDALE, a rough and woody tract in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S and E of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found here; and it abounds with the holm oak.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Germany, bounded by the German ocean on the west; the Baltic, or the gulph of Lubeck, on the east; the duchy of Mecklenburg on the south-east; that of Bremen, with

the river Elbe, on the south-west; and Lauenburg, with the territory of Hamburg, on the south. Its greatest length is about 80 miles, and its breadth 60. A great part of this country consists of rich marsh-land, which being much exposed to inundations both from the sea and rivers, dykes have been raised at a great expence to guard and defend them. The pastures in the marshes are so rich, that cattle are bred in vast numbers and fattened in them, and great quantities of excellent butter and cheese made of their milk. They are also very fruitful in wheat, barley, pease, beans, and rape-seed. In the more barren, sandy, and heathy parts of the country, large flocks of sheep are bred and fed: nor are orchards wanting, or woods, especially of oak and beech; nor turf, poultry, game, and wild-fowl. Notwithstanding this country's advantageous situation for commerce, there are few manufactures and little trade in it. Hamburg and Lubec supply the inhabitants with what they want from abroad; from whence and Altena they export some grain, malt, groats, starch, buck-wheat, pease, beans, rapeseed, butter, cheese, sheep, swine, horned cattle, horses, and fish. The manufactures of the duchy are chiefly carried on at Altena, Kiel, and Gluckstadt. Denmark now possesses the whole duchy; the imperial cities excepted.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles NNW of Norwich, and 122 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 53 5 N.

HOLY ISLAND, an island on the coast of Northumberland, six miles SE of Berwick. It is two miles long and one broad: the soil rocky and full of stones. It has a town and a castle, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by a blockhouse. On this island, which is likewise called Lindisfarne, are the ruins of a stately monastery: and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester-le Street, and afterward to Durham.

HOLYHEAD, a seaport and cape of the isle of Anglesea. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, there being packet-boats that sail for that city every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting. On the adjacent rocks the herb grows of which kelp is made; and in the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fuller's earth, and another of yellow. On the isle of Skerries, nine miles to the N, is a light-house. Holyhead is 93 miles WNW of Chester, and 276 NW of London. Lon. 4 22 W, lat. 53 19 N.

HOLYWELL, a town in Flintshire with a market on Friday. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with a considerable degree of impetuosity. Besides the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and sauff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles E of St. Asaph, and 212 NE of London. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 54 13 N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel 150 miles N of Frankfort. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 50 45 N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Points between the Moselle and the Rhine, 50 miles SE of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 49 16 N.

HONAN, a province of China, bounded on the N by the province of Pe-tcheli and Chan-si, on the E by Kiang-si and Chan-tong, on the S by Hou-quang, and on the W by Chen-si. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful, is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tong-hoa, The middle Flower. It is, indeed, situate almost in the centre of China. Beside Cai-fongfou, its capital, it contains seven cities of the first class, and 102 of the second and third.

HONAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Honan. It has under its jurisdiction one city of the second class, and 13 of the third. It is 500 miles SW of Peking.

HONDURAS, a large province of New Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of Honduras, on the E by the Mosquito Shore, on the S by Nicaragua, and on the W by Chiapa and Guatemala. This province, and the peninsula of Yucatan, on the other side of the bay of Honduras, do not, like the other territories of Spain, in the New World, derive their value either from the fertility of their soil, or the richness of their mines; but they produce, in greater abundance than any part of America, the logwood-tree, which, in dying some colours, is so far preferable to any other material, that the consumption of it in Europe is considerable, and it is become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in these provinces, or attempted to obtain any share in

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this branch of trade. But, after the conquest of Jamaica by the English, one of the first objects of the settlers on that island was the great profit arising from the log-wood trade, and the facility of wresting some portion of it from the Spaniards. Their first attempt was made at Cape Canche, the S. E. promontory of Yucatan. When most of the trees near this cape were felled, they removed to the island of Trist, in the bay of Campeachy; and, in later times, their principal station has been in the bay of Honduras. The Spaniards, alarmed at this encroachment, endeavoured by negotiation, remonstrances, and open force, to prevent the English from obtaining any footing on that part of the American continent. But, after struggling against it for more than a century, the disasters of an unfortunate war extorted from the court of Madrid, in 1763, a reluctant consent to tolerate this settlement of foreigners in the heart of its territories. This privilege was confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1783; by which, however, it was stipulated, that they should confine themselves within a certain district, lying between the rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Hondo, taking the course of the said two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations. But, by a convention signed in 1786 the English were not only permitted to cut log-wood, but mahogany or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; and also to occupy the small island called Cafina. The capital of Honduras is Valladolid.

HONFLEUR, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour and a trade in lace. It is eight miles N of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 49 24 N.

HONITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Honiton sends two members to parliament, and has a large manufacture of white thread and bonelace. It is seated on the Otter, 16 miles E of Exeter, and 156 W by S of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 50 45 N.

HONOLSTEIN, a town of Germany in the electorate of Treves. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 49 48 N.

HOOD ISLAND, one of the Marquesas in the Pacific Ocean, discovered and named by captain Cook, in 1774. Lon. 138 47 W, lat. 9 26 S.

HOOGLY, a small but ancient city of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It is now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of former greatness. In the beginning of

this century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on an arm of the Ganges, called Hoogly, 26 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 18 E, lat. 32 30 N.

HOOGLY RIVER, an arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of its two westernmost branches, named the Cossimbuzar and Yellenghy rivers. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

HOOBSTRATE, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, 10 miles S of Breda, and 15 NE of Antwerp.

HOPE, a village in the high peak of Derbyshire.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in Asia.

HORN, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, with a good harbour, on the Zuider-Zee, 13 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 52 38 N.

HORN, a town of the late Austrian Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 12 N.

HORNBAUGH, a town in Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 49 10 N.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress on a mountain. It is seated on the Gulsch, 21 miles NE of Friburg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 48 18 N.

HORNBY, a town of Lancashire in England seated on a branch of the river Lune with a handsome church. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 54 6 N.

HORN, CAPE, the most southern part of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S America, round which all ships now pass that sail into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 67 26 W, lat. 55 58 S.

HORNCastle, a large well built town in Lincolnshire, on the river Banas. It is 20 miles E of Lincoln, and 136 N of London. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 14 N.

HORNCHURCH, a village in Essex, two miles E by S of Rumpford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the E end of the church, for which tradition assigns a reason too idle to be repeated.

HORNDON, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, 16 miles S by W of Chelmsford, and 19 E of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 51 32 N.

HORNSEY, a town in Yorkshire, 189

miles from London. It is almost surrounded by a small arm of the sea; and the church having a high steeple, is a noted sea-mark. Not many years ago there was a street here called Hornsey beck, which was washed away by the sea, except a house or two, E, Lon. $0^{\circ} 6' N$, lat. $54^{\circ} 0'$.

HORNSEY, a town of Middlesex, five miles north, of London. It is a long straggling place, situated in a low valley, but extremely pleasant, having the new-river winding through it.

HORSBNS, a seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, seated on the bottom of a bay, that opens into the Cattegat near the island of Hiarnoe, 125 miles W by N of Copenhagen. Lon. $9^{\circ} 40' E$, lat. $55^{\circ} 59' N$.

HORSHAM, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, noted for fine poultry. Here is the county goal, and the assizes are sometimes held here. It sends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles S by W of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 15' W$, $53^{\circ} 8' N$.

HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE, a large region in the S extremity of Africa, extending N by W, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that cape, in an ENE direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria. It lies between the tropic of Capricorn and $35^{\circ} S$ lat. and is bounded on the W, S, and E by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian Oceans, and on the N by regions very little, if at all explored. The Hottentots are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is, the smallness of their hands and feet compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, resembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree. There are not such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques; and their mouth is of the middling size, with the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negroes. With respect to shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. In their mien, moreover, a degree of carelessness is observable, that discovers marks of alacrity and resolution; qualities, which, upon occasion, they certainly can exhibit. Not only the men, but the women also are clothed with sheep skins; the wool being worn outward in summer, and inward in winter. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends

of it crossing each other before, and leaving their neck bare; another is fastened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They besmear their bodies all over with fat, in which a little foot is mixed: and this is never wiped off. They are likewise perfumed with powder of herbs, rubbing it all over them, when they besmear themselves. The odour of this powder is rank and aromatic, and comes nearest to that of the poppy mixed with spices. The women who are ambitious to please, not only grease all the naked parts of their body, to make them shine, but braid or plait their hair as an additional elegance, and adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. A Hottentot lady thus bedizen'd, has exhausted all the arts of her toilet; and however unfavourable nature may have been, with regard to shape and stature, her pride is wonderfully flattered, while the splendour of her appearance gives her the highest degree of satisfaction. But with all this vanity, they are not devoid of modesty; for the females of this nation cover themselves much more scrupulously than the men. They seldom content themselves with one covering, but almost always have two, and very often three. These are made of well-greased skin, and are fastened about their bodies with a thong, almost like the aprons of our ladies. The outermost is the largest, finest, and most showy, and frequently adorned with glass beads strung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded. Neither their ears nor nose are adorned with any pendent ornaments, as they are among other savages; but the nose is sometimes, by way of greater state, marked with a black streak of soot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on high days, they likewise put a little on their cheeks. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs. Most of these are made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; and these have given rise to the received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occasionally. Rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goose-quill, are considered as more genteel than those of leather; but the girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. The Hottentots seldom wear any shoes. What they do wear, are made of undressed leather, with the hairy side outward: they are rendered soft and pliable, by being beat and moistened, and are very light and cool. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering pastoral life. They are merely huts, resembling a round

bee-hive diameter, for a mile. But neither of the high, carence to a in slooping who is, down the middle, circle. that ad let that tentot, in it hover least inco eyes; an suug in this cloud to peep in order his pipe, over the a craal, form of by which where th are the Cape of Paterfion Small N of the co about 1, authority with a Dutch l tots am with m in return dacks, even to duced f trees, of themselves and th Among Boshma the inter Cape, a Their v shot from a tolera tance c are not and ma and clel dwelling tirely n body w great o ward a

bee-hive or a vault, from 18 to 24 feet in diameter, and so low as scarcely possible for a middle-sized man to stand upright. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in sloping and crawling on all-fours, and who is, at any time, more inclined to lie down than stand. The fire place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The Hottentot, inured to it from his infancy, sees it hover round him, without feeling the least inconvenience arising from it to his eyes; and rolled up, like a hedge hog snug in his skin, he lies in the midst of this cloud, till he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his sheep-skin, in order to stir the fire, or perhaps to light his pipe, or turn the steak he is broiling over the fire. The order of these huts in a cral, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. Such are the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1778, lieutenant Paterfon visited a Hottentot village in the Small Nimiqua Land, in the NW part of the country: it consisted of 19 huts and about 150 inhabitants. The ensign of authority, worn by their chief, was a cane with a brass top, given to him by the Dutch E India Company. The Hottentots amused them, part of the night, with music and dancing; their visitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacka, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their music was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different sizes. The men form themselves into a circle, with their flutes; and the women dance round them. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Boshmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE of the Cape, and are enemies to the pastoral life. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, which shot from a small bow, will hit a mark with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the distance of 100 paces. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners and maxims. Like the wild beasts, bushes and clefts in rocks, serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of these savages are entirely naked; but some of them cover their body with the skin of any sort of animal, great or small, from the shoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till

it fall off their back in rags. As ignorant of agriculture as apes and monkeys, they are obliged, like them, to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which, they eat raw. Their table, however, is composed of several other dishes, among which are caterpillars, termites, locusts, grasshoppers, snakes, and spiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange River, were observed by lieutenant Paterfon, in his journey to the NW in 1779. Their huts were loftier, and thatched with grass. Their mode of living is in the highest degree wretched, and they are apparently the most dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dress is composed of the skins of seals and jackalls, the flesh of which they eat. When a grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any part of it remains; and, in this manner, it sometimes affords them sustenance for half a year, though in a great measure decayed and putrified by the sun. They smear their skin with the oil, the odour of which is so powerful, that their approach may be perceived some time before they appear in view. With respect to the Hottentots, in general, none of them seem to have any religion, nor do they appear willing to receive any instruction. All of them, however, have the firmest opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred, that they believe in an evil being, but they pay no religious worship to him, though from this source they derive all the evils that happen; and among these they reckon cold, rain, and thunder. So monstrously ignorant are they, that the Boshmans will abuse the thunder with many opprobrious epithets, and threaten to assault the lightning. Even the most intelligent of them could not be convinced by Dr. Sparrman, that rain was not always an evil, and that it would be an unhappy circumstance, were it never to rain. They seem, however, to have some idea of a future state, as they reproach their friends, when dead, with leaving them so soon; admonishing them to behave henceforth more properly: by which they mean, that their deceased friends should not come back again and haunt them, nor allow themselves to be made use of by wizards, to bring any mischief on those that survive them. The Hottentots sleep promiscuously in the same hut, and are neither acquainted with the difference of age, nor with that invincible horror which separates beings connected by blood. The country possessed by the Dutch is of a pretty consider-

able extent, comprehending not only the large tract between Table Bay and False Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from False Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country further E beyond St. Christopher's River, called Terra de Natal. The whole of this country is naturally barren and mountainous; but the industrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it produces, not only a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of all the European ships that touch here. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons, which they term monsoons; the wet monsoon, or winter, begins in March; and the dry one, or summer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20,000 each; buffaloes; camels, leopardlives; the gems-boch, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the kôedo, an animal of a mouse colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quacha, a species of the zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep, and a peculiar species of sheep covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus or river-horse is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures, ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gregarious bird: these latter build their curious nest in the mimosa tree, where they form a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other, and containing under its roof, in one that lieutenant Patterson saw, upward of 800 birds. Among the insects are, the termites, or white ants, which do no injury to wood as in the E Indies, but, by raising a number of hills, they impede the progress of vegetation. The Hottentots eat them; and lieutenant Patterson, who tasted this food, found it far from disagreeable. The locusts are esteemed excellent food by the Boshmans, by whom they are dried and kept for use. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds.

HOVAT, an island of France, near the coast of Bretagne. It is 10 miles in circumference.

HOUDAN, a town of France, now in the department of Eure and Loire and lately in the province of Beauce, with a manufacture of woollen stockings. It is seated on the Vegre, 10 miles from Dreux, and 32 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1° 41' E, lat. 48° 47' N.

HOUNSLOW, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. It is situate on a heath of the same name, on which are some powder-mills, on a branch of the river Coln. Here is a charity school and a chapel. The heath is noted for robberies and horse races. Hounslow is 10 miles W by S of London.

HOU-QUANG, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire. Yang-tse-kiang traverses it from E to W, and divides it into two parts. This province (the greater part of which is level, and watered by canals, lakes, and rivers) is celebrated for its fertility; the Chinese call it the storehouse of the empire. It contains 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Vout-chang-fou is the capital.

HOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It takes its name from a lake of the same name, on which it is seated. The quantity of silk manufactured here is almost incredible. Its district contains one city of the second and six of the third class. It is 160 miles NE of Nan-king. Lon. 119° 45' E, lat. 30° 35' N.

HOWDEN, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It gives name to a small district called Howdenshire, and has a large church, like a cathedral. It is seated on the north side of the Ouse, 15 miles SE of York, and 179 N by W London. Lon. 0° 51' W, lat. 53° 46' N.

HOXTER, a town of Westphalia, seated on the Weser, 8 miles NW of Corwey, 27 miles NE of Paderborn. Lon. 9° 39' E, lat. 51° 50' N.

HOY, one of the Orkney Islands, situate between the island of Pomona and the N coast of Caithnesshire. It is 10 miles long. On this island, besides the great conic hill of Holyhead, which is a seamount, there is a stupendous rock, called the Beary, where a bird, named the layer, supposed to be a species of penguin, is found. In a gloomy valley in this island, is a large stone, 36 feet long and 18 broad, called the Dwarfic stone. It is hollow within, having the form

of a bed and pillow cut in the stone ; and is supposed to have been the habitation of a hermit. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 58 36 N.

HOYE, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover, seated on the Weser, 43 miles NW of Zell. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 53 57 N.

HRADISCH, a town of Moravia, on an island in the river Morava, 30 miles SE of Olmutz, and 30 E of Brinn. Lon. 17 53 E, lat. 49 0 N.

HUA, or KAHUA, a large town of Asia, capital of Cochinchina, with a royal palace. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. Lon. 105 3 E, lat. 17 46 N.

HUAHINE, one of the Society Islands in the S Pacific Ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite. It is 21 miles in compass, and has a commodious harbour. Lon. 151 1 W, lat. 16 44 S.

HUBERT, ST. a town of Austrian Luxemburg, with an abbey, 20 miles SE of Rochefort. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 50 0 N.

HUDDERSFIELD, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the mart for narrow cloths, called plains. It is 42 miles SW of York, and 189 NNW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 40 N.

HUDSON, a city of the United States, in New York, which was begun to be built in 1783, and has had a very rapid progress. It is seated on an eminence, on the E side of Hudson's River, 30 miles S of Albany, and 130 N of New York. Lon. 75 20 W, lat. 42 23 N.

HUDSON'S BAY, a bay of N America, lying between 51 and 69° N latitude, and discovered, in 1610, by captain Henry Hudson. He had made two voyages before on the same adventure ; the first in 1607, and the second in 1608. In his third and last, in 1610, he entered the straits that lead into the bay known by his name ; coasted a great part of it, and penetrated to 80 30 N lat. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of frost and snow, he staid here till the ensuing spring, and then prepared to pursue his discoveries ; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized him and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the icy seas in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were never heard of more ; but the ship and

the rest of the men returned home. Other attempts toward a discovery of that passage have been since made, but hitherto without effect. The entrance of this bay, from the ocean, is between Resolution Isles on the N, and Burton's Isles on the Labrador coast to the S, forming the E extremity of the strait, distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. This bay communicates on the N, by two straits, with Baffin's Bay : on the E side it is bordered by Labrador, on the SW by New S Wales, and on the W by New N Wales. These countries are included under the name of New Britain, and abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. The natives are called Esquimaux, and Northern Indians ; and are materially different from all the southern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not consist of above ten persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay. This company possess three forts on the S coast of James Bay, by which the S termination of Hudson's Bay is distinguished. These factories are called Rupert, Moose, and Albany, and they lie, from 51 to 52° N lat, and from 75 to 79° W lon. On the W side of Hudson's Bay, considerably up Hayes River, is a factory called Flamborough ; and beyond this is York Fort, on Nehon River, in lon. 92 30, and lat. 57 25 ; but the most northern settlement is Prince of Wales' Fort, at the mouth of Church-hill River, in lon. 94 7, and lat. 58 48. In December 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, set out from Prince of Wales' Fort to explore a river, that the Esquimaux, who came to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge ; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of those Indians, he arrived at this river in June 1771, and traced it till he came in sight of the Pacific Ocean, finding it encumbered with shoals and falls to its mouth, which is in lat. 72° N, and lon. 119° W. In 1782, the settlement, &c. of the company, valued at 500,000l. were destroyed by a French Squadron ; but the damage has been repaired, and the commerce is again in a flourishing situation.

HUDSON'S RIVER, one of the finest rivers of the United States of America. It rises in the mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, waters Albany and Hudson, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, at New York, after a course of 250 miles. It is navigable

for sloops to Albany, and for ships to Hudson.

HUENA, an island of the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Sweden, and subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. It has one scattered village, and produces hay and corn, more than sufficient for its own consumption. In this island was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. It is six miles in circumference; nine miles S by E of Elfinore, and 14 N by E of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 38 E. lat. 55 54 N.

HUESCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the Isuela, 35 miles NE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 42 18 N.

HUESCAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a castle, 60 miles NE of Granada. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 37 45 N.

HUESSEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, three miles S of Arnheim.

HUETTA, an old and small town of Spain, in New Castile, 67 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 22 N.

HULL, or **KINGSTON UPON HULL**, a borough and seaport in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It was built by Edward 1, who called it Kingston, and it is seated on the river Hull, on the N side of the Humber. It is a large town with two parish-churches, and is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. It is fortified, and is the first town that shut its gates against Charles 1; but its fortifications are now inconsiderable, while its commerce is increased so much, that it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also to the Trent and all its branches; hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted, and more grain is exported from Hull than London by means of its extensive inland commerce. The harbour is artificial; and here are docks for building and repairing ships. Among the public buildings, are the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows; a customhouse, an exchange, and a town-hall. The stone

bridge, over the river, to Holderness, was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. Hull sends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles SE of York, and 173 N of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HULPEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, nine miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 51 44 N.

HULST, a strong town of Dutch Flanders, seated on a plain, which may be overflowed. It has a very fine town-house, and is 15 miles NW of Antwerp, and 17 NE of Ghent. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 51 18 N.

HUMBER, a river of England, formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean, at Holderness.

HUMMOCH, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, about six miles long. The rajah is supported in his authority by the Dutch E India Company. The island is exceedingly fertile, and produces most of the tropical fruits; but the principal articles of trade with the Dutch are bees-wax and honey. It lies five leagues S of Mindanao. Lon. 125 12 E, lat. 5 27 N.

HUNDSFELD, a town of Silesia, seated on the Wide, eight miles NE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 18 E, lat. 51 9 N.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Poland; on the W by the circle of Austria, on the S by the Drave, which separates it from Sclavonia, and by the Danube, which parts it from Turkey in Europe; and on the E by Walachia and Transylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to these may be added the Bannat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1778. Hungary formerly included Transylvania, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, and Walachia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Save, Drave, Tressie, Maros, Raab, and Waag. The air is very unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs, inasmuch that a sort of plague visits them every three or four years. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tockay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The Hungarians are said to be of a sanguine choleric temper, and somewhat fierce, cruel, proud, and revengeful. They have been always reputed good soldiers, being much more inclined to arms, martial exercises, and

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hunting, than to arts, learning, trade, or agriculture. The nobility affect great pomp and magnificence, and are much addicted to feasting and carousing. The men in general are strong and well proportioned. They shave their beards, but leave whiskers on the upperlip; wearing fur capes on their heads, a close-bodied coat girt with a sash, with a short cloak or mantle over all, so contrived as to be buckled under the arm, and leave the right hand at liberty. Their horse are called hussars, and their foot heydukes. Buda is famous for its mineral waters and baths and is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

HUNGEN, a town of Germany in the Upper Rhine.

HUNGERFORD, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Kennet, and noted for the best trout and crawfish in England. It is 64 miles W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 26 N.

HUNNINGUEN, a fortified town of France, now in the department of Upper Rhine and lately in the province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, five miles N of Basle. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 47 40 N.

HUNMANBY, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 34 miles NE of York, and 209 N of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 54 12 N.

HUNTINGDON, the county-town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground; on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester; and was once a large place, having no less than 15 churches, which are now reduced to two. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. Huntingdon is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. It is 16 miles W by N of Cambridge, and 65 N of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 27 N.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, 25 miles in length, and 20 in its broadest part; bounded on the N and NW by Northamptonshire, on the E by Cambridgeshire, and on the SW by Bedfordshire. It contains four hundreds, six market-towns, and 79 parishes. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. The SE part consists of beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods; and the upland part was, anciently, a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting. The NE part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage, and even large crops of

corn. The air of this country is, in most parts pleasant and wholesome, except among the fens and meres great numbers of cattle; and plenty of water-fowl, fish, and turf for firing; which last is of great service to the inhabitants, their being but little wood, though the whole county was a forest in the time of Henry II. This county sends four members to parliament; and the sheriff, who is chosen alternately from Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely, and Huntingdonshire, is sheriff of both counties.

HUNTSPIL, a small town in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the river Parret, five miles N of Bridgewater, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 11 N.

HURDWAR, a town of the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains of Hindoostan. It is 117 miles N by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 29 35 N.

HURON, a lake of N America, which lies between 80 and 83° W lon, and 42 and 46° N lat, from whence the country around is called the country of the Hurons.

HURST CASTLE, a castle in Hampshire, near Lymington. In this castle Charles I was confined previously to his being brought to trial. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots into the sea toward the Isle of Wight, from which it is distant two miles.

HUSSINGABAD, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, the eastern division of the Mahratta empire. It is 140 miles NW of Nagpour. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 22 42 N.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, and a very handsome church. It is seated near the river Ow, on the German Ocean, 20 miles W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 54 45 N.

HUY, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, the Dutch, in 1718, demolished the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Maese, 12 miles WSW of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 32 N.

HYDRABAD, the capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on a river that falls into the Krishna, 353 miles N by E of Madras. Lon. 78 51 E, lat. 17 12 N.

HYDRABAD, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Sindy. It is the residence of a Mahometan prince, who is tributary to the king of Candahar,

It is situate on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of Nusserpour. Lon. 69 30 E, lat. 25 29 N.

HYPOLITE, St. a town of France, now in the department of Gard lately in the province of Languedoc. A canal crosses the town, which turns several mills, and supplies many fountains with water. An insult, offered by the inhabitants to a priest, who was carrying the viaticum, occasioned the revocation of the edict of Nantes. This town has a good fort, and is seated on the Vidourle, near its source, 12 miles SW of Alais. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 43 55 N.

HYTHE. See **HITHE**.

I. J.

JAAR, a river rising near Tongres, in the bishopric of Liege, and after a NE course falls into the Maële at Maëtricht.

JABLUNKA, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschen, 35 miles SE of Tropa. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 49 41 N.

JACCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, in a very pleasant and fruitful plain, which are a part of the Pyrenees, 22 miles N of Huesca. Lon. 6 19 W, lat. 42 36 N.

JACI-D'-AGUILA, a seaport town, on the eastern coast of Sicily, 10 miles N by E of Catania. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 37 27 N.

JAEN, a strong and handsome town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles W of Baeza. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 37 38 N.

JAFFA, a town of Palestine, formerly called Joppa, and entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. It is 50 miles NW of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 32 16 N.

JAFNAPATAN, a seaport of Ceylon, in the E Indies at the N end of that island, and 100 miles N of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658; and it was taken by the English in October 1795. They export great quantities of tobacco from hence, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 47 N.

JAGARNAUT, a famous pagoda, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and province of Orissa. It is one of the first objects of

Hindoo veneration, and visited by vast crowds of pilgrims from all parts of India, and is an excellent seaport. It lies on the bay of Bengal, a few miles E of Lake Chilka, and 311 SW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 40 E, lat. 19 35 N.

JAGERNDORF, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the Oppa, 65 miles S by E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 50 4 N.

JAGERSBURG, a town of Germany in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt.

JAGHIRE, a tract of land, in the Carnatic, subject to the English E India Company. It extends along the bay of Bengal, from Madras to Lake Pullicate on the N, to Alemparve on the S, and to Conjeveram on the W; being 108 miles along the shore, and 47 inland in the widest part. It contains 2440 square miles, and its annual revenue is about 150,000l.

JAGO, St. the largest, most populous, and most fertile of the Cape de Verd Islands in Africa. It lies 13 miles W of the island of Mayo, and abounds with high barren mountains; but the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are bees, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and monkeys. Here are fowls and birds of almost all sorts; and Indian corn, plantains, bananas, pom-pions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugar-canes. It has also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago or Ribeira-Grande is the capital, but the governor resides at Praya.

JAGO, St. a handsome and considerable town of S America, the capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated in a beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessities of life, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. Here are several canals, and a dike, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 34 10 S.

JAGO-DE-CUBA, St. the capital of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, at the bottom of a bay, and on a river of the same name. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 20 5 N.

JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS, St. a town of Hispaniola, on the river St. Jago, in a fertile soil, but bad air. Lon. 70 38 W, lat. 19 22 N.

JAGO-DEL-ENTERO, St. a town of S America, in Tucuman, and the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province.

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It is seated on a large river called the Dulce in a flat country, 275 miles SSE of Potosi. Lon. 62° 0' W, lat. 28° 25' S.

JAGO DE GUATIMALA, ST. See GUATIMALA, NEW.

JAGO-DE-LAS-VALLES, ST. a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, seated on the river Panuco. Lon. 100° 0' W, lat. 22° 0' N.

JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, ST. or SPANISH TOWN, a town of Jamaica, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It was once a populous place, containing two churches, a monastery, and several chapels; but it is now reduced to a small compass, and has only one church, and a chapel. It is seated near the SE part of the island in a pleasant valley, on the Rio Cobre, seven miles NW of Port Passage, on the bay of Port Royal. Lon. 76° 49' W, lat. 18° 6' N.

JAGO-DE-LEON, ST. the capital of the district of Caraccas, in S America. Lon. 64° 48' W, lat. 9° 31' N.

JAGODNA, a town of Turkey in Europe in Servia, seated on the Morava, 70 miles SE of Belgrade. Lon. 21° 18' E, lat. 43° 40' N.

JAICK, a large river of Tartary which falls into the Caspian sea.

JAICZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, with a strong citadel, seated on the Plena, 50 miles NE of Bosna-Serago.

JAKUTSKOI. See YAKUTSK.

JALALABAD, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situate on the Kameh, 60 miles ESE of Cabul.

JALLENDAR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Lahore, capital of a district of the same name. Lon. 74° 10' E, lat. 30° 50' N.

JALLONITZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia. It is seated on the river Jalonitz, and is 93 miles SW of Ismail.

JALLOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper in the country of Agimere, Lon. 73° 40' E, lat. 25° 15' N.

JAMAGOROD, a town in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, with a strong fort, seated on the Jaina, 12 miles NE of Narva. Lon. 28° 3' E, lat. 59° 25' N.

JAMAICA, an island of the W-Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean, 30 leagues W of Hispaniola, nearly the same distance S of Cuba, and 145 leagues N of Carthagena, on the continent of S America. It is of an oval figure, 150 miles long, and 40 broad in the middle. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 acres, and is divided by a

ridge of hills which run lengthwise from E to W. Here numerous fine rivers take their rise from both sides, yet none of them are navigable, even for barges; but some are so large, that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the seaside; some of them run under ground for a considerable space, and particularly the Rio-Cobre and the Rio-Pedra. The mountains, and great part of the island, are covered with woods, which look green at all times of the year, for here is an eternal spring. There are many different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the lignum vitae, the cedar, and the mahogany-trees. In the vallies are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But to balance this, there are alligators in the rivers; guianoes and galliwags in the fens and marshes; and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longest day is about 13 hours, and about nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the sea-breezes did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are deemed unwholesome, especially to new comers. The year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and dry, but the rains are not so frequent as formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are the most frequent; and there is lightning almost every night. There is not above a third part of the island inhabited, for the plantations are all by the seaside. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards made use of for breeding their cattle. The best houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negroes huts are made of reeds, and will hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots; but, in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from Otaheite, and introduced into the different plantations. Hogs and sheep are plentiful; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and salt-fish. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, giu-

gar, cotton, indigo, pimenta, chocolate, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. It has some tobacco, but not good, and used only by the negroes, who can scarce live without it; also Indian corn, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, mamees, sweet-fops, papaws, pineapples, star-apples, prickly pears, melons, pompons, guavas, and many other sorts. There are four negroes to a white man; and of the former there are about 100,000, besides a mixed breed, between the blacks, whites, and mulattoes. This island was taken by the English in 1655, and is now the most valuable of their W India colonies. In June 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March 1796. The principal town is Kingston; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, is the seat of government.

JAMANA, the capital of a principality in Arabia Felix, seated on the river Asfan, 150 miles W of Elkatif.

JAMBA, a city of the Nether India and the capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 81 55 E, lat. 31 21 N.

JAMBOTT, a territory of Turkey in Europe, lying on the Archipelago.

JAMBH, or **JAMBIS**, a seaport and small kingdom, on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. It is 166 miles N of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 35 E, lat. 6 59 N.

JAMES, ST. an hospital and burying-ground, near Basil in Switzerland, celebrated for a battle, fought by 3000 Swiss against an army of 30,000 French, in which only 32 of the former remained alive desperately wounded, on the field of battle. Sixteen that escaped from the field, were branded with infamy, for not having sacrificed their lives in defence of their country; and the conquerors themselves were compelled to retire into Alsace.

JAMES BAY. See HUDSON'S BAY.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, and three miles from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and factory. Lon. 16 0 W, lat. 13 15 N.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of 8 Carolinas, opposite Charleston.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of N America, in Baffin's Bay, between Davis Straits and Baffin's Straits. Lon. 62 55 W, lat. 70 0 N.

JAMES RIVER, a fine river of Virginia, which enters the bay of Chesapeake, near Hampton.

JAMES TOWN, a town of the United States, once the capital of Virginia, seated in a peninsula, on the N side of James River. Lon. 76 29 W, lat. 37 3 N.

JAMES TOWN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, five miles S by E of Carrick, and 73 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 53 51 N.

JAMETS, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late province of Barrois, 12 miles S of Stenay.

JANAIRO, a province of Brasil in S. America, seated between the tropic of Capricorn and 22° of S. Lat. It is bounded on the North by the province of Spirito Santo, on the E, and S. by the Atlantic ocean, and on the W. by the mountains which separate it from Guiana, in Spanish America. This is the most valuable province which the Portuguese are masters of; for they import yearly from thence great quantities of gold and precious stones, which they find in the mountains, to a prodigious value.

JANNA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Macedonia, on the S by Livadia, on the W by Albania, and on the E by the Archipelago. It is the Thessaly of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital.

JANNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same name. It is 62 miles W of Larissa. Lon. 21 36 E, lat. 59 48 N.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaushim, famous for a battle, between the Swedes and Imperialists in 1645, when the latter were defeated. It is 43 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 49 45 N.

JAO-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, which, at a small distance, enters the lake Po-yang. It commands seven cities of the third class.

JAPAN ISLANDS, lying in the East Indies in Asia, between 30 and 40° N lat. and between 130 and 144 E long. the largest of which is called Japan, and sometimes Nippon; and gives its name to all the rest, being 600 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Its capital is Jeddo. The second island in magnitude is called Sacock, and separated from the former only by a very narrow channel. It is about 500 miles in circuit, and its capital is called Beugo. The third in magnitude is called Tonsa, and these are surrounded by a great number of

smaller. All these are subject to one sovereign, or emperor, who has 50 or 60 vassal kings under his dominion, whom he can depose or punish at his pleasure. They are obliged one half of the year to attend his court, and therefore each of them has a house within the verge of the emperor's palace at Jeddo. The eldest sons of the nobility are also brought up at court, where they continue till they are promoted to some post. This prince, when he appears abroad, is attended by 5000 or 6000 of his guards, and maintains an army of 20,000 horse, and 100,000 foot, though there seems to be no necessity for so large a body of men, unless he suspects the fidelity of his vassals. His revenues, according to the accounts given of this country, exceed those of all the monarchs upon earth added together: and the riches of the country are answerable, it being said by the Portuguese, and some of our own countrymen, who formerly traded to Japan, that their palaces are covered with gold plates instead of tiles. But Christians of one denomination have been suffered to settle in Japan for for above a hundred years, on pretence of a conspiracy formed by the Portuguese and their profelytes against the government. The Dutch alone were admitted to traffic afterwards, upon declaring, it is said, they were no Christians, and then trampling upon the cross, to confirm the Japanese in this opinion; and they are so jealous even of the Dutch, that upon the arrival of any of their ships, they take away their guns, sails, and rudders, carrying them on shore till they are ready to sail. The goods which the Dutch import to Japan, are spices, sugars, silks, woollen and linen manufactures, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they have in return, gold, silver, fine copper, cabinets, and other curious Japan works, and lacquered ware. The Japanese make no use of tables, beds, or chairs, but sit and lie upon carpets, in the same manner as the Turks and Persians.

JAPARA, a seaport on the N coast of the island of Java in Asia, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a considerable trade. It is 253 miles E by S of Batavia. Lon. 110 45 E, lat. 6 20 S.

JARGRAU, a town of France, now in the department of Loiret and lately in the province of Orleans. It is 10 miles SE of Orleans, and 70 SW of Paris.

JARISLAU. See **YAROSLAV**.

JARISLAW, a town of Poland in Red Russia, 100 miles E of Cracow.

JARNAC, a town of France, now in the department of Charente and lately in the province of Angoumois. It is remarkable for a victory obtained by Henry III (then duke of Anjou) over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 miles W of Angoulême, and 235 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 45 43 N.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, 27 miles SW of Glatz, and 62 NE of Prague. Lon. 15 57 E, lat. 50 42 N.

JAROSLOW, a handsome town of Austrian Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, its handsome buildings, and a battle gained by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the Saina, 55 miles W of Lemberg, and 100 E of Cracow. Lon. 22 43 E, lat. 50 4 N.

JARROW, a village in the bishopric of Durham, near S Shields.

JASENITZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, seated on the Oder, eight miles N of Stettin.

JASQUE, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Ormus, and in the province of Tuberaan. Lon. 59 15 E, lat. 26 10 N.

JASSELMERE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in a small territory of the same name, subject to a petty rajah, in the province of Aginere. It is 680 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 73 0 E, lat. 27 34 N.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, in European Turkey; and residence of the hospodar of that country, who is a vassal of the grand signior. In 1753, the whole city was destroyed by fire; it has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians; the last time by the latter in 1788, who restored it by the peace of Reichinbach in 1790. It is a large strong town seated on the river Pruth 125 miles W of Bender. Lon. 27 35 E, lat. 47 8 N.

JATS, once a powerful Hindoo tribe, in Hindoostan Proper, to whom all that now remains, is the small territory of Bhartpour, 45 miles W of Agra.

JAVA, an island of the E Indies, lying to the S of Borneo, and separated at its W end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java; and is 420 miles in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105 to 118° E lon. and 6 to 8° S lat. The N coast has a great many common rivers, creeks, bays, harbours, and towns.

with many little islands near the shore. In former times, it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The Javanese are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, short coal-black hair, large cheeks, small eyes, and large eyebrows. The men are very robust and strong limbed; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their armpits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and several concubines, according to their circumstances. Those that live near the seaside are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. This island has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S side; it has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but to the N, between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and plenty of salt and pepper, besides most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. Here also is plenty of hogs, bees, and sheep, with other tame animals; and likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the E Indies. The serene season is from May till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till May. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the best months for all sorts of fruits. Java has a river which rises in the mountains, and, dividing itself into many branches, waters the circumjacent country; these afterward reunite, and pass through Batavia, dividing it into two parts. This island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, besides the native Javanese, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malays, Amboynese, Topasses, Bugasses, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from distant countries by the Dutch. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; and yet, after that, they barbarously massacred them, to the number of 10,000 men, women, and children, and seized their effects. Batavia is the capital.

JAVA (the less) or Bally lies on the E of Java the great, the two islands being separated by a narrow channel.

JAWER, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, with a citadel, and a large square, surrounded by piazzas. It is 12 miles S of Lignitz, and 88 E of Prague. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 50 58 N.

JAYPOUR. See JYPOUR.

IBORG, or IBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 miles SW of Osnaburg, and 30 NE of Munster. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 14 N.

ICELAND, a large island to the W of Norway, 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, lying between 64 and 66° N lat. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood and several animals, such as foxes, wolves and bears. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that some of the souls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this island. Their houses are at a distance from each other, and many of them deep in the ground; but they are all miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of beasts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, trainoil, whalebone, and sea-horse teeth, which are as good as ivory. Iceland, which was considered by the ancients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as scarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and science, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms.

ICHWELL, a village in Bedfordshire, with a fair on April 5.

ICKLETON, a village in Cambridgeshire, with a fair on August 2d.

ICKWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. Here are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles NW

of Ipswich, and 74 NNE of London. Lon. 1° 0 E, lat. 52° 22 N.

ICOLMKILL, formerly IONA, a famous little island, one of the Hebrides, near the SW point of the Isle of Mull. It is only three miles long and one broad; but is very fertile. It has a mean village, and the ruins of an august monastery and cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, where there are three chapels, or rather cemeteries in which several ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are buried. In former times, this island was the place, where the archives of Scotland, and many valuable and ancient MSS. were kept. Many of these, it is said, were carried to the Scotch College at Douay in France. This once celebrated seat of royalty and learning is now almost destitute of an instructor, to teach the people the common duties of religion.

IDA, MOUNT, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times. It is now nothing but a great monstrous ugly barren mountain, quite bare on the top, without the least shadow of a landscape, grotto, or spring. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horses, some sheep, and half starved goats.

IDA, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia Proper, famous, in ancient fable, for the judgement of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war.

IDANHA-LA-NUEVA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, five miles SW of Idanha-la-Vella.

IDANHA-LA-VELLA, a town of Portugal, in Beira. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the river Ponful, 25 miles NE of Castel-Branco, and 25 NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6° 14 W, lat. 39° 39 N.

IDRIA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, and county of Goritz, with a castle. Here are rich quicksilver mines, discovered in 1497. It is seated amid mountains, in a deep valley, on the river Idria, 17 miles NE of Goritz, and 25 N of Trieste. Lon. 13° 52 E, lat. 46° 20 N.

INSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, which is the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8° 23 E, lat. 50° 2 N.

JEAN, ST. a town of France, now in the department of Moselle formerly in the province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Sare,

12 miles W of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7° 12 E, lat. 49° 16 N.

JEAN-D'ANGELY, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Charente lately in the province of Saintonge, and formerly had a fine benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots, in 1621, by Lewis XIII, who demolished the fortifications. It is famous for its brandy, and is seated on the Boutonne, 15 miles NE of Saintes, and 32 SE of Rochelle. Lon. 0° 20 W, lat. 45° 59 N.

JEAN-DE-LAUNE, ST. a town of France, now in the department of Cote d'Or lately in the province of Burgundy. It is seated on the Saone, 15 miles SE of Dijon, and 155 SE of Paris. Lon. 5° 19 E, lat. 47° 8 N.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, ST. a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees lately in the province of Basques. It is the last next Spain, with a harbour, and owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery. It is seated on a small river, near the bay of Biscay, 10 miles NE of Fontarabia, and 12 SW of Bayonne. Lon. 40° E, lat. 43° 23 N.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Italy in Savoy, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a valley, on the river Arc, 15 miles S by W of Montier, and 25 NE of Grenoble. Lon. 6° 20 E, lat. 45° 17 N.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PORTE, ST. a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, late province of Lower Navarre. It is seated on the river Nive, at the entrance of those passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called Ports, and defended by a citadel, upon an eminence. It is 20 miles SE of Bayonne, and 30 NE of Pampeluna. Lon. 1° 33 E, lat. 43° 12 N.

JEAN-D'ULHULA, ST. an island of N America, in New Spain, lying in the North Sea. Lon. 101° 15 W, lat. 19° 0 N.

JED, a river in Roxburghshire, which joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh, at a place where the marquis of Lothian has a seat, called Mount Teviot; and near this, on the W side of the river, are the beautiful ruins of an abbey, founded by king David; a part of which ancient pile still serves for a parish church. On the banks of this river, are also several large caverns, which were the hiding places of the ancient border warriors.

JEDBURGH, a borough in Roxburghshire, situate on the Jed, near its confluence with the Teviot. It has a good market for corn and cattle, and is the seat of the

courts of justice for the county. It is 36 miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 55 35 N.

JEDDO, the capital town or city of the islands of Japan, where the emperor resides. It is open on all sides, having neither walls nor ramparts; and the houses are built with earth, and boarded on the outside to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street there is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house or magazine, to put merchandizes in. It is a large place, being nine miles in length and six in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 of inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a vast number of inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace and all the rest were reduced to ashes; but they are all rebuilt again. The royal palace is in the middle of the town; and is defended with walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides, there are three towers nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is said to be supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables for 2000 horses. The houses of the common sort are nothing but a ground floor, and the rooms are parted by folding screens; so that they can make the rooms larger or smaller at pleasure. It is seated in an agreeable plain, at the bottom of a fine bay, and the river which crosses it, is divided into several canals. Lon. 140 0 E, lat. 35 32 N.

JEHUD, or **JOUD**, mountains in the NW part of Hindoostan Proper, extending from Attock, eastward to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gehkers, or Kakares. After Timur had passed the Indus, in 1398, the chiefs of these mountains came to make their submission to him, as Ambassadors, the king of the same country, did to Alexander, about 1730 years before.

JEKYL, a small island of N America, on the coast of Georgia, S of the island of St. Simon's.

JEMPTERLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Angermania, on the E by Medelpadin, on the S by Helsingia, and on the W by Norway. It is full of mountains.

JENA, a strong town of Upper Saxony,

in Thuringia, with a university. It is seated on the Sala, 10 miles SE of Weimar, and 25 SE of Erfurt. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 51 2 N.

JENAU. See **CHUNAU**.

JENDA, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland.

JENIBA. See **YENISEI**.

JENISKOI. See **YENISEISK**.

JENITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt Dessau, situate on the Muldau, 2 miles NE of Dessau.

JENO, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles S of Great Waradin, and 48 NE of Segedin. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 46 40 N.

JERICHO, an ancient and famous town of Palestine, built by the Jebusites. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and is nothing but a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is five miles W of the river Jordan, and 40 E by N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 31 58 N.

JERICHO, a town of Lower Saxony, situate on the Elbe, 32 miles NNE of Magdeburg.

JERKIN. See **IRKIN**.

JERMAH, a town of Africa, in Fezzan. It is distinguished by the numerous herds of sheep and goats, that are seen around it; by the various and abundant produce of the adjacent fields; and by numerous and majestic ruins. Jermah is 60 miles SE of Mourzook. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 27 5 N.

JEROSLAW, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, on the river Volga. Lon. 40 55 E, 57 24 N.

JERSEY, an island in the English Channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 84 S of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English; but is still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes; and the chief town is St. Helier, in the S part of the island. It is well watered with rivulets, well stocked with fruit trees, and has a noted manufacture for woollen stockings and caps. The soil is fertile though there is a great deficiency of arable land for corn on account of the vast quantity of apple trees planted here for cider, 24000 hogheads having been made here in one year. In 1781, a body of French troops landed on this island, surprised the lieutenant governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierlon,

the commander of the English troops, refused to abide by this forced capitulation, and attacked the French in the town of St. Helier. The French were compelled to surrender prisoners of war; but the gallant major was killed in the moment of victory.

JERSEY, New, one of the United States of America, bounded on the E by Hudson's River and the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by Delaware Bay, on the W by Pennsylvania, and on the N. by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak River in lat. 41 24 to a point in Hudson's River in lat. 41. It is 261 miles long and 52 broad; and is divided into 13 counties. Its produce is much the same as that of the neighbouring states. Trenton is the capital.

JERVONLAND, a small canton of Russia in Livonia the castle of Wittenstein is the principal place.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and famous city of Palestine, capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, as had been foretold, in the scriptures. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the crusaders, who founded a new kingdom which lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1227, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it **HELEONS**, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded by vallies encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. What renders it considerable is the great resort of pilgrims; for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business. A bashaw, with a guard of janissaries, always resides here, to protect them from the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims come to visit, is a large structure, with a round nave, and has no light but what comes through the top,

like the Pantheon at Rome. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a chapel, whose door is three feet high and two broad. It is so small, that it will hold but three persons on their knees at a time. At the entrance, on the right hand, is the place where the body of our Saviour was laid. The table on which he was laid to have been laid at first is two feet and a half high from the pavement, which is now covered with white marble, because its visitors were all for carrying away a small bit. This chapel is cut out of the rock, and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of the lamps, which are 44 in number, and always kept lighted. The whole is covered with white marble, both within and without; and on the outside there are 10 fine columns of the same. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a small dome, six feet in height, covered with lead, and supported by 12 columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and so making six arches, having three lamps under each. Before the gate of the sepulchre is a silver lamp, so large, that two men cannot fathom it. Every year, on Good-Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's passion are solemnized and acted here. They have first a sermon, and then every one takes a lighted taper in his hand, with crucifixes, &c. to begin the procession. Among the crucifixes is one as large as life, being crowned with thorns, and besmeared with blood. They visit first the pillar of flagellation; next the prison; afterward the altar of the division of Christ's garments: then they advance to the chapel of derision, and thence to Mount Calvary, leaving their shoes at the bottom of the stairs. Here are two altars; one where our Lord was supposed to be nailed to the cross; and another where it was erected; here they set up the crucified image, then pull out the nails, take down the body, and wrap it in a winding-sheet, which finishes the ceremony. Jerusalem is 112 miles SW of Damascus, and 175 NE of Suez. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 55 N.

JESSELMERE, a town of Asia in Hindoostan, in the dominions of the great Mogul. Lon. 72 40 E lat. 26 40 N.

JESI, a town of Italy, in Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Jesi, 17 miles SW of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 16 E, lat. 43 30 N.

JESO, a group of islands on the E coast of Asia, lying between those of Japan and the Kuriles. The fourthernmost, called Matmai, lies N of Niphon. It is governed by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan, and fortified on the side toward the continent. It is full of woods; and the inhabitants, who live by fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. The two islands to the NE of Matmai, Kunachir and Zellany, and likewise the three still further to the NE, called the Three Sisters, are perfectly independent. The Japanese give the name of Jeso to the whole chain of islands between Japan and Kamschatka. See **KURILES**.

JEVER, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel. It is 17 miles NE of Aurick, and 30 NE of Embden. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 53 33 N.

JEVERLAND, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst.

JEVINGTON, a village in Suffex.

JRY, an island of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

IGIS, a town of the country of the Grisons, in Cadoca with a magnificent castle, in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a library. It is 23 miles SW of Coire, and 23 S of Glarus. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 46 33 N.

IGLAW, a considerable and populous town of Moravia, where they have a manufacture of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the Iglaw, 40 miles W of Brinn, and 62 SE of Prague. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 49 8 N.

IGLESIA, a town in the S part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 37 miles WSW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 39 E lat. 39 18 N.

IHOR. See **JOHORE**.

JIONPOUR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a circar of the same name, in Benares. It is seated on the Goomty, and not far from the confluence of that river with the Ganges; the fort of Jionpur is a building of considerable extent, on a high bank commanding the bridge over the Goomty. It is now chiefly in ruins, although, formerly, it commanded the country from the Ganges to Lucknow. The place was, at one time, the seat of an empire. Chaja Jehan, vizier to sultan Mahummud Shah,

during the minority of his son, Mamood Shah, assumed the title of sultan Shirk, or king of the East, took possession of Bahar, and fixed his residence at Jionpour, where he built the great musliad, or mausoleum, which is still remaining, for himself and family. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches: and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1367, upon such sound principles, as to have withstood, for such a length of time, the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to rise frequently over the bridge, insomuch that in 1774, a brigade of the British army passed over it in boats. Jionpour is 49 miles NW of Benares. Lon. 84 7 E, lat. 25 45 N.

ILA. See **ISLAY**.

ILAK or **JALAK**, a town of Nubia, on the Nile supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe. Lon. 36 30 E lat. 18 48 N.

ILANTS, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls. Here the general diet of the three leagues assembles every third year. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles SW of Coire.

ILCHESTER, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up, and once had sixteen churches, but now only two. It sends two members to parliament, and here the county gaol is kept. It is seated on the Ivel, 16 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 36 N.

ILDEFONSO, St. a village of Spain, in New Castile, five miles N of Uzeda, on the river Cogolludo. Here is a magnificent palace, built by Philip IV. It is a superb structure with fine waterworks and gardens.

ILDEFONSO DE LOS ZAROTACOS, St. a town of New Spain, seated on a mountain, 50 miles NE of Antequiera. Lon. 27 30 W, lat. 17 5 N.

ILDERTON, a village in Northumberland, four miles S of Wooler. On a hill near it, is a semicircular encampment, defended by two high rampiers of earth, and a deep fosse, with an inner circle of stones, which appear uncemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

ILLESUGAGUEN, a strong town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco.

ILFRACOMBE, a seaport and corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor,

Has a spacious basin, formed by a good pier projecting into the Bristol Channel. And employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn from Bristol. It is seated almost opposite Swansea, in Glamorganshire, 49 miles NNW of Exeter, and 181 W by S of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 14 N.

ILHEOS, a seaport of Brasil, in S America, capital of Rio-los-Ilheos, it is seated in a fertile country and is 150 miles SSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 41 25 W, lat. 15 5 S.

ILHEOS, or RIO-LOS-ILHEOS, a province of S America, subject to Portugal.

ILKUCH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver mines mixed with lead. It is seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 15 miles NW of Cracow. Lon. 19 40 E, lat. 50 20 N.

ILL, a river of Germany which rises near Balle and falls into the Rhine.

ILLE, a town of France, now in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and lately in the province of Roussillon, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 42 35 N.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, runs N through Suabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube, at Ulm.

ILLINOIS, a river of N America, which rises in the Western Territory, near the S end of Lake Michigan, and taking a SW course, falls into the Mississippi. Between the Illinois and the Ohio, is the country of a noted Indian nation, called the Illinois.

ILLOCK, a strong town of Slavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaradin, and 55 NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 45 36 N.

ILM, or STADT ILM, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt 14 miles S of Erfurt.

ILMENE, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which has a communication with the lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof. Lon. 34 0 E, lat. 58 0 N.

ILMINSTER, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a dirty bottom, among the hills, 137 miles W by S of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 50 55 N.

ILSH, a river of Germany, rising in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S falls into the Danube at Ilstadt.

ISLEY, EAST, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated

ed on a pleasant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. It is 53 miles W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 32 N.

ILST, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Weymer, 12 miles S of Lewarden. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 53 1 N.

ILSTADT, a town of Germany in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Ills, opposite Passau. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 27 N.

ILSTROP, a town of Sweden in W Gothland, Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 57 23 N.

ILTEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lunenburg.

ILLZHOFFER, a town of Swabia in the territory of Halte.

IMBRO, a woody and mountainous island in the Grecian archipelago. It abounds with game and is about 20 miles in circumference.

ILMENSTADT, a town of Suabia, 20 miles E of Lindau. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 47 35 N.

IMERITIA, a country of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the S by Turkey, on the W by Mingrelia, on the N by Offetia, and on the E by Georgia, of which it is, properly speaking, a part. The revenues of the former reign, who is styled czar, arise from a contribution of the peasants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes; and among the extraordinary sources of revenue, confiscations have a considerable share. But as all this is insufficient for the subsistence of the prince, he usually travels from house to house, living on his vassals, and never changing his quarters till he has consumed every thing eatable. The court of Imeritia is, therefore, not remarkable for splendour, nor the prince's table sumptuously served. His usual fare consists of gorn (a species of millet, ground, and boiled into a paste) a piece of roasted meat, and some pressed caviare. These he eats with his fingers; forks and spoons being unknown in Imeritia. At table he is frequently employed in judging causes, which he decides at his discretion, there being no law but his own will. He usually wears a coarse dress of a brown colour, with a musket on his shoulder; but upon solemn occasions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a silver chain. He is distinguished from his subjects by riding upon an ass, perhaps the only one in Imeritia, and by wearing boots. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undisciplined army of 6000 men, nor has he any artillery. His civil ordi-

finances are issued every Friday, which is the market day, when one of his servants ascends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people, by each person, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000 families, are not collected into towns or villages, but scattered over the country in small hamlets. They send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses: but they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write; and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but from a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital.

IMMENHAUSEN, a town of Hesse Cassel, in Germany.

IMMENSTADT, a town of the county of Koenigsberg in Suabia. It is situate on a small river 14 miles SE of Isny.

IMOLA, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Santerno, 45 miles N by E of Florence. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 44 28 N.

IMPERIAL, a pleasant town of S America in Chili, seated on a craggy rock in a charming country Lon. 72 35 W, lat. 38 40 S.

INCHCOLM, an island in the frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a monastery, founded in 1123, by Alexander I, in gratitude, it is said, for his escape, when driven on this island in a tempest, and for the hospitable treatment he received here, for three days, from a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few shellfish. It was of the order of Augustines and dedicated to St. Columba.

INCHKEITH, a desolate little island in Edinburghshire, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort.

INCHMARNOCK, a beautiful little island of Scotland, SW of the isle of Bute. It is one mile long; and on the W side are vast strata of coral and shells. It derives its name of Inchmarnock from a chapel dedicated to St. Marnock, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

INDIA, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 93° E lon. and

7 and 35° N lat. Under this name, the Europeans have erroneously included all the countries which lie S of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety to that country only, which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe, by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E of the river Burampooter (namely Aracan, Assam, Ava, Bermah, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin) which geographers have hitherto distinguished by the name of the Peninsula of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary, and Thibet. See **HINDOOSTAN**.

INDAPOUR, a seaport of the island of Sumatra, Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 41 46 N.

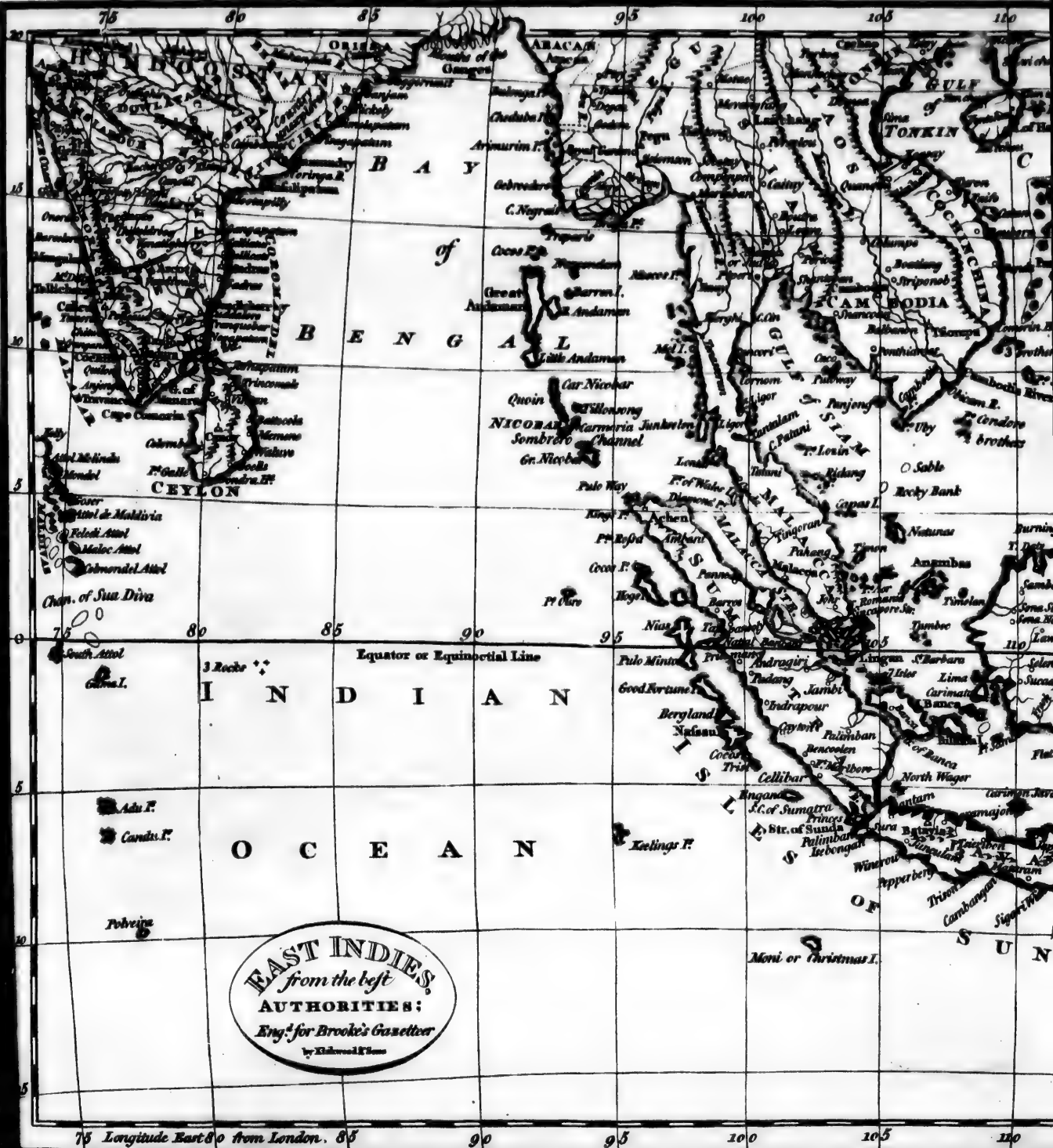
INDEN HOYUN, a town of Chinese Tartary 420 miles ENE of Peking.

INDIES, EAST, the name given by Europeans, to a great number of islands in the Indian Ocean, extending from the peninsula of Hindoostan as far E as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China Sea as far S as New Holland. The most western of them are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes, besides many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent. Their produce and other particulars, are described under their several heads.

INDIES, WEST, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the NW extremity of the Bahama islands; off the coast of Florida, in lat. 27 45 N, in a SE direction, to the island of Tobago, 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma, in lat. 11 30 N. Cuba is the most western, and Barbadoes the most eastern of these islands. When Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a W course across the Atlantic Ocean, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of an agreement, granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them the name of Indies. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the true position of the New World was ascertain-

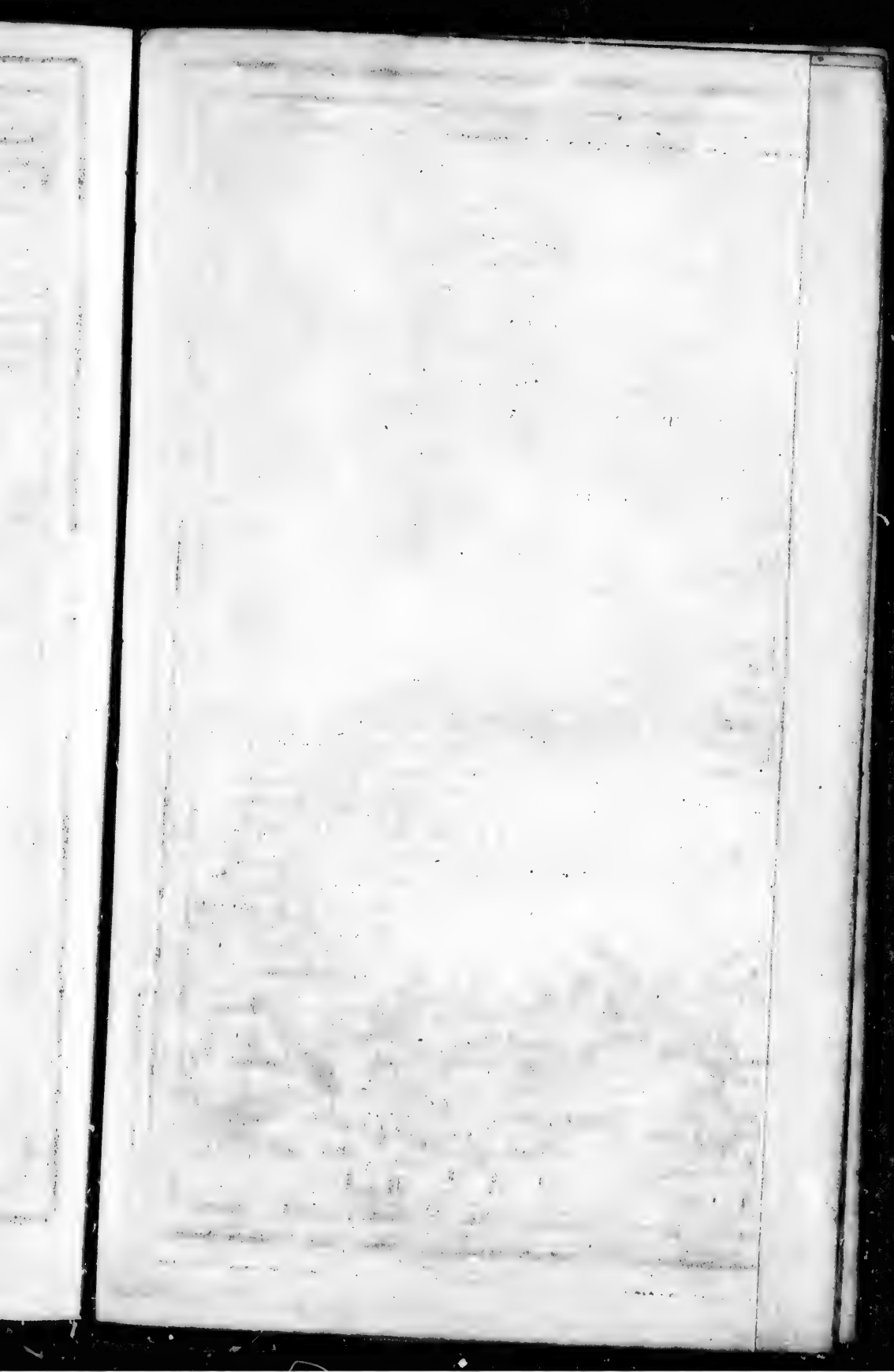


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ed, the name has remained, and the appellation of the West Indies is given by all the people of Europe to these islands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of these islands, but of the continent of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie is called, the Carribbean Sea. By the French, they are called the Antilles; and nautical men distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands, which see. The name of Caribbee should properly be confined to the smaller island, lying between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of men, nowise resembling their timid neighbours in the larger islands. Columbus was a witness to their intrepid valour. The same character they have maintained invariably in all subsequent contests with the Europeans. The British islands are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christopher, Antigua, Anegada, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Islands; and part of the Virgin Islands with Tobago, Martinico, and St. Lucia, conquered from the French, the first in 1793, and the other two in 1794. Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margarita, belong to the Spaniards, who have the eastern part of Hispaniola. The French have Guadeloupe, Marigalante, Desade, and the possession of Hispaniola is disputed between the French and Mulattoes. The Dutch have St. Eustatia, Curacao, Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Islands; and the Swedes, St. Bartholemew.

INDIANS of NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA, the original natives of these two vast continents; of whom it is observable, that there is a natural distinction between the inhabitants of the temperate zones and those of the torrid; and that accordingly, they may be divided into two great classes. The one comprehends all the N Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili, and a few small tribes toward the extremity of the southern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the islands, and those settled in the provinces, which extend from the isthmus of Darien almost to the southern confines of Brasil, along the E side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone in America, that are inhabited, the human species appears manifestly to

be more perfect. The natives are more robust, active, intelligent, and courageous; and have defended their liberty with persevering fortitude against the Europeans, who subdued the other rude nations of America with the greatest ease. The natives of the temperate zone are the only people in the new world who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The N Americans, though long encompassed by three formidable European powers, retain part of their original possessions. The people of Chili, though early invaded, still maintain a gallant contest with the Spaniards, and have set bounds to their encroachments; whereas in the warmer regions, men are more feeble in their frame, less vigorous in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but dastardly spirit, more enslaved by pleasure, and more sunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have most effectually established their dominion over America; and, if several tribes there, still enjoy independence, it is either because they have never been attacked by an enemy already fatiated with conquest, and possessed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or because they have been saved from oppression by their remote and inaccessible situation. This distinction, however, although so conspicuous, is not universal. Of the manners of the N American Indians, a general idea may be formed, by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E of the Mississippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Delawares, the six Nations, the Shawanese, Hurons, Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain in all, 20,000 souls, and may furnish between 4 and 5000 warriors. These Indians take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their face, breast, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and in many parts of their bodies they prick in gunpowder in very pretty figures. Their features are well formed, especially those of the women. They are of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and scarcely any crooked or deformed person is to be found among them. They shave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles. Their





ears are bored, and stretched by a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the nose; and those who can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, a silver breastplate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A bit of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable stitches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boots and moccasins, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go to war, they leave their trinkets behind. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceedingly black and long, and clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. Except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair, with great diligence from all the parts of the body, especially the looser part of the sex. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, scalping knives, and tomahawks; this is one of their most useful pieces of field-furniture, serving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and sword. They are exceedingly expert in throwing it, and will kill at a considerable distance. The world has no better marksmen with any weapon. They will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are not so ignorant as some suppose them, but are a very intelligent people, quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being completed only by the entire destruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians all men are equal, personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of birth, or rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private persons: and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which

begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Their public conferences show them to be men of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the talent of natural eloquence. They live dispersed in villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn, and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year; and they subsist, the remainder of it, by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bark, each having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in the form of a parallelogram; and some of their houses are shingled. A long council-house extends the whole length of the town, where the king and chiefs of the nation frequently meet, and consult on all matters of importance, whether of a civil or military nature. Some huts are built by setting up a frame on forks, and placing bark against it; others of reeds, and surrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the smoke passes through a little hole. They join reeds together, by cords run through them, which serve them for tables and beds. They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have brass kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various; and although it cannot be absolutely affirmed that they have none, yet it must be confessed very difficult to define what it is. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but do not adore him. They have not seen him, they do not know him, believing him to be too far exalted above them, and too happy in himself to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elysium, or paradise. The Wyandotts, near Detroit, and some others, have the Roman catholic religion introduced among them by missionaries. These have a church, a minister, and a regular burying ground. Many of them appear zealous, and say prayers in their families. These, by their acquaintance with white people, are a little civilized, which must of necessity precede Christianity. The Shawanese, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and some others,

are little concerned about religion. Others continue their former superstitious worship of the objects of their love and fear, and especially those beings whom they most dread; though, at the same time, it is allowed they pray to the sun, and other inferior benevolent deities, for success in their undertakings, for plenty of food, and other necessities of life. They have their festivals and other rejoicing days, on which they sing and dance in a ring, taking hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feast of fish, flesh, fowl and fruit; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country songs. They believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick. For this purpose, a young buck must be killed and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having first thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up close, they all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire and kindle it; and the head of the buck is first sent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterward proceed to eat all the buck, making a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make great lamentations for their dead, and bear them long after in remembrance. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes that are not so scrupulous. Among the Chickasaws, a husband may cut off the nose of his wife, if guilty of adultery, but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation despises a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the nose and ears of an adulteress; afterward her husband gives her a discharge; and from this time she is not permitted to refuse any one who presents himself. Fornication is unnoticed; for they allow persons in a single state unbounded freedom. Their form of marriage is short; the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she, in return, presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves to the men; which is a common case in rude, unpolished nations, throughout the world. They are charged with being revengeful, but this revenge is only doing themselves justice on those who injure them and is

seldom executed but in cases of murder or adultery. Their king has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and so they continue until much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people are a more striking evidence of the miseries of mankind in the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy prisoners in such a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns they must run the gauntlet. In this, the savages exercise so much cruelty, that one would think it impossible they should survive their sufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a son, and treated with paternal kindness. And if he avoids their suspicions of going away, he is allowed the same privileges as their own people. But sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in suspense, the prisoners appear altogether unconcerned about what may befall them; they talk, they eat, they sleep, as if there were no danger impending; and when the fatal sentence is intimated to them, they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The victors assemble as to a solemn festival, resolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmost proof. A scene ensues, the bare description of which is enough to chill the heart with horror, wherever men have been accustomed, by mild institutions, to respect their species, and to melt into tenderness at the sight of human sufferings. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All present, men, women, and children, rush upon them like fires; some burn their limbs with red-hot irons, some mangle their bodies with knives, others tear their flesh from their bones, pluck out their nails by the roots, and rend and twist their sinews; and such is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that, by

avoiding to touch the vital parts, they often prolong this scene of anguish for several days. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chant their death-song with a firm voice, they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormentors for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing and excite their ferocity by the most provoking reproaches and threats. To display undaunted fortitude in such dreadful situations, is the noblest triumph of a warrior: to avoid the trial by a voluntary death, or to shrink under it, is deemed cowardly and infamous. If any one betrays symptoms of timidity, his tormentors dispatch him at once with contempt, as unworthy of being treated like a man. Animated by these ideas, they endure, without a groan, what it seems almost impossible that human nature should sustain. Weary, at length, of contending with men, whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief, in a rage, puts a period to their sufferings, by dispatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S America gratify their revenge in a manner somewhat different, but with the same unrelenting rancour. Their prisoners, after meeting, at their first entrance, with the same rough reception as among the N Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greatest kindness. They are feasted and caressed, and some beautiful young women are appointed to attend and solace them. But, by a refinement of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe assembles, the prisoner is brought forth with great solemnity, he meets his fate with undaunted firmness, and is dispatched by a single blow. The moment he falls, the women seize the body, and dress it for the feast. They besmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the flesh with amazing greediness and exultation. Wherever this practice prevails, captives never escape death; but they are not tortured with the same cruelty as among tribes which are less accustomed to such horrid feasts. The Indians of S America, immediately under the Spanish government, although the most depressed order of men in the country which belonged to their ancestors, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty which was laid

to the charge of the first conquerors of that continent. They are no longer considered as slaves; on the contrary, they are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects. A certain tribute is, indeed, imposed upon them, and certain services required; but these are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and magistrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caziques, some of whom are the descendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of justice, transmitted to them by tradition. To the Indians, this jurisdiction, lodged in such friendly hands, affords some consolation; and so little formidable is this dignity to their new masters, that they often allow it to descend by hereditary right. For their further relief, the Spanish court has appointed an officer in every district, with the title of Protector of the Indians, whose duty is to assert the rights of the Indians; to appear as their defender in the courts of justice; and to set bounds to the exactions of his countrymen. A portion of the annual tribute is destined for the salaries of the caziques and protectors; another part is appropriated to the payment of their tribute in years of famine, or when a particular district is afflicted by any extraordinary local calamity. Provision too is made, by various laws, that hospitals should be founded in every new settlement, for the reception of Indians. Such hospitals have accordingly been erected, both for the indigent and infirm, in Lima, Cusco, and Mexico, where the Indians are treated with tenderness and humanity. See ESQUIMAUX; INDIES, WEST; PATAGONIA; and VINCENT, St.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch settlement on the W coast of Sumatra, in the E Indies, 160 miles NW of Bencoolen.

INDRE, a department of France, including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which rises in this department, and passing into that of Indre and Loire, falls into the Loire, between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

INDRE AND LOIRE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

INDORE, or ENDORE, a modern city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, subject to one

of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs, 30 miles S of Ougein. Lon. 76 5 E, lat. 24 31 N.

INDUS, a great river of Hindoostan Proper, called by the natives *Sinde* or *Sindeh*; formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains. From the city of Attock to Moulton, or to the conflux of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moulton, proceeding in a SW direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sind, it enters the Arabian Sea, by several mouths, NW of the gulf of Cutch.

INGATSTONE, a town in Essex 23 miles NE of London.

INGLELMUNSTER, a village of Flanders, with a castle.

INGLESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors, seated on the river Salza, on an eminence from whence there is a charming prospect, five miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 49 48 N.

INGLETON, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire.

INGLING, a town of France, now in the department of Moselle, lately in the province of Lorraine.

INGOLSTADT, a handsome town of Germany and the strongest in Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742; and was bombarded by the French; but relieved by the Austrians, Sep. 11, 1796. It is seated on the Danube, five miles NNE of Neuburg, and 45 N by W of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 46 N.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburg. It is 130 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, on the E and S by the government of Novogorod, and on the W by that of Livonia. The czar Peter the Great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nyssadt in 1721. The *fishortzi* have for a long time followed agriculture, as well as the other Finns. Their economy is an ill-chosen mean betwixt that of the Russians and that of the Finns. They assemble in small villages, of five or ten farms each; and live miserably in small dirty huts. Their household furniture indicates the greatest penury; and their manner of living is squalid and disgusting. Notwithstanding that the land each family occupies is of tolerable extent,

their agriculture and their cattle are equally poor. Their inclination to idleness and drinking leads them often to sell their stock, and the very corn they have saved for sowing the fields; the money which that produces they squander away in a very short time, and are thus reduced to the most deplorable indigence. In this state they behold their cattle die of hunger and cold with the most perfect indifference. Some of them, however, imitate the Russian villagers, who are better managers, more at their ease, and in better circumstances. With their poverty and disorderly life, the Ingrians are a stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic and pilfering temperament. Those who live along the road to Riga greatly resemble the people we call gypsies; are vagabonds like them, and calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. Such as come to Petersburg for those fraudulent purposes would scarcely be known from the gypsies about London. It is but a few years ago, that a whole village of these wretches were banished to a desert island in the gulf of Finland, for murders and other crimes committed on the highway. The boys from several villages together frequently elope at once; and there is every reason in the world to believe that this is for very bad purposes. The dress of the men is exactly like that of the Finn boors; but the habit of the women betrays a vanity, which, considering the poverty of this people, and the tyranny which their husbands and fathers exercise over them, may pass for luxury. When a man is inclined to marry, he buys himself a girl, and celebrates his nuptials. All the way to the church they are accompanied by two women in veils, who sing as they go compositions, if one may call them so, totally destitute of common sense. No sooner is the marriage ceremony performed, than the husband begins to treat his wife with the utmost severity, and thenceforward keeps her under strict discipline; though not always with the greatest attention to justice. She is often beaten for the faults of the children, and sometimes for those of the domestics. The dead are buried by the priest of the profession to which they belong: but these superstitious people return to the grave under covert of the night, and, having taken up the sod, deposit eatables for their departed friend, which they renew during a fortnight or three weeks.

INGUSHI. SEE KISTI.

INHAMBANA, a kingdom of Africa, lying under the Equator. Tonqua is the capital.

INN, a river of Germany, which has its source in the country of the Grisons, at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs NE through Tirol, by Inspruc, and continuing its course NE through Bavaria, passes by Kufstein, Vasseburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Passau and Instadt.

INNACONDA, a fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, situate on a hill, 46 miles NW of Ongole, and subject to the nizam of the Deccan.

INNERKEITHING. See **INVERKEITHING**.

INNICHER, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, situate on the Drave. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 46 48 N.

INNISCLOCHRAN, or the **STONE** ISLAND, an island in the river Shannon, where there was a monastery.

INNISFAIL, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

INNISFALLEN, an island in the lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster.

INNISHANNON, a town in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, situate on the river Bandon, 134 miles from Dublin, and 6 miles from Kinsale.

INNISHIRKAN, an island between Cape Clear Island and Baltimore bay, in the county of Cork.

INNISKILING, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, with a strong fort, it being a pass of the greatest importance from the N to the S of Ireland. It is seated in the middle of Lough Earne, where that great lake is contracted, for about six miles, to the breadth of an ordinary river. It is 20 miles E of Ballyshannon. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 25 N.

INNTHAL, a district of Germany, in the Tyrol, watered by the river Inn. Inspruc is the capital.

INOWSLADISLOW, a strong and considerable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia, with a fort, and a palace where the bishop of Cujavia resides. It is 37 miles NE of Gnesna, and 70 W of Warsaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 58 N.

INSPRUC, a populous town of Germany, in the Tyrol, capital of the district of Innthal, with a strong castle, formerly the residence of the archdukes of Austria. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles NW of Brixen, and 60 S of Munich. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 27 10 N.

INSTADT. See **PASSAU**.

INTERBURG, a city of Lithuania in Prussia, where the inhabitants, who are in

number about 3000, trade principally in beer and grain, Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

INTERLACHEN, a town of Switzerland 32 miles SE of Bern.

INVERARY, a royal borough in Argyleshire, seated on the NW side of Loch Eynce. In the neighbourhood of this place is a considerable iron work. It is 75 miles NW of Edinburgh and 45 of Glasgow. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 56 16 N.

INVERBERVIE. See **BERVIE**.

INVERESK, a village in Edinburghshire, situate on the E side of the mouth of the river Esk, on the frith of Forth. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, were discovered here.

INVERKEITHING, a royal borough in Fifeshire, situate in the frith of Forth. It has a beautiful bay with a good harbour and considerable trade in coal and other articles; and is 18 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 57 0 N.

INVERLOCHY, an ancient castle in the neighbourhood of Fort William, in Invernesshire.

INVERNESS, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, situate on the S bank of the river Nefs, and overlooking the frith of Murray. It has a safe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of shipping. Several large buildings have been erected on the N side of the town, in which a considerable manufacture of ropes and canvass is carried on. On an eminence above the town are the ruins of the old castle, demolished by the rebels in 1746; and over the Nefs is a bridge of seven arches. The salmon fishery in this river is very considerable. Near this town, on the wide heath, called Culloden Muir, the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1746. To the W of this town is the remarkable vitrified fort called Craig Phadrick; the stones, composing its walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverness is 50 miles NE of Fort William, and 106 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 57 34 N.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, includes the subdivisions of Badenoch, Lochaber, Invernesshire, Skie, and Harris, with a small part of Rossshire and Murrayshire. It is bounded on the N by Rossshire; on the E by Nairnshire, Murrayshire, and Aberdeen-shire; on the S by Perthshire and Argyleshire; and on the W by the Western Sea. It is, exclusive of the isles, about 80 miles long from E to W, and 50 broad from N to S. It abounds with iron ore, and produces plenty of oak and fir; it abounds

with pastures, but little corn, and is reckoned one of the most barren counties in Scotland. Its only manufacture is coarse linen. The great military road is carried through the South-west part of this county. It has several mountains, and one, near Fort William, exceeds any other in Scotland or Wales. It has a surprising cataract near Lochness. Its principal rivers are the Ness and Spey, but it abounds with lochs, which produce an infinite number of fish. The western islands adjoining, which belong to this county are, the S part of Lewis called Harris, Skie, Barra, North and South Uist, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Rona, Raza, Rum, and several smaller ones. The chief towns are Inverness, Inverlochy or Fort William, Fort Augustus, Beaulieu, and Bernera. In Skie the chief town is Portry, where vast numbers of cattle are sold annually. The common people in the high parts of the country, and on the western shore, speak Gaelic, but the people of fashion in Inverness, and its neighbourhood, use the English language, and pronounce it with propriety.

INVERURY, a small borough in Aberdeenshire, situate on the beautiful and fertile banks of the Don, just above its confluence with the river called Urie Water. It is 15 miles NW of Aberdeen.

JOANNA. See **HINZUAM**.

JOHANNESBURG, a town of Poland in Soudavia a canton of Ducal Prussia, with a citadel, seated on the river Pych, near the lake Spirding, 95 miles SE of Konigsberg. Lon. 22 39 E, lat. 53 16 N.

JOHN-O-GROAT'S HOUSE, the remains of a noted house, reckoned the most northerly dwelling in Scotland, and situate on Dungsby Head, which forms the NE point of Great Britain.

JOHN'S ST. one of the Philippine islands, in the E Indies E of Mindanao. Lon. 126 32 E, lat. 9 30 N.

JOHN'S, ST. an island of N America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the W, and Cape Breton on the E. It was taken by the English in 1758.

JOHN'S, ST. a river of N America, in New Brunswick, which, enters the bay of Funday, at the city of St. John's.

JOHN'S ST. a city of N America, in New Brunswick, situate at the mouth of the river St. John's. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 45 12 N.

JOHN'S, ST. a town on the E side of the island of Newfoundland. It has a good harbour, defended by several forts, one of which the governor of the island

resides. Lon. 52 21 W, lat. 47 31 N.

JOHN'S, ST. the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the W Indies, and has the most commodious harbour in the Leeward Islands. Lon. 62 4 W, lat. 17 4 N.

JOHNQUERA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles S of Perpignan.

JOHORE, a town Malacca, in Asia. Lon. 93 55 E, lat. 1 15 N.

JOIGNY, a town of France, now in the department of Yonne and lately in the province of Burgundy. Its red wines, though not of the first quality, have a great demand. It is handsomely seated on the Yonne, 17 miles SSE of Sens. Lon. 336 E, lat. 48 0 N.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and considerable town of France, now in the department of Upper Marne, and lately in the province of Champagne, with a large magnificent castle. It is seated on the Marne, 25 miles SW of Bar-le-Duc, and 123 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 20 N.

IONA. See **ICOLMKILL**.

JONKIÖPING, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the parliament, or superior court of justice for Gothland. It is seated on the S side of Lake Wetter, with a strong citadel, 50 miles NW of Calmar. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

JONQUIERES, a town of France, now in the department of Var and lately in the province of Provence 12 miles SW of Aix and 10 NW of Marfili. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 43 20 N.

JORDAN, a river of Turkey in Asia in Palestine, which rises in Mount Libanus, and running from N to S, forms two lakes, the one formerly called the sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other, the Dead Sea.

JOSAPATH, a valley of Palestine, in Asia, between Jerusalem and the mount of Olives; Some people believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of Judgment.

JOSSELIN, a town of France, now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretagne, 25 miles NE of Vannes. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 48 0 N.

JOVARE, a town of France, now in the department of Seine and Marne and lately in the province of the Isle of France, with a late magnificent Benedictine abbey, 10 miles SE of Meaux, and 35 E of Paris.

JOVD. See **JSHUD**.

IRA

JOUX, VALLEY AND LAKE OF. See **JURA, MOUNT.**

JOYEUS, a town of France, now in the department of Ardeche and lately in the province of Dauphiny, seated on the Baune.

IPSALA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the Larissa, 20 miles SW of Trajanopoli, and 118 W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57 N.

IPSERA, a small island in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 miles NW of the island of Scio. To the W, is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.

IPSWICH, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once surrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It contains 12 parish churches, a guildhall, two hospitals, a free school, and a customhouse, with a good quay. It is populous and well-inhabited, though irregularly built; but it has declined from its former consequence. The manufactures of the town are chiefly woollen and linen cloth. It has still a considerable foreign trade. The tide rises pretty high, and brings great ships within a small distance of the town. They export a great deal of corn to London, and sometimes to Holland. Formerly, they had a great trade in ship-building; but that having declined, they now send great quantities of timber to the king's yard at Chatham. It has several great fairs for cattle, cheese, and butter; and is admirably situated for the trade to Greenland, because the same wind that carries them out of the river will carry them to Greenland. It is worth remarking, that it is one of the best places in England for persons in narrow circumstances, house-rent being easy, provisions cheap and plentiful, the passage by land or water to London, &c. convenient, and the company of the place good. It gives title of viscount, as well as Thetford, to the duke of Grafton; and sends two members to parliament. It is noted for being the birthplace of cardinal Wolsey; and is seated on the Orwell, 26 miles SE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 69 NE of London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 52 8 N.

IRAC, in Asia, divided into **IRAC-ARABIA**, and **IRAC-AGEMI**. **IRAC-ARABIA**, or **BABYLONIAN IRAC**, is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris; and is almost all under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad is the capital.

IRE

IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSIAN IRAC, a province of Persia; bounded on the W by Irac-Arabia and Kufistan, on the N by Aderbeistan and Ghilan, on the E by Couhestan, and on the S by Farsistan. Ispahan is the capital.

IREBY, a town in Curaberland, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a valley, at the source of the river Ellan; and many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is 10 miles NE of Cockermouth, and 299 NNW of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 54 50 N.

IRKIN, JERKIN, or YARKAN, a rich and populous town of Tartary, the capital of Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between India and the N part of Asia. The Kalmucks are masters of it; and never disturb any one on account of their religion. It is eight miles N of Cashgur. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 40 N.

IRELAND, one of the British islands, lying to the W of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, which separates it from England and Wales; on the NE by a channel about 15 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on all other sides by the ocean, being about 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is divided into 4 large provinces; namely, Ulster to the N, Leinster to the E, Munster to the S, and Connaught to the W, and these again are subdivided into counties. The climate of Ireland differs little from that of England except that it is more moist; the air in general is mild and temperate; the summers cooler, and the winters warmer, than those of England. The country in general, is level and well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil though rocky, is in most parts very good and extremely fertile in those places where it has been properly cultivated. It produces corn, pastures, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that their beef and butter is transported into divers countries: and not only the English, but other ships frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities of Ireland are, wool, hides, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. Their principal manufacture is fine linen, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it has greatly increased. Mines have lately been discovered in Ireland; several of them contain silver and lead. There are also copper mines, iron ore, excellent marble, porphyry, coals, and flates. The many secure and commodious harbours in this country, render its situation very favourable for foreign trade.

The inhabitants of this kingdom have been rated at 3,000,000; but this it is probable is considerably under the real number, which cannot be less than 4,000,000, perhaps something more. The lower classes in this country are rude, ignorant, and uncultivated, and the greater part of them Roman Catholics. The established religion is the same as that of England, and their laws are not essentially different. This kingdom was formerly subordinate to that of Great Britain, whose parliament might make laws to bind the people of Ireland, and an appeal might be made from their Courts of Justice, to the House of Peers of Great Britain; but in 1782, the principles of the American rebellion, making way into Ireland, they first demanded a repeal of the laws restricting their commerce, that being granted, they next required a renunciation on the part of Great Britain, of all right to interfere in the judgments of their courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. The perilous situation of Great Britain at that period left her no choice, all the demands of Ireland were therefore agreed to in a bill passed by the British legislature soon after. These concessions, great and important as they were, did not prove satisfactory; the total repeal of all the disqualifications under which the Roman Catholics laboured was demanded, and various schemes of parliamentary reform, were devised; the agitation of these topics served greatly to enflame the minds of the people, the breaking forth of the French revolution, and the introduction of its pernicious principles into Ireland, completed their discontent. A traitorous society was soon after formed, under the name of United Irishmen, which soon spread itself over the country, their pretended purpose was to obtain parliamentary reform, but their real views were to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and erect it into an independent republic, similar to and under the protection of France. The vigorous and active measures of government forced them into open rebellion, before their schemes were fully ripe; the consequence was, that after great numbers of the insurgents were killed in various battles, the conspiracy was defeated, and tranquillity began gradually to be restored to the country. The consolidation of the empire by the union of both countries seemed now to be the only thing wanting to impart prosperity and mutual security both to Great Britain and Ireland. This measure was accordingly proposed in the parliaments of both countries, and after a good deal

deal of opposition in Ireland especially was at last finally agreed to, and will take place on the 1st of January, 1801, when the Imperial Parliament will assemble. Ireland contains 32 counties, four archbishoprics, and 18 bishoprics. Its principal rivers are, the Shannon, Boyne, Liffey, Sure, Blackwater, and Lee. Dublin is the capital.

IRELAND, NEW. See **BRITAIN, NEW.**

IRKUTSK, the largest and least populous government of Russia, comprising all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nerchinsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsk.

IRON-ACTON, a village in Gloucestershire, at the conflux of the Staure and Laden, which form the river Frome, 70 miles NE of Bristol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works and great heaps of cinders are to be seen here.

IRROMANGO, a considerable island, and one of the New Hebrides, in the S Sea. Lon. 169 20 E, lat. 18 48 S.

IRONAM, one of the Hebrides, in the S Sea, near Tanna. Lon. 170 26 E, lat. 19 31 S.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Transylvania, are part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey.

IROQUOIS, a people of N America, inhabiting near the Lake Ontario, commonly called the Five Indian Nations.

IRTYSH, a large river of Asia, in Siberia, which rises in the country of the Kamucks, and running from the S to NE, falls into the Oby, near Tobolsk. The NW shore is low pasture ground; on the other side, are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, red and gray foxes, and gray squirrels. This river abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons and delicate salmon.

IRVINE, or **IRWIN**, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which descending from the mountains on the E, passes by Derval, Newmills, Galston, and Riccarton, and falls into the frith of Clyde, close by the town of Irvine.

IRVINE, or **IRWIN**, a royal borough and seaport in Ayrshire, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the frith of Clyde, 13 miles E of the frith of Arran, and 60 W by S of Edinburgh.

burgh. Its chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 55 38 N.

IRWELL, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey, below Flixton.

ISABELLA, FORT, a fort of Austrian Flanders, seated on the W side of the Scheid, opposite Antwerp. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 51 50 N. There is another fort of the same name, two miles SW of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

ISABELLA, ST. an island of the S Sea, discovered by the Spaniards in 1568.

ISADAGAS, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Efcura, seated in a country abounding in cattle.

ISCHIA, an island of Naples, 15 miles in circuit, lying three miles off the coast of Terra-di-Lavora. It is full of agreeable valleys, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind, rivers, and fine gardens.

ISCHIA, a city of Naples, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong fort. Both the city and fortress stand upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a bridge: the rock is about seven furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which makes a very singular appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates which open into a subterranean passage, through which they enter the city. They are always guarded by soldiers, who are natives of the island. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 42 41 N.

ISELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces, in that of Utrecht, seated on the IJssel, four miles SW of Utrecht.

ISENARTS, or EISENARTS, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 30 miles NW of Gratz. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 25 N.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence a Saxon prince takes the title of Duke. Lon. 9 17 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ISENBURG, a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle; seated on a river, eight miles N by E of Coblenz. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 50 32 N.

ISENGHEIN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, with the title of a principality, seated on the river Manderla. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 50 44 N.

ISER, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and passing by Munich and Landschut, falls into the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

ISERE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river which rises on the confines of Savoy, and falls into the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

ISERTOHN or LOHN, a town of Germany in the Circle of Westphalia 32 miles from Cologne where they manufacture ribands &c.

ISERNIA, a town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles W of Molise, and 46 N of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 41 36 N.

ISIGNI, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, noted for its salt works, cider, and its butter. It is 15 miles W by N of Bayeux. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 49 20 N.

ISIS. See THAMES.

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops put into this bay, and, with 28 of his crew, was murdered by the natives.

ISLAY, or ILA, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the SW of Jura. Its greatest length is 25 miles; its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is hilly. Several mines are wrought to great advantage, particularly iron and lead ore. Here likewise are copper, emery, native quicksilver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much corn and flax is raised here, and a great number of cattle exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath. On the NW side of the island is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses; again closing, for a long space, into galleries, and forming a curious subterraneous labyrinth. There are also many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are obliged to be shot like deer. Some vestiges of antiquity are on this island; particularly,

the remains of a circular dry stone building, on the hill of Loffet, near the found of Islay.

ISLE-ADAM, a town of France, now in the department of Seine and Oise and lately in the province of the Isle of France, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 20 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 7 N.

ISLE OF BEEVES, an island of N America, in the bay of Campeachy, 17 miles long, and eight broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

ISLE-DIEU, a small island of France, 14 miles from the coast of Poitou. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 45 N.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE. See FRANCE, ISLE OF.

ISLE-JOURDAIN, a town of France, now in the department of Gers and lately in the province of Armagnac. It is seated in an island of the river Save, eight miles N of Lombez. Lon. 12 E, lat. 43 40 N.

ISLE-ROUSSE, a town of Corsica, on the seacoast, 36 miles SW of Bastia.

ISLE AND VILAINE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

ISLEBEN. See EISLEBEN.

ISLEWORTH, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, nine miles W of London. Near it is Sion House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland.

ISLINGTON, a village in the county of Middlesex, on the N side of London, to which it is almost contiguous, appears to be of Saxon origin; and, in the Conqueror's time, was written Ilesdon, or Hledon. Its houses are above 2000, including the Upper and Lower Holloways, three sides of Newington-Green, and part of King'sland, on the road to Ware. The White-Conduit House, in this place, so called from a white stone conduit that stands before the entrance, has handsome gardens, with good walks, and two large rooms one above the other for the entertainment of company at tea, &c. In the S. W. part of this village is that noble reservoir, improperly called New River Head; though they are only two basons, which receive that river from Hertfordshire, and from whence the water is thrown by an engine into the company's pipes for the supply of London.—Near this place is a house of entertainment called Sadler's Wells, where, during the summer season, people are amused with balance-masters,

walking on the wire, rope dancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments.

ISLIP, a town in Oxfordshire, four miles N of Oxford. Islip was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, to which it still belongs. By the late inland navigation it has communication with the rivers Thames, Humber and a great many others, and its navigation extends about 500 miles through different counties.

ISMAIL, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia. It was taken by storm by the Russians in 1790; and it is said, that the long siege, and the capture, did not cost them less than 20,000 men. The garrison whose bravery merited, and from a generous foe would have received the highest honours; were massacred in cold blood by the merciless Russians, to the amount of 30,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N side of the Danube, 140 miles S by W of Bender. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 45 11 N.

ISMID, a town of Turkey in Asia capital of Bythinia situate on the sea of Marmora Lon. 29 47 E lat. 40 37 N.

ISNY, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Isny, 14 miles NE of Lindau, and 62 SW of Augsburg. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 47 43 N.

ISNIC, a town of Turkey in Asia in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient splendour but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and it is seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 30 9 E, lat. 40 13 N.

ISOLA, a seaport town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 18 miles SE of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 2 N.

ISONA, a town of Spain in Catalonia, seated near a mountain, at the foot of a rivulet.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city, capital of Persia, in the province of Irac-Agemi, and thought by some, to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at eight miles distance, and on a small river, called Sanderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in summer, for the sake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the

king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1800 large caravanfaries, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houses, and very fine streets, in which are canals, planted on each side with trees. The streets are not paved; but always clean, on account of the dryness of the air, for it seldom rains or snows here. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000; but this kingdom having been long distracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. Isfahan has three large suburbs, called Juifa, Hafenbath, and Kebrabath. Though at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffic. It is 265 miles NE of Busfarah, and 1400 SE of Constantinople. Lon. 52 55 E, lat. 32 25 N.

ISPERTICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, Lon. 22 40 E lat. 43 32 N.

ISSEL, or **YSSEL**, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Rhine, below Hueffen; and running by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, falls into the Zuider-Zee.

ISSEL, or **YSSEL**, **LITTLE**, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Ysselstein, Montfort, and Gouda; and falls into the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

ISSEL, or **YSSEL**, **OLD**, a river which rises in the duchy of Cleves, and enters the Isfel, at Doesburg.

ISSEQUIBO, a flourishing settlement of the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, and contiguous to that of Demerary. It was taken by the English in 1796.

ISSOIRE, an ancient town of France, now in the department of Puy de Dome and lately in the province of Auvergne. At Vernet, near this town, are found amethysts, of a colour as beautiful as those of the East, but not so hard. Issoire is seated on the Couz, near the Allier, 13 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 34 N.

ISSOUDUN, a town of France, now in the department of Indre and lately in the province of Berry, with a castle. Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings, and is seated partly on an eminence and partly on a plain, 17 miles SW of Bourges, and 135 S of Paris, Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 46 57 N.

IS-SUR-TILLE, a town of France, now in the department of Cote d'Or and lately in the province of Burgundy, seated on the Ignon, near the Tille, 12 miles N of Dijon.

ISTRIA, a kind of peninsula of Italy, lying on the NE part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the NE, and on all other sides by the sea. The air is unwholesome especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture; there are also quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

ITALY, one of the finest countries of Europe, lying between 7 and 19° E lon. and 38 and 47° N lat. On the N and NE it is bounded by Switzerland and Germany, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by that sea and France. Its figure bearing some resemblance to that of a boot. Its length, from Aousta, in Savoy, to the utmost verge of Calabria; is 600 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, in some places near 400 miles, in others not above 25. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and afterward, of that astonishing, universal usurpation, the spiritual dominion of the pope. Italy is divided into a great number of states, which differ much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Switzerland, on the W and N are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Savoy, Montferrat, part of the Milanese, and Oneglia. To the NE are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of these, are the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milanese and the Mantuan; and S of these, are Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, belonging to the duke of Modena. West of these are the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon. To the S of Parma, lies the republic of Genoa; and SE of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The Ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, lies NE and E of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all S of this, is the kingdom of Naples, with its dependent islands, of which Sicily is the principal. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the several countries contained in it. In those on the N of the Apennines it is more temperate, but on the S it is generally very warm. The air of the Campania of Rome, and of the Ferrarese, is said to be unhealthy; which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor

the marshes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. In summer, the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples; and would be almost intolerable, if it was not somewhat alleviated by the sea-breezes. The soil of Italy in general is very fertile, being watered by a great number of rivers. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in some other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, mulberry-trees without number, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. This country also yields good pasture; and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains yield not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs. The Italians are generally well proportioned, though their complexions are none of the best. With respect to their genius and taste in architecture, painting, carving, and music, they are thought to excel greatly, and to leave the other nations of Europe far behind them; but their music seems too soft and effeminate to deserve all the praise bestowed on it; and their houses are far inferior to those of England in respect of convenience. No country hath produced better politicians, historians, poets, painters, and sculptors; we mean since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times. The Italians are very affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. Boiled snails, served up with oil and pepper, or fried in oil, and the hinder parts of frogs, are reckoned dainty dishes. Kites, jackdaws, hawks, and magpies, are also eaten not only by the common people but by the better sort. Wine is drank here both in summer and winter cooled by ice or snow. The women affect yellow hair, as the Roman ladies and courtezans formerly did. They also use paint and washes, both for their hands and faces. The day here is reckoned from sun-set, as the Athenians did of old. See **LOMBARDY**.

ITCHEN, a river in Hants, which rising in the centre of the county, passes by Winchester, and enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

ITZEHOA, an ancient and handsome town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in

the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Stoa, 15 miles NE of Gluckstadt, and 30 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 53 58 N.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, St. a town of Chili, in S America in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is seated at the foot of the Andes, 98 miles NE of St. Jago. Lon. 65 55 W, lat. 33 25 S.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, St. an island of the W Indies, 50 miles E of Hispaniola, and usually called Porto Rico. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile valleys, interspersed with woods, and well watered by springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain; and there are so many cattle, that they often are killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N part of the island. It is commonly said, that the air is healthy, and yet, in the reign of queen Elisabeth, the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this island, lost most of his men by sickness, and, on that account, was forced to abandon it. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 67 4 W, lat. 18 17 N.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, St. the capital of an island of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the N coast of the island. Lon. 69 1 W, lat. 18 29 N.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 83° W lon. and 33° S lat. 300 miles W of Chili. It is uninhabited, but is found extremely convenient to touch at, and water. There are instances of two men living alone at different times on this island for several years; the one a Musquito Indian, the other Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, who having been left on shore, in this solitary place, by his captain, lived here five years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers, in 1709. From this remarkable history, Daniel de Foe, is said to have derived the hints which gave rise to his celebrated production, *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. This island is not quite 15 miles long and about six broad; its only safe harbour is on the north side. It

is said to have plenty of excellent water, and to abound with a great variety of excellent vegetables highly antiscorbutic; besides which, commodore Anson sowed a variety of garden-seeds, and planted the stones of plums, apricots, and peaches, which he was, many years afterwards, informed, had thriven greatly; and now doubtless furnish a very valuable addition to the natural productions of this spot.

JUAN DE ULHUA, ST., an island of New Spain, lying in the gulf of Mexico, near Vera Cruz. It was discovered in 1518, by Grijelva. Lon. 97 25 W, lat. 19 12 N.

IVANAGOROD, See **NARVA**.

JUBO, capital of a kingdom of Africa of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 43 20 E, lat. 0 50 N.

JUCATAN, or **YUCATAN**, a large peninsula of New Spain, opposite the island of Cuba. It projects from the continent 100 leagues, but does not exceed 25 in breadth. It contains a great quantity of timber, proper for the building of ships, as also sugar, cassia, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are few, having been ill treated by the Spaniards, it is a flat, level country, and unhealthy. The inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water from pits, wherever they dig them. In all Yucatan, there is not a river or stream. Merida is the capital: but some say Campeachy. See **HONDURAS**.

JUDDA, a seaport of Arabia Felix, with a fort, seated on the Red Sea, 34 miles SW of Mecca, to which it is the port. Lon. 30 22 E, lat. 21 29 N.

JUDENBURG, a considerable town of Germany, the capital of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent. It was taken by the French in April 1797, and here an armistice was settled between the Archduke Charles and Buonaparte. It is seated on the Muehr, 45 miles W by N of Gratz, and 100 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 26 E, lat. 47 10 N.

JUDOIGNE, a town of Austrian Brabant, near which the duke of Marlborough gained that signal victory, in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is seated on the river Geete, 13 miles SE of Louvain, and 16 N of Namur. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 50 45 N.

IVES, ST. a seaport and borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, is frequented by fishermen only, for the taking of pilchards. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parlia-

ment, and is eight miles NE of Penzance, and 277 W by S of London. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 18 N.

IVES, ST. a town in Huntingdonshire, with a considerable market on Monday for cattle. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. In the ninth century it had a mint, and was noted for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, six miles NE of Huntingdon, and 59 N by W of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 20 N.

JUGON, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, seated on the small river Arqueon, 12 miles from the English Channel.

JUGORA, a considerable province of Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel.

IVICA, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 miles SW of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference, is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and is remarkable for the great quantity of salt made here. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

JINGHO, a village in Buckinghamshire, has a market on Friday, six miles SW of Dunstable, and 32 NW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 51 54 N.

JULIAN, PORT ST. a harbour of Patagonia, where ships that are bound for the Pacific Ocean usually touch for refreshments. Lon. 68 44 W, lat. 49 10 S.

JULIEN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limosin, 13 miles W of Limoges. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 45 50 N.

JULIEN DU SAULT, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, five miles from Joigny.

JULIERS, a duchy of Westphalia, 64 miles in length, and 36 in breadth; bounded on the N by Guelderland, on the E by the archbishopric of Cologne, on the S by Luxemburg and Treves, and on the W by Limburg. It is subject to the elector palatine, and is remarkable for the quantity of woad it produces, which is much used in dyeing.

JULIERS, a town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It fell into the hands of the French in 1794. It is seated on the Roer, 15 miles E of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 18 W of Cologne. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 56 N.

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in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to a suburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha, where they have several churches. Before the civil wars, which in this century have desolated Persia, the colony of New Julpha was very flourishing.

JUMELLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 22 miles SW of Murcia.

JUMIEGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Seine, 12 miles SW of Rouen, and 77 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 49 24 N.

JUMMOO or **JUMBO**, a town of Hindoostan proper in the country of Lahore. It is situated on the side of a hill by the river Rawee. This city though in a decayed state, is a mart of the first note in that part of the country ; it is 90 miles N of Lahore. Lon. 23 16 E, lat. 32 45 N.

JUMNAH, a large river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises to the NW of Delhi, waters that capital as well as the city of Agra, and joins the Ganges, 100 miles below Benares.

JUNKSLON, a seaport of Asia, the principal town of an island on the SW coast of Siam, it is situated on the N part of the island, and has a harbour capable of receiving ships of a moderate size ; the island is fertile, 63 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad, Lon. 98 30 E, Lat. 8 40 N.

JURA, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, NE of Islay, supposed to be 34 miles long and 10 broad. It is composed principally of vast mountains quite naked, and without a possibility of cultivation ; three of them called the paps of Jura are most remarkable, they are of a conic form and stupendous height. The rest of the island is flat, and generally covered with heath.

JURA, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comte. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura.

JURA MOUNT, a chain of mountains, which begins in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchatel, branches out toward the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In various parts of the Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated vallies ; of these the most delightful is the valley of

the lake of Joux, upon the top of that part called Mount Joux ; it is beautifully chequered with wood, arable, and pasture ; and is watered by two picturesque lakes ; the largest of which is called the lake of Joux, and the other, lake Brenet. This little vale is very populous, containing 3000 inhabitants ; some employed in making watches, but the greater part in polishing crystals, granites, and marcafites. These parts are much infested with bears and wolves. The descent from this delightful vale, through a variety of hill, valley, wood, and lawn, affords a very extensive prospect of great part of the Pays de Vaud, the lake of Geneva, with its mountains, and the lake of Neuchatel.

JVREA, an ancient town of Piedmont, capital of Canavez, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, and an ancient castle. It is seated on the Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N of Turin, and 32 E by N of Sufa. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 22 N.

IVRY, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy. It had a Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Eure, 10 miles N by W of Dreux. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 48 54 N.

JUTLAND, a peninsula, the principal part of Denmark, 180 miles in length, and 50 in breadth ; bounded on the SE by the duchy of Holstein, and on the other sides by the German Ocean and the Baltic. The air is very cold, but wholesome. The soil is fertile in corn and pastures, and feeds a great number of horses and bees, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came, that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N and S Jutland ; the latter being the duchy of Sleswick, and lies between N Jutland and Holstein.

IVY BRIDGE, a village in Devonshire, 11 miles NE of Plymouth, remarkable for its rural and picturesque scenery ; the river Arne runs through the village.

IXWORTH, a village in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is seven miles NE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 79 NNE of London. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 52 20 N.

JYEPOUR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory of the same name, and subject to one of the Rajpoot princes. It was built by rajah Jessing. It is about a league from Ambeer the ancient capital, now a place of great wealth and consequence, being the staple for goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 136 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 76 9 E, lat. 26 56 N.

IZQUINTENANGO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Chiapa. The country about it produces cotton and a great number of pineapples. Lon. 93 45 W, lat. 16 0 N.

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Words that sometimes begin with K, and are not found under that letter, may be sought for under the letter C.

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near Cassel. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 15 N.

KAHUA. See HUA.

KAIRVAN, a city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the same name. It is the second city in the kingdom for trade and population; is celebrated for the most magnificent and sacred mosque in Barbary; and is 20 miles W of Sufa. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

KILAAAR, a town of Persia, in Chilan, with a considerable manufacture of silk. Lon. 58 45 E, lat. 36 23 N.

KALIMBURG, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, the capital of a considerable bailiwick. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

KALIR, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 38 N.

KALISCH, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the W by that of Posen, on the E by Siradia, on the N by Western Prussia, and on the S by Silesia. It was forcibly seized by the king of Prussia, in 1793.

KALISCH, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, where the Jesuits had a magnificent college. It is situated on the river Prosna, in a morass, which renders it difficult of access, 110 miles W of Warsaw. Lon. 18 5 W, lat. 52 0 N.

KALKAS, a tribe of the Mogul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mogul Tartars, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eleuthes; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in Shen Pira.

KALMUCS, a nation of Tartary in

Russia, the deserts which they inhabit, with their herds, lie between the Don and the Volga, and on the river Ural from Irdis to the Caspian sea. They consist of a strong loam, are quite arid, destitute of wood, abound in salt, contain many freshwater lakes and brooks, and numbers of lakes that are perfectly salt. They produce wholesome plants and good herbage, for which reason the cattle are in general vigorous, and speedily become fat. The Kalmucs are of a middling stature, seldom large; for the most part, raw-boned and stout. Their visage is so flat, that the skull of a Kalmuc may easily be known from that of any other man. The eyes too are smaller, and the corners of them flatter, than among the Europeans. They have thick lips, a small nose, a short chin; and their beard is scanty, and appears late. Their teeth are even and white. Their complexion is a reddish brown; generally indeed from the wind and sun, and their neglect of cleanliness, it is of a yellowish brown. Their ears are very large and prominent; their hair is black. Their knees always stand outwards, like a bow: this proceeds from their customary manner of sitting on their ancles, and their being almost constantly on horseback. Their senses of feeling and taste are dull; but those of smell, sight, and hearing, are wonderfully quick. The women are of the same shape and make with the men, only the skin of their face is very clear, and of a wholesome white and red. Their standing character is rough, but less dissolute and base than they are commonly supposed to be. Their prevailing temperament is a mixture of the sanguine and the choleric; the melancholy is seldom uppermost. They have a good understanding, and a quick comprehension; eager after novelties; of a tractable and teachable disposition; sprightly, hospitable, ready to do kind offices, active, and voluptuous; very much attached to their masters, though of other nations, and not dispirited or dejected by their sickness and ill-nature, but contented with their lot. Their women are lively, frank, agreeable, and very industrious. The cloathing of the men is entirely Oriental, and their heads are exactly Chinese. They wind linen about their feet, and draw their buskins over it, which are of black, or yellow, or some other coloured leather. Their breeches are large and ample: their under garment is of light stuff with narrow sleeves, and a girdle, to which is suspended the sabre, a knife, and the implements for smoking tobacco. The upper garment is of cloth,

with wide sleeves. They let the beard grow; but shave the head to one lock, which they plait into three strings. The covering for the head is a flat yellow bonnet, with a small round brim, set off with a tassel.

KALMUNZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. It is 12 miles from Ratibon, and situate at the confluence of the Vitz and Nab.

KALNICK, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29 18 E, lat. 48 57 N.

KALUGA, now a government of the Russian empire, but it was formerly a province in the government of Moscow. Its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the Occa.

KAMAKURA, a famous island of Japan, about three miles in circumference, lying on the S coast of Nippon. It is here they confine their great men, when they have committed any fault; and the coast is so steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

KAMATSCHINZES, is the name of a people in Tartary. In the year 1629 they were made tributary to Russia, and then led a rambling life. At present their habitations are in the neighbourhood of Kanisk and Abakanik, two ostrogs, situate one on the Yenisei, and the other on the Kan. Even at the time that they submitted to Russia, they were only a scanty people, or rather the remains of some ancient nation.

KAMBALA MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in Thibet, between Lake Palte and the Burrampooter. From the top of this ridge may be seen, to the N, a range of still higher mountains, covered with snow. The foot of Mount Kambala is 31 miles S of Lassa.

KAMINIECK, a very strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, with two castles and a bishop's see. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time, but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 85 miles W of Bracklaw, and 100 SE of Lemburg. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

KAMTSCHATKA is a peninsula, formed by a chain of stony and barren mountains, which run toward the SSW from that part of the continent inhabited by the Koraiaks. It is bounded by the Eastern Ocean, the gulf of Penshinkoi, and by the sea of Oghotzk; in all probability the Kourili, a range of isles which in many directions extend as far as Japan, are a part of Kamtschatka. It is situated between about 51 and 63 degrees N lat. The soil is stony, full

of cold springs, destitute of the smallest piece of fertile ground, and so cold even in the summer, that the earth is totally unfit for culture, and of itself does not produce a sufficiency for the cattle. The Kamtschadales are for the most part of a low stature, with broad shoulders, large heads, long flat faces, flat noses, small eyes, thin lips, and short legs. The women have black eyes and eye-brows; their skin is rather delicate, of a lively red complexion, a pretty hand, and small foot, and they are in general very well made. The Kamtschadales have a lively imagination, a strong memory, and such a genius for imitation that they can copy with ease whatever they see. Poverty gives them no concern; and nothing but the calls of hunger can drive them to the chase; and then they seldom go so far but they can return to pass the night in the arms of their women. They care not how their meat is prepared, so it does but fill their stomach; nor of what quality their liquor is, so it does but intoxicate them. Pleasure and inaction are their only objects; they therefore steal nothing but women and dogs, which formerly were the continual causes of national war. They are cowardly and base to an excessive degree, gratifying their revenge only by the darkest and most secret means. Every family has its summer and winter house. The Koskutch or winter house is in form of a square; a hole five feet deep is dug, which is surrounded with pallisades, and covered with rafters laid a-cross, branches of trees, hay, and earth. To get into the house they descend through a hole at the top, this hole serves as a door, a window, and a chimney, for the smoke has no other passage, and the light and air no other entrance. The Pehuns or summer-houses are built like pigeon-houses of barks, about two fathoms from the ground; some are built in a circular, others in an angular, form. They are very small, and built close to one another, so that boards are laid across as bridges of communication. The Kamtschadales, as well as the Tungusians and other Siberians, eat all kinds of quadrupeds, birds, and fish, excepting lizards, &c. Dogs and mice they eat only in times of scarcity. The bodies of whales, sea-dogs, and other sea-animals, which they find on the shore, are exceedingly agreeable to them. They use wild roots and fruit, and dry fish, roots, and different kinds of flesh, for winter provision. The way of preparing their victuals is as extraordinary as disgusting.

KANDEGERI, or **CHANDAGERI**, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, in the

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Carnatic, the site of the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narfinga. In 1599, it was the residence of a Hindoo king, whose dominion extended over Tanjore and Madura; and in 1640, a descendant of this prince reigned there; and permitted the English to settle there. It is 70 miles distant from Madras. Lon. 79 24 E, lat. 13 46 N.

KANEM, a city of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, capital of a fertile province of the same name. The inhabitants raise great quantities of horses for the service of the king. It is 150 miles NW of Bornou.

KANIOW, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, seated near the Dnieper, 62 miles S by E of Kiow, and 10 NE of Bracklaw.

KANISCA, an impregnable town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It was taken by the Austrians in 1690, and is seated on the Drave, 100 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 46 43 N.

KAN-TCHEOU-FOU, a very rich and populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, it has an excellent port and is celebrated for its rivers. Its district contains 12 cities of the third class; and it is 250 miles N by E of Canton.

KAO-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. The inhabitants of this city cut slabs and tables out of a kind of marble that is found in its vicinity, which represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees. Kao-tcheou-fou has one city of the second class, and five of the third, under its jurisdiction.

KAPOSWAR, a fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which washes its walls. It is 55 miles W of Tolna. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 31 N.

KARAKASSIANS, a people of Tartary, subject to Russia, who make a part of those small remnants of the different people comprehended under the name of the nations of Krasnoyarsk, related to the Samoyedes. They are so extremely poor, that, excepting a small number of rein-deer, they are in possession of no one thing in the world of any value. In winter they live entirely by the chase; in the summer wild roots and fish are all their food. For procuring these they commonly quit their station every three days during summer, to look out for the lakes most abundant in fish, and whose banks are the most productive of roots.

KARECK, an island in the Persian Gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, about seven leagues from each side, and 30 from Bassorah River, where all the

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ships bound for that port must call for pilots. It is five miles long, and two broad. Here baron Kniphausen, about the middle of this century, formed a flourishing Dutch settlement; but on his quitting their service, it became subject to its former master, the sheik of Bundarie.

KARLSRUHE, a city of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden Darlach, with a magnificent palace. The city is built on a regular plan, and the houses are all as uniform as the streets. It is 12 miles N by E of Baden.

KASAN, a large country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the river Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, belonging to the Kalmuc Tartars, to whom the great dukes of Moscow, with other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But in 1552, Ivan Vassilievitch it, conquered Kasan, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbirsk, and Fenza.

KASAN, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, seated on the rivulet Casanka, where it falls into the Volga, 414 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 43 N.

KAUFFBEUREN, a free imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten. It is seated on the Wardech, 18 miles NE of Kempton, and 30 S by W of Augsborg. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 47 58 N.

KAYE'S ISLAND an island in the N Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Its NE point is a naked rock, considerably elevated above the land within it. Some parts of the shore are interrupted by small vallies, filled with pine-trees. These also abound in other parts of the island, which is covered, in a manner, with a broad girdle of wood; but the trees are far from being of an extraordinary growth; so that they would be of no great use for shipping unless as materials for small things. Lon. 131 48 W, lat. 59 51 N.

KAYERSBERG, a town of France, now in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, 9 miles NW of Colmar, and 25 NW of Basil. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 48 10 N.

KAYERSLAUTERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. In the present war it was taken by the French, is seated on the Lauter, 22 miles SW of Worms, and 38 S by W of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 49 20 N.

KAYSERSTUHL, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Baden with a

bridge over the Rhine, and a castle. It belongs to the bishop of Constance, and is eight miles SE of Zurzach. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 8 N.

KAYSERVERD, or KEISEWERT, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Duffeldorp, and 22 NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

KEHL, a strong and important fortress of Germany in Suabia, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge to Straßburg. It was built after the design of Vauban to defend that city. It was strongly fortified by the French, who took possession of it in 1684. Some of the ancient fortifications are in ruins, but it is still an important pass, between France and Germany. It was taken by the French in June 1796; retaken by the Austrians on Sept. 18 following; but the bridge not being destroyed, the French regained possession of it the same day. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 34 N.

KELSO, a populous town in Roxburghshire, with a good market for corn, and a bridge of six arches over the Tweed, near its confluence with the Teviot. Magnificent ruins of the abbey, founded by David I, in 1128, still remain. Much wheat is raised in this neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the sheep are remarkably fine. Kelso is 20 miles SW of Berwick, and 338 NNW of London; Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 36 N.

KELVIN, a small river of Lanarkshire, in Scotland, over which the great canal is conveyed by an aqueduct bridge.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Niers, 30 miles NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 51 18 N.

KEMPTEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Iller, 45 miles S by W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 47 49 N.

KEN, a river in Westmorland, which has a cataract near its mouth, that obstructs the navigation; so that Milthorpe, situate below this cataract, is the only port of Westmorland.

KEN, a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, that flows to New Galloway, below which it expands into a lake, four miles long and one broad. The stream that issues from this lake, falls into the river Dee, and their united waters meet the Irish Sea, at Kirkcudbright.

KENDAL, a corporate town in West-

morland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ken, over which are two stone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the castle, now in ruins. The inhabitants have driven a trade with the cotton and woollen manufactory, throughout England ever since the reign of Edward. III. It is of note also for the manufactory of cottons, druggets, serges, hats, worsted and yarn stockings, &c. It has a large beautiful church, which stands on the other side of the brook called Blindbeck, out of the liberty of the town, a large neat and handsome building 180 feet long and 9, 100, with 5 aisles each parted by a row of 8 pillars, and a strong square steeple. In 1755, a new chapel was erected in the middle of the town, besides which there are 12 chapels of ease belonging to it. The dissenters and quakers have meeting-houses. Here is a free grammar-school well endowed; and also a charity-school for 10 boys and 16 girls, who are clothed as well as taught. It has fairs on May, 6, and November 8; and between them a great beast-market every fortnight. The river here, which runs half through the town in a stoney channel, abounds with trout and salmon; Lon. 25 2 W, lat. 54 15 N.

KENNEBEK, a river, which rises in the northern part of the district of Main, in New England, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

KENNET, a river, which rises among the chalky hills in Wilts, and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it becomes navigable; it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it mingles with the Thames.

KENOQUE, a fort of Austrian Flanders 6 miles from Dixmude.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middlesex, two miles W of London. Here is Kensington palace, formerly a seat of the lord chancellor Finch, afterward earl of Northampton, but purchased of that nobleman by William III. The extensive gardens, of late years, have become a very fashionable walk.

KENT, one of the counties of England, situated at the SE corner of the island, and from thence enjoying many advantages. As to the climate of this country, it varies according to the situation of places. In the low flat land, and especially in the marshes, the air is heavy, moist, and unhealthy; and yet not to such a degree as it has been sometimes represented; for, with a little care and caution, strangers, as well as natives, quickly reconcile their constitutions

to the temperature even of these parts, and live in them without much inconvenience or apparent danger. But, in reference to the rest of the country, the air is thin, pure and wholesome, as, in any part of Britain. There is no region more happily or more beautifully diversified in regard to soil, so that every kind thereof is, somewhere or other, to be met with in its bounds; and in no shire are any of these soils more fertile than they are in this. The Weald yields variety of fine timber, particularly of chestnut; the middle part has very rich arable land, annually bearing every species of grain in immense plenty, and these, excellent in their several sorts. There are also many beautiful orchards, which produce a variety of fine fruits, and more especially apples and cherries, which were introduced here from Flanders. The many rich commodities produced in this county, is the reason why most of our writers have represented it as in a manner void of manufactures which, however, as appears upon a strict and impartial examination, is very far from being the case. Of iron works there were anciently many; and there are still some, where kettles, bombs, bullets, cannon, and such like, are made. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county town.

KENTAISSE, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains, in the S part of Thibet, bordering on Hindoostan Proper. On the W side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E side issues the Burrampooter.

KENTSINGUEN, a town of Suabia, in the Brigaw, seated on the river Elz. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 18 N.

KENTUCKY, a province of N America, belonging at present to the state of Virginia, but proposed soon to be admitted into the union as an independent state. It is situated between 36° 30' and 39° 30' N lat. and 8° and 15° W lon. being 250 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is bounded NW by the river Ohio; W by Cumberland river; S by North Carolina; E by Sandy river, and a line drawn due south from its source till it strikes the northern boundary of North Carolina. This whole country, as far as has yet been discovered, lies upon a bed of lime-stone, which in general is about six feet below the surface, except in the valleys where the soil is much thinner. A tract of about 20 miles wide along the banks of the Ohio is hilly, broken land, interspersed with many fertile spots. The rest of the country is agreeably uneven,

gently ascending and descending at no great distances. This country in general is well timbered; and such is the variety and beauty of the flowering shrubs and plants which grow spontaneously in it, that in the proper season the wilderness appears in blossom. The accounts of the fertility of the soil in this country have in some instances exceeded belief, and probably have been exaggerated. That some parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the first rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in some instances it is affirmed 100 bushels of good corn an acre. In common the land will produce 30 bushels of wheat or rye an acre. Barley, oats, cotton, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds common in this climate, yield abundantly. The old Virginia planters say, that if the climate does not prove too moist, few soils known will yield more and better tobacco.—The climate is healthy and delightful, some few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow seldom falls deep or lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is so mild as that cattle can subsist without fodder.

KENTUCKY, a river of N America, which rises from a mountainous part of the country of the same name. Its N branch, which interlocks with Cumberland River, falls into the Ohio in lat. 38 27 N. Its banks may be called precipices, for almost every where they consist of three or four hundred feet of a solid perpendicular limestone rock.

KERCOLANG, an island in the Indian Ocean, between 80 and 100 miles in circumference. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive vallies, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. Lon. 126 31 E, lat. 4 28 N.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, an island in the Southern Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1779. From its sterility, it might properly have been called the Island of Desolation; but captain Cook was unwilling to rob M. Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. Lon. 69 37 E, lat. 49 3 S.

KERMAN, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia. The inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

KERMAN, a town of Persia, capital of

a province of the same name, called also Caramania. It is 120 miles NNW of Gombroon. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 29 20 N.

KERPEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 14 miles SE of Juliers. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 50 0 N.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by the counties of Limerick and Cork, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and on the S by Desinond and the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places are good corn-fields. It contains 84 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Ardfert is the capital.

KERTSCH, a fortress of great importance as this and that of Yenikale, command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black Sea. It is situate on the E coast of the Crimea, near the N entrance of the straits of Caffa.

KESROAN, a chain of mountains, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus.

KESSEL, a town of Prussian Guelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Maefe, between Ruremond and Venlo. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 15 16 N.

KESSELDORF, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, three miles below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained by the king of Prussia, over the Saxons in 1745.

KESTEVEN, one of the three grand divisions of Lincolnshire. It contains the W part of the county, from the middle to the S extremity.

KESTON, a village in Kent, eight miles NW of Westerham, and 14 SE of London.

KESWICK, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday, it is seated in a vale surrounded by hills, near the rapid river Greeta, near this vale the finest black lead in the world is dug up. It is 25 miles NW of Kendal, and 287 NNW of London. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 35 N.

KESWICK, VALE OF, a district in the S part of Cumberland. Here is the lake of Derwent-water. To the N of this is the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England; and to the S is the dreary region of Borrowdale. See BORROWDALE, DERWENT-WATER, and SKIDDAW.

KETTERING, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Friday. It is pleasantly seated on an ascent, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 75 NW of London. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 52 20 N.

KEUSCHBERG, a small town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia.

KEW, a village in Surry, seven miles W by S of London. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches to Brentford. Here is a royal palace, fine gardens, and his majesty's exotic garden. Many new plants from the S Sea and Cape of Good Hope being transplanted to it. The later has been brought to great perfection. Kew gardens are open to the public, every Monday, from midsummer to the end of autumn.

KEXHOLM, a town of the Russian government of Wiburgh. It is well fortified, and has a strong castle. The houses are built of wood. Near it is a considerable salmon fishery. It is seated on two islands of the lake Ladoga 60 miles NE of Wiburg, and 67 N of Petersburg. Lon. 30 25 E, lat. 61 3 N.

KEYNSHAM, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It has some trade in malt, and is seated on the Avon, over which there is a bridge. It is five miles SE of Bristol, and 119 W of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 51 24 N.

KHARKOF, a government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukrania-Slovodskaja. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Uda, which falls into the Donetz.

KIA-KING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, remarkable for nothing but its streets, ornamented by beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain. Seven cities of the third class are dependant upon it.

KIANG-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the W by Honan and Hou-quang, on the S by Tche-kiang and Kian-fu, on the E by the gulf of Nan-king, and on the N by Chan-tong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third. These cities are very populous, and all of them are great trading places, it is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their silks, japaned goods, ink, and paper, bring higher prices than that of the other provinces. Nan-king is the capital.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kiang-nan, on the W by Hou-quang, on the S by Quang-tong,

and on the E by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang. The mountains of this province contain mines of gold, silver, lead, &c. the rice it produces is very delicate, and its porcelain is the finest of the empire. It contains 13 cities of the first, and 78 of the second and third. Nan-tchang-fou is the capital.

KIBURG, a town of Swisserland, and in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. It is seated on the river Theoff, 14 miles NE of the town of Zurich. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 47 28 N.

KIDDERMINSTER, a corporate town in Worcesterhire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, and is the principal manufacturing place in the county, and it was particularly noted for a wollen manufacture called Kidderminster stuffs. Its former trade of stuffs is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufacture has greatly increased. It is the first market in England for pile or plush carpets, 1000 looms being employed in that branch of traffic, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town. The worsted shag trade has also been introduced here, and employs many looms. It is 14 miles SE of Bridgenorth, and 125 NW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 28 N.

KIDWELLY, a town in Carmarthen-shire in S Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the Towy. From this town, a canal has been cut to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is eight miles S of Carmarthen, and 224 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 56 44 N.

KIEL, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. A canal was begun in 1777, by which the navigation of the Northern Sea is to be united with the Baltic; and is to be formed across Holstein, by the canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, which passes by Rendsburg, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonningen; by which the trade of Kiel already one of the most commercial places in Holstein will be further augmented. Kiel is 37 miles NW of Lubec, and 46 N by E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 20 N. See **HOLSTEIN**.

KIEMA, a promontory of Swisserland, on the W shore of the lake of Zug, of

which it is remarkable, that the ground belongs to the canton of Lucern, the timber to that of Zug, and the leaves to that of Schweitz.

KIEN-NING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained two sieges, and after sometime it was taken, and all the inhabitants were put to the sword. Having been since re-established by the same Tartars that destroyed it, it is ranked among cities of the first class, and has eight cities of the third class under its jurisdiction. It is 260 miles SE of Nan-king.

KIERNOW, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Villia, where the duke resides. Lon. 35 21 E, lat. 54 50 N.

KILBARCHAN, a village in Renfrewshire, it is a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleaching grounds. It is five miles SW of Renfrew.

KILBEGGAN, a borough of Ireland, in West Meath. It is seated on the Dofna, and is 44 miles W of Dublin.

KILBURN, a village in Middlesex, in the vicinity of London; famous for a fine well of mineral water.

KILDA, St. a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 18 leagues to the W of N Uist. A great number of the poor people in this island live chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are incredibly adventurous; being often let down by a rope from the summit of high precipitous rocks, where they clamber among the rugged cliffs, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. But the more safe and common method of catching these fowls is, by spreading a large net over the face of the rock where they lodge, in which great numbers are at once entangled, and lowered down into a boat. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Dublin and Wicklow, on the W by King's County and Queen's County, on the N by E Meath, and on the S by Catherlough. It is a fertile country, contains 100 parishes, and sends 20 members to parliament.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 53 9 N.

KILDRUMMY, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don. Lon. 235 W, lat. 57 20 N.

KILGARREN, a town in Pembroke-

shire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Tyvy, is a long town consisting of one street, and had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and near it is a remarkable salmon-leap, where the fish are caught in great abundance. Above this place, are large works for fabricating tin plates. It is 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 227 WNW of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 52 4 N.

KILHAM, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Moulds and is 36 miles NE of York, and 200 N of London. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 54 5 N.

KILIA, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia; seated in an island, at the mouth of the Danube. It is 86 miles SW of Bialogorod, and 290 NE of Constantinople. Lon. 28 46 E, lat. 45 22 N.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Catherlough and Wexford, on the W by Tipperary, on the N by Queen's County, and on the S by Waterford. It is one of the most healthful pleasant and populous counties in Ireland, contains 96 parishes, and sends 16 members to parliament.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is one of the most populous and commercial towns of Ireland; and consists of the Irish and English Town, the last of which is the principal. It once had a bishop, and the cathedral is yet standing. It is 26 miles N of Waterford, and 54 SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 55 W, lat. 52 36 N.

KILLALA, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see. It is 21 miles N of Castlebar. Lon. 9 11 W, lat. 54 15 E.

KILLALOE, a city of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Munster with a bishop's see, seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge of 19 arches. Here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery. It is 10 miles NNE of Limerick. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 52 50 N.

KILLARNEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster on the side of a lake of the same name. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoe, an ancient bishopric united to Ardferit. It is 143 miles SW of Dublin.

KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of Ireland; in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being sur-

rounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. On the side of one of the mountains, is O'Sullivan's Cascade, which falls into the lake with a roar that strikes the timid with awe. The view of this sheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were descending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view. The islands are not so numerous in this as in the upper lake; but there is one of uncommon beauty, called Innisfallen, nearly opposite O'Sullivan's Cascade. It contains 18 Irish acres; and the coast is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, skirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other shrubs and trees. The promontory of Mucruis, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of this promontory, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. Among the distant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence; and Mangerton's more lofty, though less interesting summit, soars above the whole. The passage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Mucruis, which confines it on one side, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is a celebrated rock, called the Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes: the report of a single cannon is answered by a succession of peals resembling the loudest thunder, which seems to travel the surrounding scenery, and die away among the distant mountains. The upper lake is four miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. It is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety; but the shores are, in many places, indented with beautiful bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The E boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a circular lake near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch Bowl; which, on account of its immense depth, and the continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities

in Killarney. One of the best prospects which this admired lake affords, is from a rising ground near the cathedral of Aghadoe. In the several mountains adjacent to the lakes are still to be seen vestiges of mines of iron, lead and copper.

KILLEVAN, a town of Ireland, and province of Ulster in the county of Monaghan, eight miles SW of Monaghan. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 54 10 N.

KILLICRANKIE, a noted pass in Perthshire, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees. In the last century, this was a pass of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous precipice threatened destruction to the least false step of the traveller. At present, a fine road gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch. Near the N end of this pass, in its open and unimproved state, king William's army, under general Mackey, was defeated, in 1689, by the Highlanders, commanded by viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory. Here also a body of Hessians in 1746 made a full pause refusing to march further for it appeared to them as the *ne plus ultra* of habitable country.

KILLILEACH, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ships may be sheltered from all winds. It suffered much in the war of 1641; but it is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufacture. Here is a castle, formerly the seat of the family of Hamilton, now earls of Clanbrassil. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born in this town, which is 80 miles N by E of Dublin.

KILLINAULE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary and province of Connaught 14 miles N of Clonmell. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 52 27 N.

KILLONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, six miles S of Sligo. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 54 11 N.

KILLOUGH, or **PORT ST. ANN**, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster situate on the N of St. John's Point, in the Irish Sea, and has a good quay where ships lie very safe. Here is a manufacture of salt. It is 76 miles N by E of Dublin.

KILLYBEGS, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N side of Donegal Bay. It

is 12 miles NW of Ballyshannon. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 54 40 N.

KILMAINTHOMAS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford and province of Munster, 12 miles SE of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 14 N.

KILMAINHAM, a town of Ireland, situated about half a mile from Dublin. It has a session-house and a gaol; and here the quarter sessions are held for the county of Dublin, and the knights for the shire elected. It was sometimes the seat of government, before the Castle at Dublin was appropriated to the purpose.

KILMALLOCK, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 51 24 N.

KILMARNOCK, a populous town in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of gloves, carpets, stockings, nightcaps, bonnets, and other woollen goods. It is 15 miles SW of Glasgow.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see, three miles SW of Cavan. Lon. 7 11 W, lat. 54 2 N.

KILTEARN, a town of Ross-shire, in Scotland, remarkable for being the burial-place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the Islands and Highlands of Scotland, which he has inserted in his history.

KILWORTH, a thriving town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, at the foot of Kilworth mountains. Below the town runs the river Funcheon, on which stands the castle of Clough-leagh, which has stood seven seven sieges. Kilworth is 108 miles SW of Dublin.

KIMBOLTON, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Friday, noted for the castle of Kimbolton. It is eight miles NW of St. Neot's and 64 N by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 15 N.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name, in E Bothnia, seated on a river of the same name where it falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles SE of Tornea.

KIMI LAPMARK, a province of Swedish Lapland, situated on the frontiers of Russian Lapland.

KIMSKI, a town of Tartary in Russia where there is great numbers of martens and tables.

KIN, a town of Persia 320 miles E of Jspahan.

KINBURN, a fortress of the Russian empire, situated at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Oczakow. In the last war with

Russia, the Turks made several attacks upon it by land and sea, but were finally repulsed.

KINCARDINE-ON-DEE, a village in Aberdeenshire, seated on the river Dee, 23 miles W of Aberdeen.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or **MEARNS**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and NW by Aberdeenshire, on the E by the German Ocean, and on the S by Angusshire. Its length along the coast is 30 miles; its greatest breadth 20. The only borough in it is Inverberrie.

KINETON, a town in Warwickshire. It is 10 miles SSE of Warwick, and 88 NW of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 52 12 N.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he discovered on the W coast of N America, at the mouth of a great river, in lon. 126 48 W, and lat. 49 33 N. But the natives call it **NOOTKA**; the name now generally adopted by the English. Upon the seacoast, the land is tolerably high and level; but, within the island, it rises into steep hills, which have an uniform appearance. The trees, of which the woods are composed, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large size. About the rocks and borders of the woods were seen some strawberry plants, and raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. The stature of the natives is, in general below the common standard; but their persons are not proportionably slender, being usually pretty plump, though not muscular. The women are, in general, of the same size and form as the men; nor is it easy to distinguish them, as they possess no natural feminine delicacies. There was not a single one to be found, even among those who were in their prime, who had the least pretensions to beauty or comeliness. The irregularity and confusion of their houses is far exceeded by their nastiness and stench. Every thing about the house stinks of trainoil, fish, and smoke; and every part of it is as filthy as can be imagined. In 1780, a small association of British merchants, resident in the E Indies, formed the project of opening a trade to this place, for supplying China with furs, and took measures, in 1788, to secure themselves a permanent settlement; but the Spaniards being jealous of the intrusion of the English into that part of the world, sent a frigate from Mexico to put an end to this commerce. The frigate

captured two English vessels, and took possession of the settlement that had been formed upon the coast. The British ministry, immediately ordered a powerful armament to give weight to their demand of reparation; but the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, in 1790.

KINGHORN, a seaport in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, nine miles N of Leith, on the opposite side of the frith. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 56 5 N.

KINGSBRIDGE, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the head of a small inlet of the English Channel, 34 miles S by W of Exeter, and 218 WSW of London. Lon. 3 48 W lat. 50 20 N.

KINGSBURY, a village in Herts, to the N of St. Alban's. Here the Saxon kings had a palace.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings, and is nine miles NW of Basingstoke, and 56 W by S of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 51 20 N.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 38 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by W Meath, on the E by Kildare, on the S by Queen's-County and Tipperary, and on the W by the Shannon, which divides it from Roscommon, Galway, and another part of Tipperary. It contains 56 parishes, and sends six members to parliament. It is not so rich as some of the other counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital is Philipstown.

KING'S LANGLY, a village in Herts, five miles W of St. Alban's. It received its name from a palace which Henry III built here, the ruins of which are to be seen. Richard II was buried in its monastery, but removed, by Henry V, to Westminster.

KINGSTEIN, a strong fortress of Norway. See **FREDERICSTADT**.

KINGSTON, a county-town of Ulster, in New York. It is seated on the Esopus creek, the mouth of which is nearly two miles W of Hudson's River.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, on the N side of the bay of Port-Royal, about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, it is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and seamen, because most of the ships come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. 76 52 W, lat. 17 56 N.

KINGSTON upon HULL. See **HULL**.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a corporate town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. A great national council was held here in the year 838, at which Egbert the first king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. It is a populous trading town and sent members to parliament in the reigns of the second and third Edward. Queen Elifabeth founded here a freeschool; and the Lent assizes are constantly held at this place. The wooden bridge, over the Thames, is the most ancient on that river, except London Bridge; and the corporation have a revenue for its support. It is 11 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 27 N.

KING-TE-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-si and district of Jao-tcheou-fou. It is famous for its beautiful porcelain; and 500 furnaces are said to be employed in the making of it, and it is computed to contain a million of inhabitants, and extends a league and a half along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour, about a league in circumference.

KI-NGNAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the banks of a river in a very fertile canton, abounding with gold and silver.

KINROSS, a borough in Kinrossshire, seated on a plain, near Loch-Leven, screened on the N by the Ochil Hills. Its manufactures are linen, and some cutlery ware; and it is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 56 15 N.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, between the shires of Perth and Fife, and 30 miles in circuit, and its length and breadth nearly equal. It sends one member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

KINSALE, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the County of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles S of Cork. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 51 41 N.

KINTAIL, a peninsula in Rossshire, situated between Loch Garron and Loch Duich.

KIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains two cities of the second, and 11 of the third class.

KINT-TCHING, the capital of the islands of Lieou-kieou, in the China Sea. Its four gates correspond to the four Cardinal points and the western one forms the grand entry.

The king's palace is reckoned to be four leagues in circumference. King-tching is seated in Cheonli, the S part of the island. Lon. 146 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

KINTORE, a borough in Aberdeenshire, 10 miles W by N of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 3 W, lat. 57 8 N.

KIOF, a town of Poland, and capital of the Ukraine, in a palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and seated on the W side of the Dnieper, 180 miles NE of Kaminieck, and 335 E by S of Warsaw. Lon. 31 51 E, lat. 50 30 N.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It lies on the E side of the Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the W side. It was once a duchy, belonging to the great dukes of Russia, and Kiof was their capital, and principal residence. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was over-run and possessed by the Cossacks, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Casimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to that empire. The vast privileges that they enjoyed have been gradually abolished, and they are now reduced to the same state as the other provinces of the Russian empire. This government contains eleven districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Psel, and Trubezh.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts, and several small towns scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiof, being subject to Russia.

KIO-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and district of Yen-tcheou-fou. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Confucius, several monuments are still to be seen here, erected in honour of this eminent man.

KIOGE, or **KOGE**, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a good harbour, 10 miles S of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 31 N.

KIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated on a small stream, that falls at a little distance into the lake Macler. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 59 38 N.

KIOMZEIK, a well built town of Pegue, situated on the river Irrawaddy. It seems

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source of its prosperity.

KIRBY-LONSDALE, a town in West-
morland, with a market on Thursday.
It is a large town with a manufactory of
woolen cloth, seated on the Lon, over
which is a stone bridge, 10 miles SE of
Kendal, and 253 NW of London. Lon.
2 57 W, lat. 54 3 N.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the N
riding of Yorkshire, with a market on
Wednesday. It is seated on the edge of
the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N
of York, and 225 N by W of London.
Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 54 20 N.

KIRBY-STEPHEN, a town in West-
morland, with a market on Monday,
near the skirts of the hills which sepa-
rate this country from Yorkshire, and
has a manufacture of stockings. It is sear-
ed on the river Eden and is nine miles S
of Appleby, and 281 NNW of London.
Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 54 26 N.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany in
the circle of Suabia, capital of a territory
of the same name, subject to the house of
Austria. It is seated on the Danube, nine
miles S of Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48
16 N.

KIRCHBERG, a territory of Germany,
in the circle of Suabia, belonging to the
house of Austria.

KIRCHEIM, a town of Germany in the
circle of Suabia, 25 miles from Ulm.

KIRCHEIM POLAND, a town of Ger-
many in the circle of Upper Rhine. Lon.
7 49 E, lat. 49 39 N.

KIRIN, one of the three departments
of E Chinese Tartary, bounded on the N
by the river Saghalien, on the E by the
sea, on the S by Corea, and on the W by
Leacong. This country, which is render-
ed extremely cold, from the number of
forests by which it is covered, is scarcely
inhabited. It contains only two or three
ill built cities, surrounded by mud walls.
The valuable plant ginseng grows here;
and the emperor sends hither the criminals
banished by the laws.

KIRIN, the capital of the province of
the same name in E Chinese Tartary,
situate on the river Songari, which is here
called Kirin, is the residence of a Mantchew
general, who is invested with the authority
of a viceroy.

KIRKCALDY, a seaport in Fifeshire, on
the frith of Forth, with a dockyard for
small vessels, and a cotton manufactory.
It is a pretty populous, large, well built
town, 10 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3
4 W, lat. 56 8 N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a seaport in Kir-
cudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river
Dee, which forms its harbour. It is a small
inconsiderable place, admirably situated for
the fishery, and other branches of com-
merce. It is 60 miles W of Carlisle, and
83 SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 8 W, lat.
55 0 N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, a county or
stewartry of Scotland, which once formed,
with Wigtonshire, the ancient province
of Galloway. It is bounded on the NE
by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, on the S
by Solway Frith and the Irish Sea, and
on the W by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire.
Its extent from N to S is 30 miles, from E
to W 45.

KIRKLEES, a village in the W riding of
Yorkshire, in the vicinity of which is the
monument of the famous Robin Hood;
and on the adjacent moor are likewise two
hills, called Robin Hood's Butts.

KIRKOSWALD, a town in Cumberland,
with a market on Thursday. It had for-
merly a castle which was demolished above
100 years ago, it is seated on a hill, near
the river Eden, nine miles N by E of Pen-
rith, and 292 NW of London. Lon. 2
48 W, lat. 54 48 N.

KIRKPATRICK, a town in Dumbarton-
shire, lying E of Dumbarton, said to be
the birthplace of the tutelary saint of
Ireland. The vestiges of the Roman wall,
called Graham's Dike, built by Antoninus,
extend from the frith of Clyde, at this
place to the frith of Forth.

KIRKWALL, a borough of Scotland,
capital of Mainland, the principal of
the Orkney islands. It is built on an
inlet of the sea on the E side of the island,
and has a tolerable harbour, with a fortifi-
cation, on which some guns are mounted
for its defence; the most striking object is
the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is
30 miles NE of Thurso, in Caithnesshire.
Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 58 54 N.

KIRTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with
a magnificent church, and a market on
Saturday, 20 miles N of Lincoln, and 151
N by W of London. Lon. 0 28 W, lat.
53 33 N.

KISMISH, an island of Asia, at the
entrance of the gulf of Persia, about 50
miles in length and five in breadth, with a
remarkable pearl fishery. It is fertile, po-
pulous, and 12 miles S of Gombroon.

KISTI, an Asiatic nation, which extends
from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along
the Sundsha rivulets, they are bounded to
the W by the little Cabarda, to the E by
the Tartars and Lefguis, and to the S by
the Lefguis and Georgians. The differ-

tribes of this restless and turbulent nation are generally at variance with each other, and with all their neighbours. Their dialects have no analogy with any known language, and their history and origin are at present utterly unknown. They are capable of arming about 5000 men; they call themselves *Inguibi*, *Kisli*, or *Halba*; they live in villages near each other, containing about 20 or 30 houses; are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a stone tower, which serves in time of war as a retreat to their women and children, and as a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of Christianity: They believe in one God, whom they call *Dailé*, but have no saints or religious persons: they celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour; they have a fast in spring, and another in summer; they observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths; they allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

KISTNA, a river of Hindoostan, which falls into the bay of Bengal, S of Masulipatam.

KISTNAGHERI, a town and strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Myfore, 66 miles from Arcot.

KITTERY, a town of N America, in the province of Main. It is famous for ship-building, and is seated on the E side of the mouth of Piscatqua River.

KIUN-TCHEOU-FOU, the capital of the island of Hainan, stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor at the bottom of its walls. Its district contains three cities of the second, and 10 of the third class.

KLATTAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles SW of Prague. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 50 30 N.

KLETENBERG, a town of Switzerland, seated on the river Aar, three miles from Waldschut. The bishop of Constance exercises the spiritual jurisdiction; but the sovereignty belongs to the cantons. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 47 35 N.

KLUNDERT, a strong fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, near the arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. It is nine miles SE of Williamstadt.

KNAPDALE, a mountainous district in Argyleshire, Scotland, adjoining to Argyle Proper, and connected on the S by a narrow neck of land, to the peninsula of Cantyre.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on

Wednesday. It is delightfully seated on the river Nid, famous for its medicinal springs, on a rugged rock where there was a castle. Knareborough sends two members to parliament, and is 18 miles W by N of York, and 211 N by W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 54 5 N.

KNIGHTON, a commercial town in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Teme, over which there is a bridge, and is 14 miles W of Hereford, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 13 N.

KNIGHTSBIDGE, the first village from London, on the great western road. Here is an infirmary for the sick and wounded, called St. George's Hospital; and a considerable manufacture of painted floor-cloths.

KNITTELFELDT, a town of Germany in the duchy of Stiria. It is a small place, 78 miles from Vienna, seated on the river Muehr. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 47 29 N.

KNÖTSFORD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. In the higher is the parish church, and in the lower a chapel of ease. It is seven miles NE of Norwich, and 173 NNW of London. Lon. 2 28 W lat. 53 20 N.

KOANG-FIN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, surrounded by high mountains. Its district contains seven cities of the third class.

KOBI, called by the Chinese, **CHAMO**, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, 100 leagues from E to W, and almost as much from N to S.

KOEI-TCHEOU, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the S by Quang-si, on the E by Hon-quang, on the N by Se-tchuen, and on the W by Yun-nan. The whole country is almost a desert, and covered with inaccessible mountains, it may be justly called the Siberia of China. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and who seem to form a separate nation; they are no less ferocious than the savage animals among which they live. This province produces the best horses in China. Besides Koei-yang, the capital, it contains nine cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third class.

KOEI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of great trade, in the province of Se-tchuen. Its district contains one city of the second class, and nine of the third.

KOEI-YANG, the capital of the province of Koei-tchou, in China, said to have been formerly the residence of the ancient kings.

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The remains of temples and palaces, still announce its former magnificence. It is 420 miles NW of Canton.

KOKENHAUSEN, a strong town of Lithuania, subject to Ruffia. It is seated on the river Dwina, and is 42 miles E of Riga. Lon. 26 3 E, lat. 56 40 N.

KOLA, a town of the Russian government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland, with a good harbour on the river Kola, near a bay of the same name on the Frozen Ocean. Lon. 32 26 E, lat. 68 34 N.

KOLLOMENSKA, a town of Russia, which is pleasantly situated on an eminence near Moscow. Lon. 38 16 E, lat. 55 40 N.

KOLYVAN, a government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of Western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Oby. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potofsi of Russia. They lie between the Oby and Irtysh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

KONGAL, a town of Norway, belonging to Sweden, seated on the river Gotelha. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 58 30 N.

KONGSBERG, a town of Southern Norway, celebrated for its silver mines. It lies on both sides of the river Lowe, and contains, including the miners, 6000 inhabitants. Kongsberg is 45 miles SW of Christiania. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 59 40 N.

KONGSWINGER, a fortress of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden. It is seated near the river Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock, on which stands an impregnable citadel; at least, Charles XII, who reconnoitred it, thought it prudent to decline the attempt.

KONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, where a tomb is seen, which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fohi. Its district contains three cities of the second, and seven of the third class. It is 700 miles SW of Peking.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weimar, three miles NE of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 52 5 N.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, 47 miles S of Stetin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 50 N.

KONINGSBERG, the capital of Prussia,

with a university and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, and has 284 steps to the top, whence there is an extensive prospect. Here are 18 churches, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, three to the Calvinists, and one to the papists. The town is five miles in circumference, and, including the garrison of 7000 men, equates 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, which here falls into the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than seven feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningsberg; and the merchandise is sent in smaller vessels to this place. The trade of Koningsberg is very considerable. It is 62 miles NE of Elbing, and 125 N of Warsaw. Lon. 20 55 E, lat. 54 42 N.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, with a bishop's see, 35 miles SW of Glatz, and 115 N by W of Vienna. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 50 6 N.

KONINGSHOFEN, a strong town of Franconia, with a bishop's see, 25 miles NNW of Bamberg. Lon. 10 46 E, lat. 50 24 N.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is a place of confinement for state prisoners, and is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles SE of Pyrna, and 10 SW of Dresden. Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 51 2 N.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which is strongly fortified. It surrendered to the French, July 22, 1796. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 50 5 N.

KONINGSTUTER, a town of Germany, seated in the territory of Brunswick-Wolfenbottle. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 52 25 N.

KONITZ, a town of Poland in Western Prussia, 10 miles NW of Culm, and 50 SW of Dantzic. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 53 36 N.

KOOCH, a town of Hindoostan Proper, 60 miles E of Gwalior.

KOONJOOR, a town of Hindoostan, 163 miles SSW of Calcutta.

KOPYE, a fortified town of Lithuania, seated on the Dnieper, 18 miles N of Mohilev. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 32 N.

KORIACS, a people of Tartary subject to Russia, who inhabit the northern coast of

the gulf Penschinskoi, and the most northern part of Kamtschatka to the river Anadir. Their country extends westward from the river Olomon (which runs into the Kolyma) as far as the Indian ocean. Their neighbours are the Kamtschadales, the Tungusians, the Lamoutes, and the Tschouktsches; the country which they perambulate in their nomadic courses is rude, marshy, full of small rocks, and in many places absolutely destitute of forests. The Koraiks are of a short stature, have small heads, little eyes, a round and meagre face, flat noses, their hair and beards black, in general very little beard, and their eye brows long. They are of a slow and dull comprehension, have a high opinion of their country and constitution, are courageous, suspicious and revengeful; but, for the most part, laborious, sincere, susceptible of friendship, and faithful to their superiors. The Koraiks are divided according to their manner of living, into the settled and wandering, which are pretty equal in point of numbers. They speak a different dialect, and for the most part do not treat one another as two bodies belonging to the same community, but as open and avowed enemies. The manners of the settled Koraiks are by far more gentle than those of the Nomades. They occupy the southern part of their country near the gulf Penschinskoi, and have some settlements even in the very peninsula of Kamtschatka. The wandering Koraiks travel over the northern part of this country in the environs of the river Anadir, near the Tschouktsches, and they often come as far as Kamtschatka. Their disposition is so wild and untractable, that it would be very difficult to bring them into any manner of subordination. The very suspicion of such a design would be very dangerous. The chief employments of the wandering Koraiks are the care of their rein-deer and the chase. Fishing does not answer, as they are not expert at it. The poorest of them possess about fifty rein-deer, some have a hundred, the richest from one to two thousand. With these herds of rein-deer they travel over their deserts and mountains, without any apprehensions of meeting with rivers or forests, so they do but find moss on the ground, that being all that is necessary for the subsistence of the rein-deer. They do not milk the female rein-deer, of course they have no such thing as cheese. Even the wealthiest of the Koraiks never kill one of these quadrupeds unnecessarily, unless it has some defect,

their kitchen is supplied with those which have died by some disease, or to which some accident has happened; to this it is owing that their herds become so large, and for the same reason a great stock is necessary for their subsistence. The poor go into the service of the rich, and join their little herds to those of their masters. Every sort of game is agreeable to them. The women gather roots and wild fruit. Whatever provisions they find are consumed immediately, for they have not a thought of laying up against any exigency. The wandering Koraiks are much more wild, hardy, and dangerous than the settled. They very often make parties to seek adventures, and plunder some of their neighbours, or less turbulent countrymen. Before they enter on an enterprise, they always drink of the decoction of the intoxicating mushroom, to inspire themselves with more intrepidity and courage. Their arms are the bow and arrow, the lance, and the club. There are some who go to the chase and on their expeditions with no other arms than a stick. All their military art consists in falling on their enemy unawares. Theft, rapine, and murder, if committed among themselves, are criminal: if on another race, or upon strangers, they are heroic actions. Their greatest happiness consists in passing from one station to another, and seeing their numerous herds of rein-deer. When a herd has increased too much, they divide it. There are few Koraiks who have herds so small that they are not able to count them; and yet if only one strays, it is immediately perceived. The Koraiks are all polygamists; some have four wives. They do not purchase them; but, like the Kamtschadales, they first endeavour to gain their affections, and then to catch them. The rich marry among themselves, without paying any regard to consanguinity; the poor are obliged to get wives from among the poor. The wives of the settled Koraiks live in the same hut with them; those of the wandering are distributed among their different flocks, so that each has a flock under her care. These latter are exceedingly jealous, and torment their unhappy wives in a most cruel manner. Even an ill-founded suspicion sometimes drives the husband to sacrifice his innocent wife to his furious jealousy; and the suspected gallant falls likewise a victim to his rage. The settled Koraiks err as much on the other extreme; for their complaisance towards their wives is unbound-

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ed. They are happy to see them charm strangers; and the caresses the wife receives is so much pleasure bestowed on the husband. They offer their wives and daughters to strangers as companions for the night. An acceptance of such offers is esteemed the greatest mark of friendship, and a refusal of, contempt, which highly displeases them. Yet this politeness is attended with some inconvenience to the stranger thus entertained: for, first of all, his polite bed-fellow makes water in his presence, and offers him a bowl of it to wash his mouth with. The wandering Koraiks burn the bodies of the dead. This custom is not uncommon among the settled Koraiks. They build up a pile, and carry the corpse thither on a sledge drawn by rein-deer, dressed in the best cloaths, and burn with it all the arms and utensils of the deceased. They kill the rein-deer that has drawn it thither, eat the flesh, and fling what remains into the fire. In order to celebrate the memory of the deceased, they make another feast of rein-deer.

KORSAW, or **KOSOA**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 miles W by S of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 55 29 N.

KOSAL, or **KOSTA**, a fortified town of Silesia, near the river Oder, 17 miles N of Ratibon. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 26 N.

KORSUM or **KORSUN**, a town of Russia in the Ukraine seated on the river Ros. Lon. 31 20 E lat. 49 3 N.

KOSTROMA, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kostroma and Unsha. The capital of the former is Kostroma, seated at the mouth of the Volga; the capital of the second is Makarief, situate on the Unsha.

KOUET-TE-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan, seated between two large rivers. The inhabitants treat strangers with uncommon hospitality.

KOWNO, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W of Wilna. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 54 56 N.

KRAANENBERG, a town of the duchy of Cleves, seated on the declivity of a hill, between Nimeguen and Cleves. It is celebrated for an image of the Virgin, pretended to be miraculous.

KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 35 miles E of Munich.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, seated on the Save, 18 miles NW of Laubach.

KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Silesia,

between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. 17 49 E, lat. 50 7 N.

KRAINSLOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles SE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 0 E, lat. 51 15 N.

KRAPITZ, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Oppelin. Lon. 18 10 E lat. 50 39 N.

KREKITH, a corporate town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-Amawer Bay, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is 13 miles S by E of Carnarvon, and 237 NW of London. Lon. 4 18 W, lat. 52 57 N.

KREMPEN, a strong town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle. It is five miles N of Gluckstadt, and 30 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 58 N.

KREMES, a town of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 48 18 N.

KREUZENACH, a town of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. It is seated on the Nahe, 20 miles SW of Mentz.

KRAUMLAW, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles SW of Olmutz. Lon. 16 49 E, lat. 48 46 N.

KRUTZOW, a town of Lithuania, 30 miles SW of Mosaiclaw. Lon. 32 4 E, lat. 54 8 N.

KRYLOW, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the Dnieper, 140 miles SE of Kiof. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

KUBESHA, is a large strong town, situated on a hill between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki (Franks, a name common in the east to all Europeans), and relate that their ancestors were brought hither by some accident, the particulars of which are now forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were mariners cast away upon the coast; but those who pretend to be better versed in their history, tell the story this way: The Greeks and Genoese, say they, carried on, during several centuries, a considerable trade, not only on the Black sea, but likewise on the Caspian, and were certainly acquainted with the mines contained in these mountains, from which they drew by their trade with the inhabitants great quantities of silver, copper, and other metals. In order to work these upon the spot, they sent hither a number of workmen to establish manufactures, and instruct the inhabitants. The subsequent invasions of the Arabs, Turks, and Mongols, during which the mines were filled up, and the manufactures abandoned, prevented the

strangers from effecting their return, so that they continued here, and erected themselves into a republic. What renders this account the more probable is, that they are still excellent artists, and make very good fire-arms, as well rifled as plain; sabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation. They have likewise, for their own defence, small copper cannons, of three pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value. In their valleys they have pasture and arable lands, as well as gardens; but they purchase the greater part of their corn, trusting chiefly for support to the sale of their manufactures, which are much admired in Persia, Turkey, and the Crimea. They are generally in good circumstances, are a quiet, inoffensive people, but high spirited, and independent. Their town is considered as a neutral spot, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasures with safety. They elect yearly twelve magistrates, to whom they pay the most unlimited obedience; and as all the inhabitants are on a footing of perfect equality, each individual is sure to have in his turn a share in the government. In the year 1725, their magistrates, as well as the Usmen, acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 67 59 E, lat. 48 30 N.

KUDACH, a strong fort of Poland in the Ukraine, seated on the river Neiper. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 47 58 N.

KUFSTEIN, a strong town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated on the Inn, 46 miles S by E of Munich. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 26 N.

KUNACHIR. See JESO.

KUR, a river of Persia, which rises in mount Caucasus, and, passing by Teflis, falls into the Caspian Sea.

KURAB, a town of Asia in Persia, 2 miles from the Caspian Sea. Lon. 50 15 E, lat. 37 36 N.

KURGAN, a river of Asia, which rises in the province of Corasan, and falls into the Caspian sea.

KURILES, a chain of islands, extending from lat. 45 to 51 N. running from the southern promontory of Kamtschatka to Japan, in a S. W. direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themselves called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. Spanbug says they are twenty-two in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The

northernmost island, which is called Shoomska, is about three leagues distant from the promontory Lopatka, its inhabitants consisting of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. The next, which is named Paramousie, is considerably larger than Shoomska, and is inhabited by the real natives. The Russians paid their first visit to these two islands in 1713, and added them to the dominions of the empress. Many of the inhabitants of those islands that are under the dominion of Russia, are now converted to Christianity. Perhaps the time is not far distant, when an advantageous commerce will be carried on between Kamtschatka and this extensive chain of islands, which may afterwards produce a communication with Japan itself.

KURSK, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Tukor, which falls into the Seine or Sem.

KUSMA DAMIANSKI, a town of the Russian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles NE of Vasilgorod from the river Wolga. Lon. 51 30 E lat. 56 2 N.

KUSTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N and E by Irac-Agemi, on the S by Faristan, and on the W by Irac-Arabia. Sufter is the capital.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, remarkable for its silver mines, 35 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 49 56 N.

KUTTORE, a country of Asia, which contains a great number of towns and villages and is exceedingly populous. Its principal towns are Tonkul and Jourkul; those being the residence of its rulers. It abounds in fruits, such as grapes, apples, plumbs &c. It likewise yields rice wheat, and other sorts of grain. The natives are exceedingly fond of wine and hogs flesh; although their country is well stocked with cows and goats. They have a distinct language, and their arms consist of the bow and arrow the sabre and the sling.

KUYNDER, a fortress of the united Provinces 23 miles S of Lewarden. Lon. 3 24 E lat. 52 50 N.

KYLBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Kyll, 16 miles NW of Treves. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 50 1 N.

KYNETON, a town in Hertfordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloth, and a market on Wednesday. It is 15 miles NW of Hereford, and 149 WNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 52 12 N.

KYNSTON, a village in Somersetshire,

NE of Somerton. It is naturally paved, for half a mile, with one smooth rock, which looks like ice.

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LAA, LAAB, or LAHAB, a town of Austria, seated on the Teya, 27 miles NW of Vienna. Lon. 16° 9' E, lat. 48° 48' N.

LABADIA, a strong town of Italy, in Polesina di Rovigo, subject to the Venetians. It is seated on the Adige, 20 miles NW of Ferrara. Lon. 11° 54' E, lat. 45° 39' N.

LABIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles SW of Nissa.

LAMAU, a town of Western Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curischaff, with a strong castle, 30 miles NE of Königsberg. Lon. 21° 40' E, lat. 54° 57' N.

LABOURD, a late territory of France, part of that of Basques. It abounds in fruit, and the inhabitants are said to be the first that went to fish for whales. It is now included in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

LABRADOR, a country on the E side of Hudson's Bay, in N America. The climate, in only lat. 57° N, is excessively cold during winter. Wine freezes in a solid mass; brandy coagulates; and the very breath falls on the blankets of a bed, in the form of hoar-frost. The ice begins to disappear in May; and about the middle of June, commences hot weather, which, at times, is so violent, as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are not unfrequent; they are very bright, and richly tinged with all the colours of the rainbow. The sun rises and sets with a large cone of yellowish light; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which spreads many different lights and colours over the whole sky. The animals are moose-deers, stags, reindeers, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowls. The fish are, whales, morse, seals, codfish, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and fresh waters are pike, perch, carp, and trout. In summer, there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colour of the several animals: when that season is over, which holds only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and

every sort of beasts, and most of their fowls, are of the colour of the snow; every thing animate and inanimate is white. But one of the most striking things, that draws the most inattentive to an admiration of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from Great Britain, that have been carried to Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter, have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer, and thicker coat of hair than they originally had. See NEW BRITAIN, ESQUIMAUX, and HUDSON'S BAY.

LACK, or BISCHOFFS-LACK, a town of Germany, in Carniola. Here is not only a great deal of iron, steel, quicksilver, and corn; but a large quantity of linen is made here, and sent to Fiume and Trieste. It is 26 miles W by N of Laubach, and 35 N of Trieste. Lon. 14° 7' E, lat. 46° 31' N.

LADENBURGH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar, eight miles NW of Heidelberg. Lon. 8° 42' E, lat. 49° 30' N.

LADOGA, a lake in Russia, between the gulf of Finland and the lake of Onega. It is 150 miles long, and 90 broad; and is esteemed to be the largest lake in Europe. Among the fish with which it abounds, are seals. This induced Peter the Great to cut a canal 67 miles in length, from the SW extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has a communication with the gulf of Finland.

LADOGA, NEW, a town in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, seated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga. It is 70 miles E of St. Petersburg. Lon. 30° 32' E, lat. 60° 0' N. Old Ladoga, an inconsiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof.

LADOGNA, or LACEDOGNA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15° 46' E, lat. 41° 1' N.

LADRONE ISLANDS, islands of the N Pacific Ocean. They are 11 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and lie in about 140° E lon. and between 11 and 28° N lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to name these islands the Ladrões, or Islands of Thieves. Beside the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota.

LAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late pro-

vince of the Isle of France, with a late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Marne, 15 miles E of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 30 N.

LAGOON, one of the new discovered islands in the S Sea, inhabited by a race of Indians, of a copper colour. This island was discovered by Captain Cook. Lon. 139 28 W, 18 47 S.

LAGOS, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. Near this town is Cape Lagos, off which, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet. It is 120 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 33 W, lat. 37 2 N.

LAGUNA, a town of the island of Tenerife, one of the Canaries, where the governor has a palace, but generally resides at Santa Cruz. The lake from which it has been supposed to derive its name, is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lon. 16 13 W, lat. 28 30 N.

LAGUNES OF VENICE, the marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Euarano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

LAHN, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse Cassel, and falls into the Rhine, above Coblenz.

LAHOM, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Halland, seated near the Baltic, with a castle, 50 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

LAHORE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Candahar, on the N by Cashmere, on the E by Sirinagur and Delhi, and on the S by Moultan. It is often called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It is very extensive and remarkably fertile; affording, in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugar, and cotton wood. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum, are salt mines, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. See **PANJAH**.

LAHORE, a city, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It is a place of high antiquity, and was one of the most considerable cities in the Mogul dominions, containing a great number of mosques, caravanferas, and pagoda, and the residence of the Mahometan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the coun-

try. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, whose name was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul empire, in the present century. Here they have manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. And here there is a magnificent walk of shady trees, upwards of 300 miles long. It is 210 miles S of Cashmere, and 290 NW of Delhi. Lon. 73 45 E, lat. 31 15 N.

LAINO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near a river of the same name. Lon. 16 11 E, lat. 40 4 N.

LAI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow Sea, containing two cities of the first, and five of the third class.

LALAND, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. It is the chief town of the late duchy of Penthievre, and gave the title of princess to the unfortunate lady of that name. Lambale has a good trade in cattle, linens and parchment, and is 37 miles NW of Rennes. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 48 27 N.

LAMBERT CASTLE, a village in Dorsetshire.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, nine miles N of Aix. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 40 N.

LAMBETH, a village in Surry, on the Thames, opposite Westminster, where the archbishops of Canterbury have an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here is a manufacture of artificial stone, which answers every purpose of stone carving, and extends, not only to statues from the finest models, but to every kind of architectural ornaments. Here likewise are extensive works for vinegar and home-made wine, a patent shot manufacture, and numerous timber yards, supplied with almost incredible stores of foreign timber.

LAMBORN, a town in Berks, with a market on Friday, seated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Kennet, below Newbury. It is seven miles N by W of Hungerford, and 68 W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 30 N.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel,

containing two churches, an hospital, and four convents. It is 50 miles SE of Bragaa, and 150 N of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W, lat 41 12 N.

LAMMERMUIR, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. These mountains are, in general, very bleak and barren, affording but scanty pasture for the sheep that feed on them. Scoutra Hill is the most elevated of this ridge.

LAMO, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, between the island of Pate and Cape Formosa. Its capital of the same name, is well fortified. The king and government, being Mahometans, are frequently at war with the rest of the inhabitants, who are pagans. Lamo is tributary to the Portuguese.

LAMPEDOSA, a desert island on the coast of Tunis, 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta; and has a good harbour, where ships water. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 36 10 N.

LAMPACO, an ancient town of Naxos, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now an inconsiderable place, seated on the sea of Marmora, six miles from the Dardanelles. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 40 12 N.

LAMSPRINGE, a town of Lower Saxony, situate at the source of a river called Laine.

LANCASHIRE, a large maritime province of England, washed by the Irish sea on the W, bordering on the N with that part of Cumberland and Westmorland; bounded on the E by the W Riding of Yorkshire, and on the W by Cheshire, extending 73 miles in length, and 41 in breadth, comprehending about 260,000 inhabitants. The eastern parts of the province are rocky, and in the northern districts we see many single mountains remarkably high, such as Ingleborough hill, Cloughbo-hill, Pendle-hill, and Longridge-hill. Nor is there any want of wood in this country, either for timber or fuel; witness Wierdale forest and Bowland forest to the northward, and Simon's wood in the southern part of Lancashire. The air of Lancashire is pure, healthy, and agreeable, except among the fens and on the sea-shore, where the atmosphere is loaded with putrid exhalations, producing malignant and intermitting fevers, scurvy, rheumatism, dropsy, and consumption. The soil is various in different parts of the country, poor and rocky on the hills, fat and fertile in the valleys and champaign country.

The level country produces plenty of wheat and barley, and the skirts of the hills yield good harvests of excellent oats: very good hemp is raised in divers parts of the province; and the pasture which grows in the valley is so peculiarly rich, that the cattle which feed upon it are much larger and fatter than in any other part of England. There is not any part of the world better supplied than Lancashire with provisions of all kinds at a very reasonable rate; such as beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, poultry, and game of all sorts, caught upon the moors, heaths, and commons, in the hilly part of the shire. Besides the sea-fowl common to the shires of England, such as ducks, easterlings, teal and plover, many uncommon birds are observed on the coast of Lancashire, the sea-crow, variegated with blue and black, the puffin, the cormorant, the curlew, the razor-bill, the capped wren, the red-thanks, the swan, the tropic bird, the king's-fisher, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is distinguished beyond any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians, counterpanes, shallons, bays, serges, tapes, small ware, hats, sailcloth, sacking, pins, iron goods, cast plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Lon, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, Ken, and Calder; and it has two considerable lakes, Winander-mere, and Conistone-mere. Lancaster is the county-town.

LANCASTER, the county-town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the Lon, which here forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over which is a stone bridge of five arches. It has but one church, on the side of a hill, on the summit of which is the castle, serving both as the shire-house and the county-goal. On the top of this castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is a fine prospect of the mountains of Cumberland, and the view toward the sea, extending to the Isle of Man. Five miles from this place is Dunsald-Mill-Hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, after it has driven a mill near its entrance. Some of its vaults are so high, that they resemble the roof of a church, and in other parts so low, that they can be passed only by creeping on the hands and feet. Lan-

eafter carries on a confiderable trade, efppecially to the W Indies; and is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet ware. It is 68 miles S of Carliffe, and 235 NNW of London. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 54 4 N.

LANCASTER, a county of Pennsylvania, 41 miles long and 40 broad. In 1790, it contained 36,147 inhabitants.

LANCASTER, the capital of a county of the fame name, in Pennsylvania. Its trade is already large, and muft increafe in proportion as the furrrounding country populates. It contains a college founded in 1787, and named Franklin College, after the late Dr. Franklin. It is feated on the Conefhogo Creek, near the river Suffquehannah, 66 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 17 W, lat. 40 2 N.

LANCEROTA, one of the Canary Ifles. It is very high, and may be difcovered at a great diftance. The goats and fheep are pretty plenty, and the vallies produce a little wheat and corn. It is about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 13 46 W, lat. 29 14 N.

LANCIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbifhop's fee. It is feated on the Feltrino, 87 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 18 N.

LANDAFF, a fmall place in Glamorganfhire, but honoured with the appellation of a city, on account of its being an epifcopal fee. It is feated on an afcent, on the river Taafe, near Cardiff; but the cathedral, a large ftately building, ftands on low ground. It is 30 miles NW of Bristol, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 24 N.

LANDAW, a ftrong town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to the French in 1648. It is feated on the Queich, nine miles S of Newftadt, and 270 E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 12 N.

LANDEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, famous for a battle gained by the French, over the allies, July 29, 1693, and for a battle fought March 18, 1793, between the Austrians and French, by which the latter were compelled to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands. Landen is feated on the Becke, 17 miles NW of Huy, and 18 NE of Namur. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 41 N. See NEERWINDEN.

LANDERNAU, a town of France, in the department of Finifterre and late province of Bretagne, feated on the Elhoro, 16 miles NE of Brest. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 48 28 N.

LANDES, a department of France, including the late territory of Marfan. It

takes its name from a diftrict, called Landes, extending along the coaft of the bay of Bifcay. It is a barren fandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Mont-de-Marfan is the capital of this department, and Dox the epifcopal fee.

LANDGUARD FORT feems to belong to Suffolk, but is in the limits of Effex, and has a lovely profpect of the coasts of both counties. It was erected, and is maintained for the defence of the port of Harwich over againft it; for it commands the entry of it from the fea up the Manning-tree water, and will reach any fhip that goes in or out. It is placed on a point of land fo furrrounded with the fea at high water, that it looks like a little ifland at leaft one mile from the fhore. The making its foundation folid enough for fo good a fortification coft many years labour, and a prodigious expence. It was built in the reign of king James I. when it was a much more confiderable fortification than now, having four battions mounted with 60 very large guns, particularly thofe on the royal battion, which would throw a 28 pound ball over Harwich. Here is a fmall garrifon, with a governor, and a platform of guns. This fort is refitted and greatly enlarged for the conveniency of the officers of ordnance, engineers, and matrofes; and a barrack built for the foldiers.

LANDRECY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It was befieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It was taken by the allies, in April 1794; but retaken in July following. It is very well fortified, and feated on the Sambre, 28 miles SW of Maubeuge, and 100 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 47 E, lat. 50 7 N.

LANDSBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, feated on the Warta. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

LANDSBERG, a town of Germany in the electorate of Bavaria near the river Lech.

LANDSCROON, a fort of France in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alface, feated on an eminence three miles N of Bafil. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 47 36 N.

LANDSCROON, or LANDSCRONA, a feaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, feated on the Baltic, within the Sound, 22 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 52 N.

LAND'S END, the moft westerly point of Great Britain, and a vaft aggregate of moorftones. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 50 6 N.

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LANDSCHUT, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, it is seated on the Zelder, which falls into the Bauber, and is 13 miles W of Schweidnitz.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle, on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the Isar, 35 miles NE of Munich. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 48 30 N.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Moravia, seated on the Morava, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

LANDSPERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Warta, 32 miles NE of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, near the river Lech, 23 miles S of Augsburg.

LANERK, a borough in Lanerkshire, seated on the Clyde, 20 miles SE of Glasgow. Lon. 3 49 W, lat. 55 40 N.

LANERKSHIRE, or **CLYDESDALE**; which latter name it has from that river which runs entirely through it from South-east to North-west, and near Lanerk town forms a cataract of 40 feet high. It is bounded on the North by part of Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Linkithgowshire, and Edinburghshire; on the East by Peeblesshire and part of Dumfriesshire, on the South by Dumfriesshire, and on the West by Ayrshire and Renfrewshire. It is near 24 miles where broadest and about 16 in the narrowest part, and 40 long; and divided into the Upper and Nether-ward; the one called the shire of Lanerk, and the other the barony of Glasgow; the one hilly, heathy, and fit for pasture; and the other level, and proper for corn. The principal rivers, all of which rise on the same hill, are the Clyde, which runs into the Frith of its own Name, and the Annan, both of which run into the Irish Sea: also the Tweed, which falls into the German Ocean; besides which, the Firth of Clyde is joined to Firth of Forth by a canal for the benefit of navigation and trade. It abounds with coal and limestone; has some lead mines, and abundance of Lapis Lazuli is dug up here. The chief towns are Hamilton, Lanerk, Rutherglen and Glasgow, the latter of which is the most flourishing town in Scotland, both in manufactures and trade to foreign parts. The manufactures are woolen cloths, shalloons, cottons, muslins, lawns, gauzes, nails, earthenware, distillery and sugar refining.

LANESBURG, a town of Ireland in the county of Longford and province of Leinf-

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ter, situated on the banks of the Shannon 62 miles from Dublin. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 53 40 N.

LANGÉAC, a small town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 36 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 45 5 N.

LANGÉAIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated on the Loire, 12 miles W of Tours. Lon. 0 38 E, lat. 47 26 N.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. It is 33 miles long, but scarcely five in breadth. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Rutcoping. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 55 4 N.

LANJAN or **LANCHING**, the capital of the kingdom of Laos in the further India 371 miles N of Sion. Lon. 101 51 E, lat. 21 10 N.

LANGON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is noted for excellent wine, and seated on the Garonne, 15 miles N of Bazas. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 44 33 N.

LANGPORT, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater. It is 10 miles SE of Bridgewater, and 128 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 0 N.

LANGRES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the sources of the Marne, and its cutlery wares are in high esteem. This town is thought to stand the highest of any in France; and the prospect from the towers of the principal church is beautiful beyond conception. It is 35 miles NE of Dijon, and 100 S by E of Rheims. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 47 52 N.

LANGSTONE, a place in Hampshire famous for its harbour which is capacious enough, to contain the whole navy of England, but on account of a bar there is no entrance for large ships at low water.

LANGUEDOC, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonis; on the E by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W by Gascony; and on the S by the Mediterranean and Rouffillon. The clergy and inhabitants were more rich numerous and more bigoted than in any other place in

France. It now forms the departments of Aude, Gard, Upper Garonne, and Hérault.

LANION, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. Its trade consists in wine and hemp, and it has some mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guingamp, and the environs, speak the Welsh language, which was probably brought hither by the Britons, who took refuge in these parts, in the fifth century. Lanion is 15 miles W of Treguier.

LANNOY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, five miles SE of Lille.

LANSINBURGH, a flourishing town in the state of New York, formerly called the New City. It stands on the E side of Hudson's River, opposite the S branch of Mohawk River, nine miles N of Albany.

LANZO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 12 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 45 9 N.

LAON, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Soissonnois, with a castle, and lately a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in corn and wine; it is advantageously seated on a mountain, 77 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 N.

LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Tonquin and Cochin China, on the S by Cambodia, and on the W by Burmah. This country is full of forests, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fish. The inhabitants are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild; but very superstitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fishing. The king is absolute, and has no other law than his own will: he shows himself but twice a year, and has a large revenue from elephants' teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is much the same as in China. Lancione is the capital.

LAPLAND, the most northerly country of Europe, extending from the N cape in 71° 30' N lat. to the White Sea under the arctic circle, is inhabited by the same people, though the country is subject to different powers. Norwegian Lapland, under the dominion of Denmark, lies between the northern sea, the river Pais, and the lake Enarak. Swedish Lapland comprehends all the country from the Baltic to the mountains that separate Norway from Sweden. Lapland may be termed a huge congeries of frightful rocks and stupen-

dous mountains; interspersed, however, with many pleasant valleys, watered by an infinite number of rivulets that run into the rivers and lakes, which discharge themselves into the gulf of Bothnia. The names of the principal lakes in Lapland are the Great Una, the Great Windel, the Oreavan, the Stor-avan, the Great Lula; the lakes of Kartom, Kali, Torno, Enara, and Kimi. Some of these extend 60 leagues in length, and contain a great number of islands: Stor-avan is said to contain 365; and Enara contains an archipelago of islands so large, that no Laplander has lived long enough to visit each particular island. The natives believe this country to be the terrestrial paradise; and indeed nothing could be more enchanting than such vast prospects of mountains, hills, forests, lakes, rivers, &c. if the country was in a moderate climate; though even here, in summer the roses are seen blowing wild on the banks of lakes and rivers, with all the beautiful glow of colour which appears in those cultivated in our gardens. But all the intervals between the mountains are not ingrossed by these agreeable prospects; great part of the flat country is covered with brown dusky forests of fir and pine trees; and these are often skirted by wide extended morasses, the stagnating waters of which in summer produce myriads of mischievous insects, that are more intolerable than even the cold of winter. The cold in this country is very intense during the winter, freezing even brandy and the watery part of spirit of wine, if the latter is not highly rectified: all the lakes and rivers are frozen to a prodigious thickness; and the whole face of the country is always covered with snow. The heat of summer is almost as intolerable as the cold of winter. At the northern extremity of the country the sun never sets for three months in summer, and in winter there is an uninterrupted night of the same duration; but this is qualified in such a manner by a constant revolution of dawn and twilight, by a serene sky, moon-light, and aurora borealis, reflected from the white surface of the earth covered with snow, that the inhabitants are enabled to hunt, fish, and proceed with their ordinary occupations. The country abounds with excellent springs; and is remarkable for some surprising cataracts, in which the water rumbles over frightful precipices, and dashes among rocks with amazing impetuosity and noise. Its soil is generally so chilled and barren that it produces little or no grain or fruit-trees of any kind. This sterility, however, is

however, red by an run into ge them. The Lapland Windel, ne Great i, Torno, se extend a great s said to ns an ar- t no Lap- visit each elieve this ise; and enchant- mountains, e country ough even en. blow- nd rivers, ur which e garden. he moun- agreeable t country forests of are often as, the summer is infects, even the is country, freezing of spirit of rectified: ozen to a whole face with is almost nter. At country the n summer, nterrupted ut this is a constant ht, by a ora boreal surface of at the in- fish, and cupations. excellent surpri- umbles o- es among and noise. arren that fruit-trees wever, is

not so much owing to the soil, which is in many places of a rich mould, as to want of industry. The Laplanders are very low in stature, and are likewise remarkable for having large heads. They are also ill shaped, and their features harsh. They are, however, strong, hardy, and robust, inasmuch that they will bear incredible fatigue; and it is remarked that the stoutest Norwegian is not able to bend the bow of a Laplander. The women are much less homely than the men, and many of them are noted for a delicate and florid complexion. These people are simple, honest, hospitable, and timorous: their timidity, however, respects war alone; for to many other species of danger they expose themselves with surprising interperity, whether in ascending and descending mountains and precipices with their snow-shoes and in sledges, or in venturing amidst whirlpools and cataracts in little slender boats made of thin fir-boards, fastened together with thongs of leather, finews of wild-beasts, or tough and flexible twigs of willow and osier. These boats are of different sizes, from two to six yards in length, managed with oars, and caulked with moss to tight as to keep out the water. The Laplanders are partly settled and in part wild and roving: the latter live in tents made with coarse cloth: the former are fixed in small villages near the lakes, and chiefly follow fishing. The commerce of the Laplanders is more considerable than one would expect in a desert country inhabited by a savage, ignorant people. They export great quantities of fish to the northern parts of Bothnia and White Russia. They likewise trade with the neighbouring countries of Norway, Sweden, Muscovy, and Finland, by selling rein-deer, fine furs, baskets and toys of their own manufacture, dried pikes, and cheese made of the rein-deer's milk. In return for these commodities they receive rixdollars, woollen cloaths, linen, copper, tin, flour, oil, hides, needles, knives, spirituous liquors, tobacco, and other necessaries.

LAR, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in silk, oranges, lemons, and tamarinds. Lon. 52 45 E, lat. 27 30 N.

LARACHA, an ancient and strong town in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. It was once in possession of the Spaniards, but the Moors took it from them. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 35 40 N.

LAREDO, a seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, with a large safe harbour. It is

30 miles W of Bilbao. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 43 23 N.

LARGENTIERE, a town of France, now in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny.

LARGO, a town of Scotland, county of Fife 6 miles S of Cupar situate in a large bay of the same name.

LARGS, a village on the W coast of Scotland, memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians in their last invasion of this country with a fleet of 160 sail and an army of 20,000 men under the command of Haquin king of Norway.

LARINO, a town of Naples, in the Molise, with a bishop's see, 60 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 41 48 N.

LARISSA, an ancient rich and famous town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbishop's see, a palace, and some handsome mosques. It was famous as the residence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. It carries on a large trade, and is pleasantly seated on the river Peneus, 50 miles S of Salonichi, and 120 N by W of Athens. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 48 N.

LARISTAN, a province of Persia, which lies N of the gulf of Persia. It formerly belonged to the Guebres. Lar is the capital.

LARRYBUNDAR, a seaport of Hindoostan Proper, at the mouth of a branch of the Indus (called the Larrybundar, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 44 N.

LARTA. See **ARTA**.

LARVIGEN or **LAURWIGEN**, a seaport town of Norway capital of a district of the same name. Its iron works are among the most valuable in Norway.

LASSA, or **LAHASSA**, a city, the capital of Great Thibet. It is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty. Seven miles on the E side of the city, is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lassa is 850 miles N by E of Calcutta. Lon. 91 40 E, lat. 30 34 N.

LATAKIA, formerly **LAODICEA**, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, with a harbour, a bishop's see, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the most flourishing place on the coast and carries on a considerable trade and is 75 miles SW of Aleppo, and 245 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

LATTON, a village in Essex, between Epping and Harlow. It had once a priory

of Augustine monks, whose church is now used for a barn.

LAVAT, a considerable town of Brance, now in the department of Maine and late province of the same name, with two castles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It is seated on the Maine, 15 miles S. of the town of that name, and 40 W of Mans. Lon. $0^{\circ} 42'$ W, lat. $48^{\circ} 7'$ N.

LAVAMUND, or **LAVANT MINDE**, a town of Carinthia, in Austria with a castle and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Drave, and Lavamund, 40 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. $15^{\circ} 18'$ E, lat. $46^{\circ} 44'$ N.

LAVAU, a town of France, now in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see; and it is seated on the Agout, 20 miles NE or Toulouse. Lon. $13^{\circ} 32'$ E, lat. $43^{\circ} 40'$ N.

LAUBACH, a strong town, capital of Carniola, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on a river of the same name, in which are the largest crawfish in Europe, 32 miles S of Clagenfurt, and 155 S by W of Vienna. Lon. $14^{\circ} 25'$ E, lat. $46^{\circ} 24'$ N.

LAUCHINGEN, a town of Suabia, situated on the confines of the Black Forest.

LAUDA, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, 28 miles SW of Wurtzburg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 45'$ E, lat. $49^{\circ} 28'$ N.

LAUDER, a borough in Berwickshire, with a castle, 22 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 5'$ W, lat. $55^{\circ} 36'$ N.

LAUDERDALE, a small district in the county of Merse, through which a river of the same name runs.

LAVELLO, an ancient town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 20 miles E by N of Naples. Lon. $15^{\circ} 55'$ E, lat. $41^{\circ} 5'$ N.

LAVELT, or **LAFELT**, a village in the bishopric of Liege, near Maestricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1747.

LAVENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. Its church is a very handsome Gothic structure; and it has considerable manufactures in ferges, shalooms, fays, stuffs, and fine yarn. It is seated on a branch of the Bret, 12 miles S by E of St. Edmund's Bury, and 61 NE of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 51'$ E, lat. $52^{\circ} 39'$ N.

LAUFFEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the

Neckar, 10 miles S of Hailbrun. Lon. $9^{\circ} 25'$ E, lat. $49^{\circ} 3'$ N.

LAUFFEN, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, seated near the river Birs.

LAUFFEN, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, three miles S by W of Schaffhausen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the river precipitates itself in accumulated masses for 50 or 60 feet perpendicular, raging and foaming with wonderful violence.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a ruined castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on a rock, on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a small cataract, noted for the beauty of the scenery. It is 17 miles E of Basle. Lon. $8^{\circ} 2'$ E, lat. $47^{\circ} 35'$ N.

LAUGHTON, a village of Yorkshire, on a high hill, noted for its church, whose tower and spire are not excelled by any Gothic piece of the kind. It is seen, in some places, at the distance of 60 miles.

LAVIGNA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wilts, with a market on Wednesday, 20 miles NW of Salisbury, and 82 W by S of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 3'$ W, lat. $51^{\circ} 13'$ N.

LAUNCESTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, which sends two members to parliament. It was formerly defended by a castle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town, stands the old priory. It is seated on a hill, near the river Tamar, 28 miles N of Plymouth, and 214 W by S of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 35'$ W, lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$ N.

LAUNO, a town of Bohemia, on the road from Leipstick to Prague, near the river Eger, 27 miles NW of Prague. Lon. $14^{\circ} 20'$ E, lat. $50^{\circ} 21'$ N.

LAVORA, **TERRA DE**, a province of Naples, in Italy 63 miles in length and 35 in breadth; bounded on the W by Campagna di Roma, on the N by Abruzzo Ulteriore and Citeriore, on the E by the Molise and Principato Ulteriore, and on the S by Principato Citeriore. It abounds in excellent vines, and all sorts of fruits are found in great plenty. The soil is excellent for tillage from whence it takes its name, and there are mineral springs mines of sulphur, Naples is the capital.

LAURANNE, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college, and a bishop's see. It

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contains 7000 inhabitants. It is built on such a steep ascent, that, in some places, the horses cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; and foot passengers ascend to the upper part of the town by steps. Its lofty situation affords the most sublime views in nature, commanding the lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coast of Chablais. The church, formerly the cathedral is a magnificent Gothic building, standing on the most elevated part of the town, the townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is situated between three hills, 30 miles NE of Geneva, and 50 SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 31 N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Poland in Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Calm, 50 miles NE of Thorn. Lon. 10 39 E lat. 53 6 N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, but subject to the French. It is 10 miles SE of Weissemburg. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 48 48 N.

LAUTREC, a town of France, late in the province of Languedoc. It is seated on a mountain and has an ancient castle.

LAUTREC, a town of Germany in the Palatinate seated at the confluence of the rivers Sauter and Glau.

LAWENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is 33 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.

LAWENBURG, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle on an eminence. It is seated on the Elbe, 40 miles SE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 26 N.

LAWENBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 54 33 N.

LAWINGEN, a town of Suabia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the duke of Neuburg. It is seated on the Danube, 33 miles NW of Augsburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 33 N.

LAWRENCE, Str. the largest river in N America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs 700 miles to the Atlantic. It is navigable for large ships of war, as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal, it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger, unless the channel be very well known. It is here called the Iroquois.

LAWRENCE KIRK, a village in Kincardineshire, in Scotland. It is seated in a

fine corn country, has some manufactures and an extensive Bleachfield in its vicinity it is 12 miles N W of Montrose.

LAXENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Austria, with a palace, where the princes of the house of Austria go for pleasure. It is seated on a small river, 10 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 48 3 N.

LAYTONSTONE. See LOW LAYTON.

LEA, a river, which rises near Euton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames, below Blackwall. By this river large quantities of corn and malt are brought out of Hertfordshire to London.

LEADHILLS, a village in Lanarkshire, situate among the mountains of Clydesdale, and said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundreds of miners, with their families. These miners, though, in a great measure, excluded from society by their situation, pay great attention to the cultivation of the mind, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village.

LEAO-TONG, or CHEN-YANG, one of the three departments of E Chinese Tartary, or country of the Manchew Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. The inhabitants of this province are the most warlike people in China. Chen-yang, or Mougen, is the capital.

LEATHERHEAD, a town in Surrey, which has a bridge of many arches over the river Mole.

LEATHES WATER, called also WYTHBURN, or THIREMERE WATER, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S by E of Kewick. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle by two peninsulas, that are joined by a bridge. Its outlet joins the rapid river Greets, at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwent-water.

LEAWAVA, a seaport on the E coast of the island of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of salt. Lon. 83 15 E, lat. 6 40 N.

LEBIDA, an ancient seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 83 miles E of Tripoli. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 32 50 N.

LEBRINA, an ancient town of Spain in Andalusia, seated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which pro-

duce the best oil in Spain. It is 12 miles NE of St. Lucar. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 37 8 N.

LEBUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony in the marquisate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the Oder, 10 miles N of Francfort, and 43 E of Berlin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 31 N.

LECCE, a populous and most beautiful town of Naples, in Otranto, of which it is the chief place, with a bishop's see, 10 miles W of the gulf of Venice, and 193 ESE of Naples. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

LECCO, a town of Italy in the Milanese, seated on the E side of the lake Como, 26 miles N of Milan. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 45 53 N.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube, below Donawert.

LECHLADE, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E by S of Gloucester, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

LECHNICH, a town of Germany. It is situate in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 50 46 N.

LECK, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off the Rhine at Wyck-by-Deursiede, and enters the Merve, 10 miles E of Rotterdam.

LECTOURE, an ancient and strong town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac. It had a castle and a bishop's see, and is situate on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 miles E of Condom. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 43 56 N.

LEDBURY, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is inhabited by many clothiers who carry on a great trade. It is 13 miles E of Hereford, and 116 WNW of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 52 3 N.

LEDESMA, a strong town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tome, 20 miles SW of Salamanca. Lon. 5 31 W lat. 41 0 N.

LEE, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, and flows E to Cork, below which city it forms a fine harbour, and enters St. George's Channel.

LEE, a village in Kent, in the churchyard of which Dr. Halley, the great

astronomer, is interred. It is six miles SE of London.

LEEDS, a corporate town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is situate in a vale, which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England, and is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire. It is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its cloth-halls. Leeds has a manufacture of camlets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of carpets resembling those of Wilts and Scotland. Here are also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery. Within three miles of the town are numerous collieries. Leeds has a magnificent stone bridge over the Aire, which is navigable for boats, that carry much coal from hence to York and Hull. It is 22 miles WSW of York, and 192 N by W of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 48 N.

LEEF00GA, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1776. This island is seven miles in length, and its breadth, in some places, not above three.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, seated in some barren moor lands. It is 154 miles NNW of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 16 N.

LEER, or LEHR, a town of Westphalia, seated on a river of the same name, 11 miles SE of Embsden, and 24 WNW of Osnaburg.

LEERDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, 17 miles NE of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 51 56 N.

LEEROT, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated at the confluence of the Lee with the Embs, 10 miles E by S of Embsden.

LEERS a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege. It is four miles N of Liege.

LEESTOWN, a flourishing town of the state of Kentucky, in the county of Fayette, seated on the E bank of the river Kentucky. As the banks of the river are remarkably high, there are few crossing places; and the best being at Leestown, is a circumstance which contributes to its increase. It is a few miles W of Lexington. See KENTUCKY RIVER.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, that part of the Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, commencing at Dominica, and extending to Porto Rico.

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LEEWEE, a fortified town of Austrian Brabant, seated in a morass, on the Geete, 12 miles E of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 50 53 N.

LEGHORN, a strong and considerable city of Italy, in Tuscany. It has one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterranean; and, being a free port, its commerce is prodigious. The Jews have a handsome synagogue and schools, the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and no religion is disturbed. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, called Li Bagni, in which they shut up every night the Turkish and the galley slaves. At a little distance is a most commodious light-house, on a small island, on the top of which there are 32 lamps lighted every night. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. On June 27, 1796, it was entered by a French army; but the British subjects here, with their merchandise, and all their vessels in the harbour, previously departed. It is 10 miles S of Pisa, 45 SW of Florence, and 145 NW of Rome. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Veronese. It surrendered to the French, September 13, 1796. It is seated on the Adige, 25 miles SSE of Verona.

LEIBNITZ, a town of Germany, seated on the Sulm.

LEICESTER, a borough, and the county town of Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, but much declined in magnitude and importance. It has five churches, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The combing and spinning of wool into worsted, and manufacturing it into stockings and other articles, is the chief business of this town and neighbourhood. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V, was made the first law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town, are the ruins of an abbey, where cardinal Wolfsey died. Leicester is seated on the Soar, one of the bridges over which, called Bow Bridge, was long visited by the lovers of antiquity, on account of its having been the accidental monument over the grave of Richard III; but this bridge fell in 1791. Leicester is 14 miles S by E of Derby, and 99

NNW of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 52 38 N.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland county of England, in form almost circular. It has Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire to the N; Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire on the E; Warwickshire on the W, from which it is separated by the Roman military way called Watling-street; and by Northamptonshire on the S; and is about 170 miles in circumference. As it lies at a great distance from the sea, and is free from bogs and marshes, the air is sweet and wholesome. It is a champaign country in general, and abundantly fertile in corn and grass, being watered by several rivers, as the Soare, or Sore, which passes through the middle of it, and abounds in excellent salmon and other fish; the Wreke, Trent, Eye, Senfe Auker, and Aven. These rivers being mostly navigable, greatly facilitate the trade of the county. In some parts there is a great scarcity of fuel, both wood and coal; but in the more hilly parts there is plenty of both, together with great flocks of sheep. Besides wheat, barley, oats, and pease, it produces the best beans in England. They grow so tall and luxuriant in some places, particularly about Barton in the Beans, that they look, towards the harvest-time, like a forest; and the inhabitants eat them not only when they are green, as in other places, but all the year round; for which reason their neighbours nickname them bean-bellies. They have plenty of very good wool, of which they not only make great quantities of stockings, but send a great quantity unmanufactured into other parts of England. They make great profit of their corn and pulse; and likewise breed great numbers of coach and dray horses, most of the gentlemen being graziers; and it is not uncommon to rent grass farms from 500l. to 2000l. a year. It is in the midland circuit, and diocese of Lincoln, and sends four members to parliament, two for Leicester, and two for the county.

LEIGH, a seaport in Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames, noted for oyl-ters. It has a good road for shipping, and is 18 miles SSE of Chelmsford, and 40 E of London. Lon. 0 42 E lat. 51 31 N.

LEIGH, a town in Lancashire, seven miles NNE of Warrington, and 191 NW of London.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a branch of the Ouse, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 41 NW of London, Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 55 N.

LEININGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seven miles SW of Worms. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 49 30 N.

LEINA, a river of Germany, which flowing through Brunswick-Lunenburgh, falls into the Aller.

LEINSTER, the eastern province of Ireland, bounded by Ulster on the N; St. George's, or the Irish Channel, on the E and S; and by the provinces of Connaught and Munster on the W. The capital city of this province and of the kingdom is Dublin. It contains 12 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's-county, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's-county, West-meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom; containing 23642958 Irish plantation acres, 858 parishes, 99 baronies, and 53 boroughs; it is about 124 miles long and 74 broad, and extends from 51° 45' to 53° 43' N latitude. This province gives title of Duke to the ancient and noble family of Fitzgerald. In the early ages, this district was almost one continued forest, and was principally the seat of the Kinselaghias.

LEIPSIC, a large, strong, and populous town of Misnia in Germany, with a castle, and a famous university. It is neat, and regularly built, and the streets are lighted in the night; it carries on a great trade, and has a right to stop and sell the merchandizes designed to pass through it, and the country for 75 miles round has the same privilege. The town-house makes an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine structure. The town was taken by the king of Prussia, but given up by the peace in 1763. It is seated in a plain between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Playffe, the Elster, and the Burde.

LEITH, a seaport in Edinburghshire, on the frith of Forth, two miles N of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is large and populous, and being situate on both sides of the harbour, is divided into N and S Leith. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier, at the mouth of a little river, called the Water of Leith; and is accommodated with an elegant draw bridge and a good quay. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size; but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass-ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods; as also to the other coun-

tries of Europe, the W Indies, and America. Ships of great size are built at this port; and here are several extensive ropewalks. There are also flourishing manufactures of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; a great carpet manufactory, a soap-work, and some iron forges. There are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 56 0 N.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N by Donegal Bay, on the NE by Fermanagh, on the E by Cavan; by Longford on the SE, Roscommon on the SW, and Sligo on the W. It is 42 miles long, and 17 broad; is a fertile country, and, though mountainous, produces great herds of black-cattle, but contains few places of note. It contains 21 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

LEITRIM, the county-town of Leitrim, in Ireland; pleasantly situated on the river Shannon, 80 miles from Dublin and appears to have been formerly a place of some note. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 53 57 N.

LEIXSLIP, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seated on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon Leap. Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of Confy, Leixslip is eight miles W of Dublin.

LEMBURG, or **LEOPOLD**, a large commercial city of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Red Russia, and now of the Austrian kingdoms of Galacia and Lodomeria. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The square, churches, and public buildings, are magnificent. It has a Roman catholic archbishop, and an Armenian and Russian bishop. It is seated on the Peisu, 90 miles NW of Kaminieck, and 150 E of Cracow. Lon. 24 26 E, lat. 49 51 N.

LEMBRO, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania, 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name and a harbour. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 40 25 N.

LEMBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, 17 miles N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 52 5 N.

LEMNOS, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has a town of the same name, which is capital of the island. It is about 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in corn and wine, and is

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famous for an earth called Terra Sigillata, formerly in greater esteem among physicians than at present. It contains about 75 villages, whose inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. Lemnos or Stalimene is but a small town, standing on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a castle, near the sea. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 20 miles SE of mount Athos, whose shadow covers it a little before sun-set, and 55 NW of Metelin. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

LENA, a large river of Siberia, which flowing in a northerly direction, receives 16 other rivers, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, by several mouths.

LENCICIA, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands in a morass, on the river Blura, 37 miles SE of Gnesna, and 110 N by W of Cracow. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 52 10 N.

LENHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, 10 miles E of Maidstone, and 47 ESE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 18 N.

LENNEP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Berg. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 51 11 N.

LENNOX. See DUMBARTONSHIRE.

LENS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is eight miles NE of Arras and 95 of Paris.

LENTINI, or LEONTINI, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles SW of Catania, and 20 NW of Syracuse. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 30 28 N.

LENTZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is 74 miles from Berlin.

LENZBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on a small river, eight miles W of Baden.

LENZO, a small river of Italy which rises in the Appenines, and falls into the Po.

LEOGANE, a town and fort of the W Indies, with a good harbour, on the W side of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and the French royalists in January 1794, but retaken by the republicans in October following; and it was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in

March 1796. Lon. 72 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

LEOMINSTER, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Friday. It is famous for its fine wool, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Lug, 25 miles W by N of Worcester, and 137 WNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 20 N.

LEO, ST. a small but strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Merrechia, eight miles SW of San Marino, and 15 NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 43 55 N.

LEON, a fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by the Asturias, on the W by Galicia and Portugal, on the S by Estramadura, and on the E by Old Castile. It is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almost two equal parts by the river Douero.

LEON, an ancient and large city of Spain, capital of a province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It is an episcopal see, and has the finest cathedral in all Spain. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present; and boasts the honour of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is seated between two sources of the river Esra. 50 miles SE of Oviedo, and 165 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 42 45 N.

LEON, a small island belonging to Spain. It is separated from the continent by a strait about 10 miles long. The town of Cadiz is built at its NW extremity.

LEON, NEW, a kingdom of N America, which is very populous and there are silver mines in it.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua; the residence of the governor, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the buccaneers in 1685, in sight of a Spanish army, who were six to one. It is seated at the foot of a mountain which is a volcano, at the NW extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 104 NW of Niagura. Lon. 88 10 W, lat. 12 25 N.

LEONARD LE NOBLET, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Vienna and late territory of Limosin, with a considerable manufacture of paper, and another of cloth for clothing the army. It is seated on the Vienna, 12 miles NE of Limoges, and 195 S of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 45 54 N.

LEONHART, a town of Germany, in

the circle of Austria and duchy of Carinthia, 42 miles E, of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 23 E, lat. 46 37 N.

LEONTINI. See LENTINI.

LEOPOLD. See LEMBURG.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a small but very strong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665, seated on the Waag, 36 miles NW of Neuhausel, and 62 E of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E, lat. 48 35 N.

LEPANTO, a strong and very considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Livadia, with an archbishop's see, and a strong fort. It is built on the top of a mountain, in form of a sugar-loaf, and is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a castle, on the top of the mountain. The harbour is very small, and may be shut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but was afterwards evacuated, and the castle of Bomeli demolished by the Venetians, in 1699, in consequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. It was near this town that don John of Austria obtained the famous victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey-leather, and tobacco. The wine would be exceeding good if they did not pitch their vessels on the inside, which renders the taste very disagreeable to the Turks who are not used to it. The Turks have 6 or 7 mosques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is seated on the gulph of Lepanto, 112 miles NW of Athens, and 350 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 22 13 E, lat. 38 34 N.

LEPERS, ISLE OF, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 0 E, lat. 15 23 S.

LERIA, or LEIRIA, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It contains about 3000 inhabitants and was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal; and is 30 miles S of Coimbra, and 60 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 39 37 N.

LERICI, a seaport of Italy, on the E coast of the gulf of Spezia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

LERIDA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a castle. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, 16 miles SW of Balaguer, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 41 44 N.

LERINS, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France,

five miles from Antibes. That nearest the coast, called St. Margaret, was guarded by invalids, state-prisoners having formerly been sent here. It was taken by the English in 1746, but retaken in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and had lately a Benedictine abbey.

LERMA, a town in Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 42 16 N.

LERNICA, a town of Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from its ruins, situate on the S coast of the island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence.

LERO, or LEROS, anciently Leria, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia. Lon. 27 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

LERWICK, the chief town of the Shetland Islands, situate on the E side of Mainland, the principal island. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 60 20 N.

LESCAR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Gascony lately, a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, three miles NW of Pau, and 42 SE of Bayonne. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 43 17 N.

LESQUIS, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Lesguistan, or Daghestan. It is bounded on the S and E by Persia and the Caspian; on the SW and W by Georgia, the Offi, and Kisti; and on the N by the Kisti and Tartar tribes. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Lesquis are supposed to be defended from the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Lesgae or Ligyes. The strength of their country, which is a region of mountains whose passes are known only to themselves, has probably, at all times, secured them from foreign invasion. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. During the troubles in Persia, toward the beginning of this century, they repeatedly sacked the towns of Shamachie and Ardebil, and ravaged the neighbouring districts. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the Circassians.

LESKEARD, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is one

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of the coinage towns for tin. It sends two members to parliament, and has a considerable manufacture of yarn, which is chiefly disposed of at Exeter. It is 31 miles ENE of Truro, and 221 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 27 N.

LESPARE, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. In the environs of which are found transparent pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of Alescon, and known by the name of *cailloux de medoc*, Medoc stones. It is 30 miles NNW of Bourdeaux.

LESSINES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Hainaut, seated on the Dender, famous for its linen manufacture. It is six miles NE of Ath, and 23 SW of Brussels. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 51 40 N.

LESTOFF OR LEOSTOFF, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. This town consists of 500 houses, and the coast is very dangerous to strangers. It is 7 miles S of Yarmouth and 115 NE of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 37 N.

LESTWITHIEL, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is seated in a vale, on the Fowey, not far from its fall into Fowey Haven. Formerly ships came as far as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Lestwithiel is 19 miles WNW of Plymouth, and 230 W by S of London. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 50 27 N.

LETTERE, a commercial town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles NW of Salerno, and 40 SE of Naples.

LEVANT. This word properly signifies the EAST; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for TURKEY IN ASIA; comprehending Nátolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt the island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT SEA means the E part of the Mediterranean Sea.

LEVANTINE VALLEY, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between Mount St. Gothard and the lake Maggiore. The lower part is populous, rich in pasturage, and produces much hemp and flax. It is a bailiwick, subject to the canton of Uri; and Ollogna, the residence of the bailiff, consists only of a few houses.

LEUCATE, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated near a lake of the same

name 18 miles S of Narbonne. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 43 0 N.

LEUCHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a mountain, near the river Esreimpt, 50 miles NW of Ratibon. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 49 40 N.

LAUE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant seated on the river Gheet 10 miles E of Louvain. Lon. 0 5 E lat. 50 55 N.

LEVEN, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Kinrosshire 12 miles in circumference, and somewhat of a circular form. It has several small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle. Here the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was confined by the confederate lords, after the murder of her husband lord Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell. This lake produces trout of peculiar excellence; of which great quantities, at certain seasons, are sent to the Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a singular species, called the gully trout, is here salted and dried for winter provisions.

LEVEN, a river in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond; and, after a meandering course through a delightful vale, enters the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton. This river is the subject of a beautiful ode by Dr. Smollet, and on the W side of it is a pillar erected to his memory.

LEUGNE, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comté, lying to the E of Vesoul. Here is a cavern 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which serves as a barometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible sign of rain the next day. From the roof, which is 50 feet high, descend columns of ice, of a prodigious size. The brook, which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in summer, but flows in winter.

LEUK, a town of Switzerland, in the Upper Vallais, seated on an eminence, near the Rhone. It is one of the independent commonwealths of the Upper Vallais, and is remarkable for its natural strength, and its springs, whose water is so hot, that it will boil an egg, and is much frequented in the summer, on account of these springs, which nearly resemble those of Bath; but the accommodations are inconvenient. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 46 12 N.

LEVROUX, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, 35 miles SW of Bourges. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 47 0 N.

LEVSE, a town of Austrian Hainaut, T

seated on the Dender, 14 miles NW of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 35 N.

LEUTKIRK, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, seated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 42 miles NE of Lindau. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 47 53 N.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Elbe, 30 miles NW of Prague, and 40 SE of Dresden. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 50 31 N.

LEUTMUHL, a town of Germany, in Bohemia in the circle of Chrudim, 22 miles E of Chrudim and 72 from Prague.

LEUTSCH, a town of Germany in the duchy of Carniola.

LEWARDEN, a populous and strong town of the United Provinces, capital of Friesland. The buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to its trade; which is very considerable, especially as they are continued not only to the sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W of Groningen, and 65 N by E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 53 11 N.

LEWENSTEIN, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortress, 10 miles E of Hailbron. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 49 18 N.

LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on a river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is 10 miles N of Gran. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 48 21 N.

LEWES, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It contains six parish churches, and is seated on the Ouse, which is navigable here for barges. The assizes are sometimes held here; and it sends two members to parliament. Lewes is situate at the edge of the South Downs, on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, and contains 1500 houses and about 6200 inhabitants. It is 30 miles E of Chichester, and 49 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 53 N.

LEWIS, one of the largest of the Hebrides or western islands of Scotland, extending about 60 miles in length from north to south, and from 13 to 14 in breadth, consisting of a great number of isles and rocks, and parted by the sea into two divisions, called Lewis and Harries, the former lying to the westward of the other. The air is temperately cold, moist, and healthy; great part of the low ground is flooded with lakes; the rest is arable in many places, and has been counted fruit-

ful in oats, barley, rye, flax, and hemp. The inhabitants of Lewis are well-proportioned, tall, fair, sanguine, strong, and healthy. They are in general sober, circumpect, and hospitable; dexterous in shooting, swimming, and leaping; bold and skilful mariners; and so temperate, that they will tug at the oar all day, without any other provision than bread and water, with a snuff of tobacco.

LEWIS, a town of the Netherlands in Brabant. It is seated on a morass 10 miles from Louvain. Lon. 4 10 E lat. 50 50 N.

LEWISBURGH, the county-town of Mifflin, in Pennsylvania, seated on the Juniata. Lon. 77 39 W, lat. 40 35 N.

LEWISBURG, a town of N. America and capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was ceded to the English by the peace of 1763. The fortifications are now demolished. Lon. 61 30 W lat. 46 50 N.

LEWISHAM, a village in Kent, on the river Ravensbourn, five miles SE of London, with an elegant church.

LEXINGTON, a town of N. America, capital of the state of Kentucky, and county of Fayette. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are thus fabricated. First on the ground are laid large broad stones; on these are placed the bodies, separated from each other by broad stones, covered with others, which served as a basis for the next arrangement of bodies. In this order they are built, without mortar, growing still narrower to the height of a man. This method of burying appears to be totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the neighbourhood of Lexington are also to be seen the remains of two ancient fortifications, with ditches and bastions; one containing about six acres of land, and the other nearly three. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These, with the fortifications, and the sepulchres, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people different from the present Indians, and further advanced than they in the arts of life; and Mr. Filson, in his account of this country, has advanced arguments to prove, that these people were, in all probability, an ancient colony from Wales. Lexington stands at the head of the river Elkhorn, 470 miles W of Washington. Lon. 85 10 W, lat. 38 20 N.

LEXINGTON, a town of N. America in Massachusetts. Here hostilities were first

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LEYDEN, a city of the United Provinces in Holland, four miles and a half in circumference. In this city are said to be eight gates, 24 canals, 50 islands, 180 streets, and 145 bridges, the greatest part built of freestone. 'The principal church' is a superb structure, whose high roof is supported by three rows of columns; and the rest of the public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and a university, which has generally 2000 students, though there are but two colleges; for the scholars board in the town, and have no dress to distinguish them. The school is a large pile of brick building, three stories high; in the uppermost of which the famous Elzevir had his printing-office; contiguous to these is the physic-garden, where the professor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuscripts; and the theatre for anatomy is one of the finest in Europe. Here were manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland which are now much decayed. Leyden is famous for the long siege it sustained in 1573, against the Spaniards. It is seated near the ancient bed of the Rhine, four miles E of the German Ocean, and 20 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 33, E lat. 51 10 N.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which rising in the confines of Hesse, runs N falls into the Allert at Batmar.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine islands, in the E Indies about 40 leagues in length, and 95 in circumference. Its soil, on the E side, is very fertile; but there are very high mountains that cut it almost through the middle from E to W, and occasion so great an alteration in the air, that when the inhabitants of one part of the island reap, the others sow, and they have two plentiful harvests in the year, to which the rivers descending from the above mentioned mountains not a little contribute. The island contains 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards, in rice, wax, and quilts. Lon. 118 0 E, lat. 11 0 N.

LEZINA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in Capitana, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice, 75 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 41 44 N.

LIBANUS, mountains of Turkey in Asia, which lie between Syria and Palestine, extending from W to E from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are so high that they are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful vallies. *They were formerly famous for the great number of

cedar-trees; but now scarcely any remain. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter lies on the S side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Cœlosyria.

LIBAU, a seaport of Courland, on the Baltic, with a harbour. It is 35 miles N of Memel. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

LIBOURNE, a small well built town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is one of the staples of the commerce of Bourdeaux, and is seated on the Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux, and 205 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 44 58 N.

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 18 miles N of Francfort. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 50 15 N.

LICHFIELD, a city in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It was, in the time of the Saxons, an archbishopric, but is now a county of itself, and unites with Coventry in forming one episcopal see. It has three parish churches, besides the cathedral, a free-school, and two hospitals. Lichfield sends two members to parliament, and is divided by a little river that runs through it, over which are two causeways with sluices. It is seated in a fine champaign country, 14 miles SE of Stafford, and 119 NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 54 N.

LICHSTALL, a handsome town of Germany, in the bishopric of Basle.

LICHTALEN, or LIESTAL, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Basle. It is seated on the Ergetz, eight miles SE of Basle. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 47 29 N.

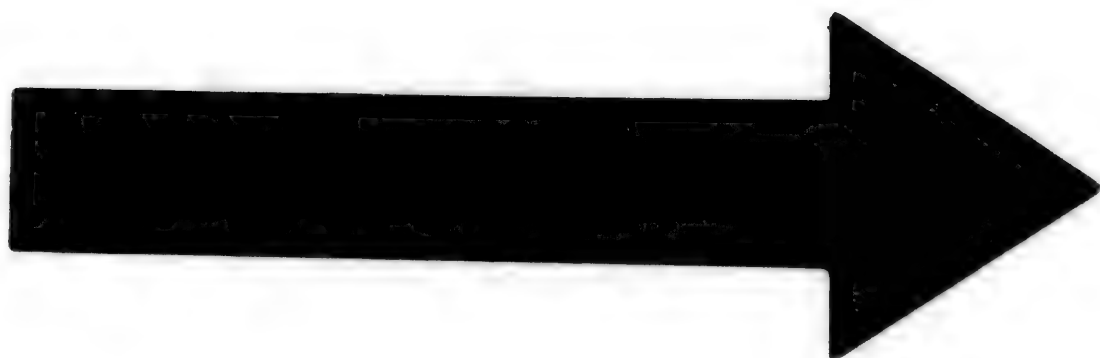
LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, nine miles from Paderborn. Lon. 8 23 E, lat. 51 52 N.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel. It is 24 miles from Naumburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 51 1 N.

LICHTENAU, a fortress of Franconia, seated on the Revel. It is subject to the city of Nuremberg, and it is 17 miles from that city. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 10 N.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, the vicinity of which abounds with quarries of marble and mines of iron and other metals. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 50 16 N.

LICHTENBERG, a castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late



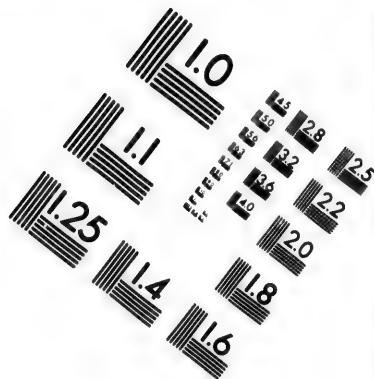
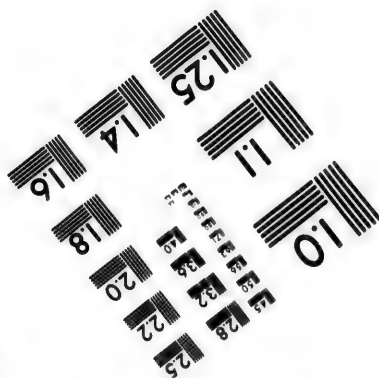
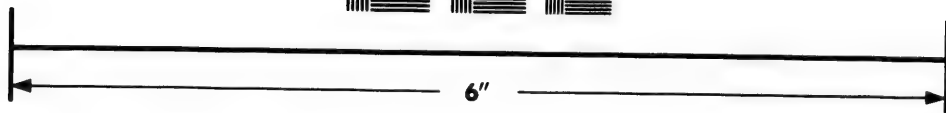
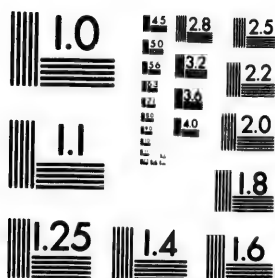
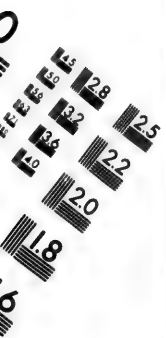


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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province of Alsace, seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains, and looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 miles NNW of Haguenau. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 55 N.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the margravate of Culmbach, 20 miles NE of Culmbach. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 50 25 N.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 15 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 50 20 N.

LICHTENSTEIG, a handsome town of Swisserland, the capital of the county of Tockenburgh. It is seated on the Thur, 31 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 15 N.

LICATENSTEIN, a castle of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, in the neighbourhood of Vienna.

LICOLA, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in 1538, an explosion of a volcano, changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine Lake.

LIDA, a town of Lithuania Proper, in the palatinate of Wilna, situated on the Detta, 56 miles S of Wilna. Lon. 25 34 E, lat. 53 50 N.

LIDD, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursday, one of the Cinque Ports. It is 26 miles from Canterbury, and 74 from London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 50 58 N.

LIDDEL, a river in Roxburghshire, abounding in fish. It is the only one in that county that flows southward, and falls into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Esk.

LIDDISDALE, a district in Roxburghshire, comprehending the whole southern angle of that county. It admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

LIDFORD, a village in Devonshire, on the river Lid, seven miles N of Tavistock. It was once a famous town, with a castle; and though now a contemptible village, its parish may compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks; and near it is a fine cataract.

LIEFKINSTOCK, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, eight miles from Antwerp. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 30 N.

LIEGE, a bishopric of Westphalia, bounded on the N by Brabant and Guel-

derland, on the E by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers, on the S by Luxembourg and the Ardennes, and on the W by Brabant and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, besides quarries of marble. The bishop is elected by the chapter composed of 60 canons; and he is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats.

LIEGE, an ancient populus, and large city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name with a castle. Here the river Maese is divided into three branches, which after having passed through the city, under several bridges, unite again. Liege is four miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, and 16 gates; it has also 10 large suburbs, in which are a great number of religious houses and churches; which last, with those in the city, make 10 in all. The cathedral contains many relics; and the other public structures are the bishop's palace, the town-house, and the arsenal; here is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. It is commonly said of this city, that it is the Hell of Women, because they are obliged to live a laborious life, the purgatory of men, because they are almost all governed by their wives, and the paradise of Monks, because of their rich benefices. At this place is made a great quantity of firearms, which are exported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702, and the French besieged it again in 1703, but were obliged to raise the siege, on the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. In 1789, the inhabitants having complained of the oppression which they experienced under the government of their bishop, at last insisted upon a charter of privileges. As the bishop and chapter did not comply with their demands, they had recourse to arms; and the bishop apprehensive for his safety, left the city, and appealed to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. That chamber issued decrees in his favour: the king of Prussia, in 1790, seemed to act as a mediator for the citizens: the sentences, however, issued by the imperial chamber against the insurgents, were followed by requisitorial letters, addressed to the government of the Austrian Netherlands, desiring that his imperial majesty's troops would assist those of the electoral princes,

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in enforcing their decrees : in consequence of which, the Austrians entered Liege in 1791, restored the old magistracy that had been expelled, to their functions, and reinstated the bishop and chapter. In 1792, the French took the city, and effected another revolution ; but being driven thence, in 1793, the citizens were once more obliged to submit. Liege is 15 miles SW of Maestricht, and 62 SW of Cologne. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 37 N.

LIEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city and seaport of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tongking, from which it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It has one city of the second, and two of the third under its jurisdiction, and is 525 miles SW of Canton.

LIEOU-KIEOU, the general name of a group of islands, 36 in number, lying between Corea, Formosa, and Japan. These islands form a powerful and extensive empire, the inhabitants of which are civilized, and ought not to be confounded with other savage nations dispersed throughout the islands of Asia. The largest and principal is called Lieou-kieou, the rest have each a particular name. The largest island extends 120 miles from N to S, and 33 from E to W. Their king is tributary to China.

LIERE, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, nine miles NNE of Meehlin, and 12 SE of Antwerp. Lon. 4 16 E, lat. 51 9 N.

LESINA, an island of Dalmatia in the gulf of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 broad, and abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine. It belongs to the Venetians.

LIESINA, a seaport of Dalmatia, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fort on an inaccessible mountain, with a harbour capable of containing vessels of all forts. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 43 30 N.

LIESSE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims used to resort. It is six miles E of Laon. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 49 35 N.

LIESTAL, or LIECHSTAL. See LICH-TALLEN.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which rising in the county of Wicklow, runs W thence into Kildare, then turning NE passes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, a little below which it falls into the Irish Sea.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 24 miles NE of Donegal. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 54 47 N.

LIGNE, a town of Austrian Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 35 N.

LIGNIERES, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, 22 miles SSW of Bourges. Lon. 2 24 E, lat. 46 47 N.

LIGNITZ, a town of Germany in Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the rivulet Cet, 30 miles S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 51 10 N.

LIGNY, a handsome town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, with a castle, a collegiate church, and a handsome park. It is seated on the Orney, eight miles SE of Bar-le-Duc and 125 of Paris. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 48 39 N.

LIGON, a seaport in the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a small territory of the same name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch E India Company. It is seated on the E coast. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 40 N.

LIGUEIL, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated on a brook, in a very fertile country, 23 miles SSE of Tours. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 47 3 N.

LILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the Navez, 17 miles NW of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 30 N.

LILLO, a fort of Dutch Brabant, on the E side of the Scheld, seven miles N of Antwerp. It was taken, in 1793, by the French, who soon after evacuated it, retaking it, however, in 1794. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 30 N.

LIMA, a city, capital of Peru, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is surrounded by brick walls, with ramparts and bastions. The streets are handsome and as straight as a line : the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes, with long galleries in the front. One part of the roofs is covered with coarse linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, because it never rains here ; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houses, to keep off the heat of the sun. What the

houses want in height they have in length and depth ; for some of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The river which crosses Lima forms canals in the streets, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water their gardens, &c. The churches and convents are all extremely rich ; and many images of the saints are of massy gold, adorned with jewels. The city is four miles in length, and two in breadth, and is divided into eight parishes, containing only 28000 inhabitants, 9000 of whom are Spaniards. It is the seat of the viceroy, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the crusado, and of the wills. Earthquakes are very frequent, and some have done the city much damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed, and if it was not for this it would be a perfect paradise. The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, sent from Spain in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, they paved the streets he was to pass through with ingots of silver. They are also very debauched, but, at the same time, extremely superstitious ; and they have a strong belief in the power of charms, about a fourth of the inhabitants are monks or nuns. Lima is 800 miles S of Quito. Lon. 76 44 W, lat. 12 1 S.

LIMA, an audience of Peru, lying on the Pacific Ocean, bounded on the N by the audience of Quito, on the E by the Andes, on the S by the audience of Los Charcos, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean.

LIMALE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 45 N.

LIMAVADY, a town of Ireland. See NEWTOWN LIMAVADY.

LIMBOURG, or LIMPURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Lahn, 10 miles E of Nassau, and 20 N of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 50 24 N.

LIMBURG, a fertile province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, on the E by that duchy and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S and W by the bishopric of Liege, from which it is separated by the Maese. It is 42 miles long and 30 broad, and contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands, and the soil is good for corn &c. It belongs in part to the Dutch and Austrians.

LIMBURG, the capital of Austrian Limburg. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheese. It is seated on a mountain, almost inaccessible near the river Verfe, 15 miles SE of Liege. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 38 N.

LIME, a town in Dorsetshire. See LYME REGIS.

LIME, or LIMEN, a village in Kent, three miles W of Hithe. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands, and is now a poor town. Here was formerly a castle, now converted into a farm-house.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long and 23 broad ; bounded on the N by Shannon, on the W by Kerry ; on the S by Cork, and on the E by Tipperary. It contains 130 parishes, and sent eight members to parliament before the Irish union. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W parts are mountainous.

LIMERICK, or LOUGH MEATH, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and the metropolis of the province of Munster. Within a century, it was reckoned the second city in the kingdom ; at present it has lost its rank ; not because it flourishes less, but because Cork flourishes more. It is still a commercial and populous place ; and consists of the Irish and English Town ; the latter situate on King's island, formed by the Shannon. Limerick is three miles in circumference, and has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent ; and the export of provisions is very considerable. Here are many hospitals, and some handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfer and Ag-hadoo, in the county of Kerry, are united to the bishoprick of Limerick. It was besieged by King William in 1790 ; and in 1691, the garrison surrendered on a very honourable capitulation. It is 40 miles S of Galway, and 94 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 42 N.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland which is formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth ; the former issuing from the NW extremity of the lake of Wallenstadt, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat, continuing its course NW, flows through the lake of Zurich, and falls into the Aar, below Baden.

LIMOGES, an ancient and considerable town of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne and late territory of Limosin, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and its horses are in great esteem,

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It is seated on the Vienne, 50 miles NE of Perigueux, and 110 E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1° 20' E, lat. 45° 50' N.

LIMOSIN, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Marche, on the E by Auvergne, on the S by Querci, and on the W by Perigord and Angoumois. It is covered with forests of chestnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It now forms the department of Upper Vienne.

LIMOUX, a populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It has a manufacture of cloth; and its environs produce excellent white wine. It is seated on the Aude, 37 miles W by S of Narbonne, and 50 SE of Toulouse. Lon. 2° 16' E, lat. 43° 4' N.

LIMPURG. See LIMBOURG.

LINCHE, or LINKE, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, seated on a river, 15 miles SW of Dunkirk. Lon. 2° 20' E, lat. 51° 0' N.

LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the side of a steep hill, on the Witham, which here divides into three streams. It had formerly 50 churches, now reduced to 13, besides the cathedral. It is a bishop's see, whose diocese is the largest in England. The cathedral is one of the most superb structures of that kind in England, and its great bell, requires 12 men to ring it. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The chief trade is in coal brought by the Trent and Foss-dike; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham, and there is also a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles NE of Nottingham, and 133 N of London. Lon. 0° 25' W, lat. 53° 15' N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the E by the German Ocean; on the SE by the Wash and part of Norfolk; on the S by Cambridge and Northamptonshire; on the SW by Rutlandshire; and on the W by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It is 77 miles from N to S, and 45 in breadth, where widest. It is divided into three parts; namely, Holland on the SE, Kesteven on the SW, and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, one city, 31 market-towns, and 630 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, and Welland.

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The air is unwholesome and foggy, on account of the fens and large marshes. The soil of the N and W parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and pastures. The E and S parts are not so proper for corn, but then they supply them with fish and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geese. Lincoln is the principal town. It is in many places, very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-seed, and very rich pastures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somersetshire.

LINDENFELS, or LINDENFELD, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N of Heidelberg. Lon. 8° 47' E, lat. 49° 42' N.

LINDISFARNE. See HOLY ISLAND.

LINDKOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of W Gothland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Wenner, 12 miles NW of Skar, and 83 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 13° 5' E, lat. 58° 25' N.

LINDAU, a free imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Here is a celebrated abbey of canonesses, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and a Roman catholic, though the inhabitants of the town are protestants. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, 12 miles SE of Buchorn, and 75 S by W of Augsborg. It surrendered to the French in 1796. Lon. 9° 50' E, lat. 47° 38' N.

LINDSEY, the largest of the three principal divisions of Lincolnshire, including all the county that lies N of Lincoln, and the Fossdike, which Henry 1 cut between the Witham and the Trent. It is the most elevated part of the country; and the air is generally esteemed healthy, especially on the W side. To the NE is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, the S part of which is well inhabited, but the N is thin of people; great flocks of sheep are bred throughout this tract. See AXHOLM.

LINGEN, a strong town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Embs, 30 miles W of Osnaburgh, and 37 N of Munster. Lon. 7° 30' E lat. 52° 32' N.

LIN-KIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Yu-ho. It has four cities of the third class in its district; but it is so much deserted that the Chinese say one hog would maintain the city 2 days. One of its villages being the general mart

for all the drugs sold in the empire, makes it of some note. It is 410 miles N by E of Canton.

LIN-TCIN-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong, seated on the Great Canal. It is much frequented by vessels, and may be called a general magazine for every kind of merchandize. Among the edifices admired here, is an octagonal tower, divided into eight stories, the walls of which are covered on the outside with porcelain, loaded with various figures neatly executed; a staircase, constructed in the wall, conducts to all the stories, from which there are passages that lead into magnificent galleries ornamented with gilt balustrades.

LINLITHGOW, a borough, the county-town of Linlithgowshire. It stands on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its E end. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but here is still shown the room in which Mary queen of Scots was born. Linlithgow is 16 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 0 N.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or **WEST LOTHIAN**, is bounded on the N by the Frith of Forth; on the E and SE by Mid Lothian; on the SW by Lanarkshire; and on the W by Stirlingshire; extending about 14 miles in length and 13 in breadth. In general it is pleisant, abounding with corn and pastures, and producing coals, limestone, iron and salt; with plenty of fish from the rivers and Frith. It has a manufacture of linen, and the water of a lake near Linlithgow is remarkable for bleaching. In this county Adrian or Severus's wall began, which extended across this part of Scotland.

LINOSA, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa, 12 miles from Lampedosa, and 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 50 N.

LIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It has nothing to distinguish it but the excellence of the fruit with which it abounds. It includes in its jurisdiction, two cities of the second, and six of the third class.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria, with two castles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, and several manufactures, and a great deal of gun-powder is made here. It is seated at the confluence of the Danube and Traen, 42 miles E of Passau, and 100 W of Vienna. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 48 26 N.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Coblenz, and 18 S of Cologne. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 37 N.

LINTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles SE of Cambridge, and 46 N by E of London. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 52 8 N.

LIPARI, the largest, most fertile, and populous of the Lipari Islands, about 15 miles in circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and, by the description of Aristotle, it appears to have been considered by the sailors in his time, what Strombolo is in ours, as a lighthouse, as its fires were never extinguished. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered.

LIPARI, an ancient town, capital of the island of Lipari, with a bishop's see. It was ruined in 1544, by Barbarossa, who carried the inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the island; but the chief necessities of life are imported from Sicily. This town has a garrison, and stands on the S side of the island. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

LIPARI ISLANDS, a group of islands lying in the Mediterranean, to the N of Sicily, 12 in number; and nearly as follows, in the order of their size; namely, Liparia, Strombolo, Volcano, Salini, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panari, Vulcanello, Vacheluse, Lifica, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They are subject to the king of Naples, and bring in a good revenue.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the banat of Temeswar, with a castle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, by the Austrians in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1698, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles NE of Temeswar and 75 of Belgrade. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 45 51 N.

LIPPE, a river of Westphalia, which washes Paderborn, Lipstadt, and Ham, and falls into the Rhine, above Wesel.

LIPSTADT, a considerable town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It was once free and imperial; afterward subject to its own counts, and now to the king of Prussia. It carries on a good trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe.

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It is seated in a morass, 17 miles WSW of Paderborn, and 30 SE of Munster. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 51 42 N.

LIQUE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles W of St. Omer. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 50 43 N.

LIQUE, or LIKEO ISLANDS. See LIEOU-KIEOU.

LIS, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source in Artois, and running NE into Flanders, passes by Aaire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and then falls into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

LISBON, a considerable city, the capital of Portugal, with an archbishop's see, a university, a tribunal of the inquisition, and a strong castle. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755. The harbour will contain

10,000 sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city being viewed from the southern shore of the river, affords a beautiful prospect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other. It contained before the earthquake at most 150,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Tajo, 10 miles from its mouth, 178 W by N of Seville, and 255 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 38 42 N.

LISBURN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster. It has a large manufacture of linen cloth, and is seated on the Laggan, eight miles SW of Belfast. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 41 N.

LISCA, one of the Lipari islands, three miles from Lipari. It is a small desert spot.

LISIER, St. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Couserans. It is a bishop's see, with a chapel, which was much resorted to by pilgrims. It is seated on the Satat, 50 miles SE of Auch, and 390 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 42 56 N.

LISIEUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. The churches, and the late episcopal palace and convents, are all very handsome structures. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated at the confluence of the Touque and Orbec, 12 miles from the sea, and 40 SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 49 11 N.

LISLE, a large, handsome, and strong town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is esteemed one of the richest and most com-

mercial towns in France; and the inhabitants are computed to be 65,000. It is called Lisle (that is L'Isle, the island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes, which have been drained by the industry of the inhabitants. Its citadel, constructed by Vauban, is supposed to be the finest in Europe next to that of Turin. The streets, particularly those of the New Town, are adorned with noble buildings. The Great Square, and the Little Square, are both distinguished in this respect, and among the public structures most worthy of notice, are the exchange, a magazine of vast extent, and a general hospital very lately built. In another hospital, called L'Hospital Comtesse, the poor were served (at least before the late revolution) upon plate. They have manufactures of all sorts; but their principal trade is in camlets. Lisle was taken by the duke of Marlborough, after three months siege, and the loss of many thousands of men, in 1708; but it was restored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of their demolishing the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792, it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians; who, however, were obliged to raise the siege on the approach of a superior French army. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 miles W of Tournay, 32 SW of Ghent, 37 NW of Mons, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 38 N.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, seated at the mouth of Loch Einhe, a capacious lake in Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, seven miles long and one and a half broad; and was the residence of the bishops of Argyle.

LISONZO, a river of Italy, which rises in Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at the harbour of the same name.

LISSA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, who have here a fishery of pilchards and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 52 N.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen, of which it is the capital. 50 miles W of Kalisch. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 0 N.

LISSA, a village of Silesia, 16 miles from Breslaw. It is noted on the Weiftritz, and remarkable for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1757.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe, which now makes part of Poland, with the

title of a grand duchy. It is bounded on the S by Volhinia, and part of Red Russia; on the W by Upper Poland, Polachia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N by Livonia and Moscow, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are the Nieper, the Dwina, the Neman, the Pripecz, and the Bogg. It is divided into 8 palatinates; namely, Troki, Minski, Novogrodec, Brest, Wilna, Mscislau, Vitepsk, and Polotsk. It is a flat country, like Poland; and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. They have also excellent little horses, which they never shoe, because their hoofs are very hard. In the forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country swarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, seem to have fixed their head-quarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. In 1772, the empress Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania, bordering upon Russia, and including at least one third of the country. This she erected into the two governments of Polotsk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominions over almost the whole of Lithuania.

LITIZ, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. It is eight miles from Lancaster, and 70 W of Philadelphia.

LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N^b by Janna, on the E by the Archipelago, on the S by the Morrea, and on the W by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly so called, and its capital is Setines, the once celebrated Athens.

LIVADIA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, wherewith it furnishes all Greece, and is 53 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 38 40 N.

LIVADOSTA, a town of Livadia. It is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, in the isthmus of Corinth, to the N of the city of that name, with a bishop's see.

LIVENZA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which falls into the gulf of

Venice, between the mouth of the Piave and the town of Caorlo.

LIVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, eight miles NE of Toul. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

LIVERPOOL, a considerable borough and seaport in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. Its situation is low but extremely healthy, pleasant, and commodious, at the mouth of the river Mersey, which is here from twelve to fifteen hundred yards wide, is a populous town, the most flourishing sea-port in these parts, and pretends to rival, if not excel Bristol. The inhabitants are universal merchants, and trade to all foreign parts but Turkey and the East Indies. It shares the trade to Ireland and Wales with Bristol. Ships of any burden may come up with their full lading and ride before the town, which is quite open and unfortified. In 1644, it was besieged by prince Rupert, and after a stout resistance, taken. The Exchange, in which is the town-hall, council-room, and assembly room, is a handsome Corinthian edifice, with a dome built in 1749, and since considerably enlarged. All the new buildings are handsome, and the streets spacious. Some merchants have houses here, which in Italy would pass for palaces. The custom-house is a neat and commodious brick-building, too small for its trade. There are eight public docks, which form an area of about twenty-four acres, and can contain above one thousand ships, with the greatest safety. They are bounded by quays above a mile and a half in length, and able to contain 20,000 tons of shipping. These docks have been erected at a very great expence. One of them cost no less than 21,000*l*. There is a library, and a theatre-royal was opened in 1772, which cost above 6000*l*. The whole number of barks employed here in 1563, was only 12, with 75 men; and there were then only 130 habitations, whereas in 1786, there were upwards of 8000 habitations, and they had 2800 vessels cleared outwards, and above 3000 inwards; so amazingly great has been the increase. The duties paid at the customhouse in 1784 were 640,510*l*. There were four millions bushels of salt exported, besides what went coastwise; also fifteen thousand tons of coal, were exported, and 15,500 tons sent coastwise. The export of salt and salt-rock is from 90,000 to 100,000 tons annually. There is a navigation from hence farther up the Mersey, and that for ships of burden too, as high almost as Warrington, and also up the S Channel, as they call

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the river Weaver; but it is chiefly for rock salt and Cheshire cheese, of which great quantities are shipped off here for the W and S parts of England. Among the charitable foundations, are almshouses for the widows of mariners killed or lost at sea, or decayed seamen, and a new asylum for lunatics. Liverpool is 18 miles W of Warrington, and 203 NW of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat 53 23 N.

LIVONIA, a province of the Russian empire, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, has been a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nyfadt, in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N by the government of Esthonia, on the E by that of Pskof, on the S by that of Polotk and part of Poland, and on the W by the gulf of Livonia. It is 250 miles from N to S, and 150 from E to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the N. and would produce a great deal more, if it was not so full of lakes. The fish that abound here are salmon, carp, pikes, flat fish, and many others. In the forests there are wolves, bears, elks, rein-deer, stags, and hares. The domestick animals are very numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. Here are a great number of forests, which consist of birch trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. The merchandizes which they send abroad are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potashes.

LIZARD, the most southern promontory of England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 49 57 N.

LLANARTH, a town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday, 17 miles E by N of Cardigan, and 212 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 52 13 N.

LLANBEDER, a town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Tyvy, over which is a bridge into Carmarthenshire, 24 miles E of Cardigan, and 197 W by N of London. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 52 9 N.

LLANDILOVAWR, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday, on the river Towy, over which is a bridge, Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 51 55 N.

LLANELLY, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday. It trades much in coal, and is seated on a

creek of the Bristol Channel. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 51 43 N.

LLANGADOC, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 185 miles W by N of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 54 N.

LLANGOLLEN, a town in Denbighshire, with a beautiful bridge 184 miles from London.

LLANGUNNER, a village in Carmarthenshire, Sir Richard Steele, had a private seat here and here he died in 1729.

LLANROOST, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Conway, 23 miles SW of Denbigh, and 222 NW of London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 53 6 N.

LLANTRISSENT, a town in Glamorganshire, in S Wales with a market on Friday. It is seated in a hilly country and is 10 miles NW of Landaff, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 28 N.

LLANWILLING, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, 15 miles N by W of Montgomery, and 179 NW of London. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 52 40 N.

LLANYDLOS, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a great market on Saturday, for woollen yarn. It is 18 miles SW of Montgomery, and 157 WNW of London. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 52 19 N.

LLANYMDDOVERY, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated near the Towy, had once a castle, now in ruins, and it is 26 miles ENE of Carmarthen, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 42 W, lat. 51 56 N.

LLAUGHARN, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S Wales with a market on Friday. It is seated at the mouth of the Towy, near the ruins of two castles. It is pretty well built and is seven miles SW of Carmarthen, and 233 W, by N of London. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 51 48 N.

LO, St. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a good citadel. It has considerable manufactures of cloths, stuffs, iron, and gold lace. It is seated on the Vire, 12 miles E of Coutances, and 125 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 53 W, lat. 49 6 N.

LOANDA, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Angola. It is 12 miles in length and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the same name, which is capital of the kingdom of Angola, in S. Guiney, with a very good harbour, fort, and a bishop's see. It is large and

handsome, considering the country, and may contain about 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Besides these, there are a vast number of negroes huts made of straw and earth. The Jesuits have a college here, and there are several other religious houses; but they have no fresh water. They have a prodigious number of slaves, inasmuch that the Jesuits alone have at least 2000. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 8 45 S.

LOANGO, a considerable kingdom of Africa, in Congo, 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth; bounded on the N by Benin, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by Congo Proper, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, from whence they draw palm-wine. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well-made, mild, and tractable, and their principal trade consists in Elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, and slaves.

LOANGO, a town of Congo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 15 S.

LOANS, or **JAVARO**, a town of Genoa near the sea coast. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 44 9 N.

LOBA, a town of Polish Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 25 miles E of Culm. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 53 25 N.

LOBOA, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 23 W, lat. 38 32 N.

LOCARRO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district of the same name, which is one of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It contains 1500 inhabitants. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in the form of a crescent, with two wings; and, in the front, is a row of trees, and the public walk. Locarno was once situate on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks: at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 46 miles N of Novara, and 55 N by W of Milan. Lon. 8. 31 E, lat. 46 10 N.

LOCARNO, LAKE OF. See **MAGGIORE**.

LOCHABER, a bleak, barren, mountainous, and rugged district, in the SW part of Invernesshire.

LOCHEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. It was

taken by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Borrel, 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 52 12 N.

LOCHER MOSS, a morass in Dumfriesshire Scotland, 10 miles in length, and three in breadth. Here vast oak trees, and also canoes and anchors have been frequently dug up.

LOCHES, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire late province of Touraine. It has a strong castle, the prospect from which is very extensive. Loches is seated on the river Indre, near a forest, 15 miles S of Amboise, and 20 f Tours. Lon. 51 E lat. 47 10 N.

LOCHMABEN, a royal borough in Dumfriesshire, situate on the W side of the Annan, almost surrounded with fresh water lakes abounding with fish. Lon. 3 19 W, lat. 55 19 N.

LOCHRIDA, or **OCRIDA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, seated on a hill, near a lake of the same name, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place and well fortified; and is 62 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 41 30 N.

LOCHTA, a seaport town of Sweden, in E Bothnia, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Tornea. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

LOCHWINNOCH, a town of Renfrewshire, Scotland seated on a lake of the same name, called also Castle Semple Loch, near three miles in length. On an island in this lake, is an old fortress, called the Peel; a name frequently given to old fortresses in Scotland. From this lake issues the river Black Cart.

LOCHY, LOCH, a lake in the SW part of Invernesshire, 10 miles in length, and from one to two in breadth. From the NW the waters of Loch Arkek descend into this lake. Out of it runs the river Lochy, which falls into Loch Eil, at Fort William.

LONDON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, eight miles SE of Norfolk, and 113 NE of London. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 52 36 N.

LODESAN, a district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda and is very fertile and populous, and its cheeses are in high esteem. Lodi is the capital.

LODEVE, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, was lately a bishop's see. Its manufactures of cloth render it very rich, but it is seated in a dry barren country,

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Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 42 47 N.

LODI, a strong town of Italy in the
duchy of Milan, and capital of the Lo-
desan. It is seated in a pleasant country
on the Adda, 15 miles NW of Placentia,
and 20 SE of Milan. In 1798 the French
under Buonaparte in attempting to force
the passage of a bridge at this place which
was vigorously defended by the Austrians,
after being three times repulsed, at last
carried it with the loss of 6000 men;
1500 were said to have been killed by the
first discharge of the Austrian artillery.
Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 15 N.

LODOMERIA. See GALICIA.

LODRONE, a town of Italy, in the bishop-
ric of Trent, seated on the small lake
Idro, at the place where it receives the
river Chiese, 31 miles SW of Trent
Lon. 10 46 E, lat. 46 0 N.

LOGOWOGOROD, a town of Poland, in
Lower Volhnia, seated on the W bank of
the Dnieper. Lon. 31 7 E, lat. 50 46 N.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Spain,
in Old Castile, in a country abounding
with excellent fruits and good wines, and
all the necessaries of life. It is seated on
the Ebro, 115 N by E of Madrid. Lon,
2 20 W, lat. 42 29 N.

LOIR AND CHER, a department of
France, including the late province of
Blaisois. It takes its name from the rivers
Loir and Cher; the first of which falls
into the Sarre, above Angers; and the last
empties itself into the Loire, five miles
above the confluence of the latter with the
Indre. Blois is the capital.

LOIRE, the principal river of France,
which rises in the mountains of the Ceven-
nes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navi-
gable at Roanne; and is joined to the
Seine by the canals of Briare and Orleans,
falls into the bay of Biscay, below Paim-
beuf.

LOIRE, LOWER, a department of
France, containing part of the late pro-
vince of Bretagne. It has its name from
the river Loire, which forms its S bound-
ary, and then falls into the bay of Biscay.
Nantes is the capital.

LOIRE, UPPER, a department of
France, late the province of Velay. It
takes its name from the river Loire, which
rises near its S boundary. Puy is the capital.

LOIRET, a department of France, late
the province of Orléanois. It takes its
name from a small river that falls into the
Loire. Orleans is the capital.

LOMBARDY, a name given to part of
Italy, and which comprehends almost all

the ancient Cisalpine-Gaul. It lies to-
wards the N and is divided into the Upper
and Lower; Upper Lombardy is the wes-
tern part, and comprehends Piedmont,
with its dependencies, and the duchies of
Montferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy,
which is the eastern part, comprehends
Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the
Bolognese, the territories of the church, the
Paduan, Vicentin, the Veronese, the Bres-
san, the Cremasche, and the Bergamese. In
the present war, nearly the whole of these
provinces were overrun by the French re-
publicans, who not only levied exorbitant
contributions on the inhabitants, but also
demanded many of their finest pictures and
statues, which they transported to Paris.

LOMBEZ, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Gers and late province of
Gascony, lately a bishop's see. It is seated
on the Save, 27 miles SW of Toulouse,
Lon. 10 E, lat. 43 29 N.

LOMOND, BEN, a great mountain, in
the N of Stirlingshire, about 3200 feet
above the level of the lake, at its bottom.
It stretches along the E side of Loch
Lomond several miles; and its broad
base extends so far into the country, that
the ascent of this mountain, though steep,
is computed to be six miles. Ptarmig-
ans, and other heath-fowls, frequent its
upper regions; its lower are the haunts
of the roebuck; and herds of cattle feed
in the irriguous vallies at its base.
From this lofty mountain are seen Loch
Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edin-
burgh, the eastern coast as far as the
Cheviot Fells, the isles of Bute and
Arran, the rock of Ailsa, Ireland, the
mountain of Plynlimmon in Wales, the
Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far
beyond it.

LOMOND, LOCH, a beautiful lake in
Dumbartonshire, Loch-Lomond, the last,
the most beautiful of the Caledonian lakes.
The first view of it from Tarbat presents
an extensive serpentine winding amidst
lofty hills; on the N, barren, black, and
rocky, which darken with their shade that
contracted part of the water. On the W
side, the mountains are clothed near the
bottoms with woods of oak quite to the
water-edge; their summits lofty, naked
and craggy. On the east side, the moun-
tains are equally high; but the tops form a
more even ridge parallel to the lake, except
where Ben-Lomond, like Saul amidst his
companions, overtops the rest. The
upper parts were black and barren; the
lower had great marks of fertility, or at
least of industry, for the yellow corn was
finely contrasted with the verdure of the

groves intermixed with it. The length of this charming lake is 24 Scotch miles; its greatest breadth 8; its greatest depth, which is between the point of Firkin and Ben-lomond, is 120 fathoms. In 1755, when Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated.

LON, or LUNE, a beautiful and romantic river which rises in Westmorland, and flowing by Kirby Lonsdale in that county, falls into the Irish Sea, below Lancaster. Its banks are beautiful.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of the City, properly so called, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, besides the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are in Middlesex, on the N side of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the opposite bank, in Surry. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen, the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-council-men, a recorder, a common-serjeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a town clerk, a city-remembrancer, a water bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter; and he has an under steward who officiates for him. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates; and those of Middlesex, besides the county-hall, on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-street, long distinguished for public spirit and activity, and seven other public offices. In the reign of Edward VI, Southwark was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority. The city has likewise a high bailiff and steward here. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul, is the most conspicuous, and inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. Westminster Abby, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguish-

by genius, learning, and science. The royal palace of St. James' is an ancient building, on the N side of a small park, mean in external appearance; but the apartments are said to be the best calculated for regal parade of any in Europe. The royal town residence is a house at the W side of St. James's park, built by the duke of Buckingham, and purchased by the king in 1761, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is still frequently called Buckingham House. Carlton House, the residence of the prince of Wales, to the E of St. James's palace, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended, but it is not yet completed. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, begun in 1619, is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Besides the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the houses of lord and commons. The former was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, and there is a gallery where strangers are permitted to sit and hear the debates, but since the Irish Union it has been enlarged for the reception and accommodation of the representatives of the three kingdoms as has also the house of Lords, which is an oblong room not quite so large as the house of Commons, and is hung with fine old tapestry representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. The heads of the naval heroes who commanded on the glorious day form a matchless border round the work, animating posterity to emulate their glorious example. There are also likewise the Guildhall; the Session's House in the Old Bailey; the Tower an ancient fortress, once a royal palace, now containing some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill; the Bank of England, in Threadneedle-street; the Custom-house, in Thames-street; the Excise Office, in Broad-street; the East India House, in Leadenhall-street; the South Sea House, in Throgmorton-street; the Mansion House for the lord mayor; the Manor-

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ment, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; and the ancient bridge, called London-bridge. It is in agitation to pull this down and rebuild it on a most extensive plan, making one arch the Span of which shall be so high as to admit vessels of large burden under it; the two magnificent modern bridges of Black-friars and Westminster. The British Museum in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; and the Leverian Museum, in Great Surry-street, are, perhaps, the noblest of the kind in Europe. The Inns of Court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the prisons the public places of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, which are numerous, and built with great regularity are all too numerous to be particularly mentioned. London, then, in its large sense, including Westminster, Southwark, and part of Middlesex, forms one great metropolis, of vast extent and of prodigious wealth. When considered with all its advantages, it is now what ancient Rome once was; the seat of liberty, the encourager of arts, and the admiration of the whole world. It is the centre of trade; has an intimate connection with all the counties in the kingdom; and is the grand mart of the nation, to which all parts send their commodities, from whence they are again sent back into every town in the nation and to every part of the world. From hence innumerable carriages by land and water are constantly employed; and from hence arises that circulation in the national body which renders every part healthful, vigorous, and in a prosperous condition; a circulation that is equally beneficial to the head and the most distant members. Merchants are here as rich as noblemen: witness their incredible loans to government: and there is no place in the world where the shops of tradesmen make such a noble and elegant appearance, or are better stocked. The Thames, on the banks of which London is situated, is a river which, though not the largest, is the richest and most commodious for commerce of any in the world. It is continually filled with fleets, sailing to or from the most distant climates: and its banks, from London-bridge to Blackwall, form almost one continued great magazine of naval stores; containing three large wet-docks, 32 dry-docks, and 33 yards for the building of ships for the use of the merchants; besides the places allotted for the building of boats

and lighters, and the king's yards lower down the river for the building of men of war. As the city is about 60 miles distant from the sea, it enjoys, by means of this beautiful river, all the benefits of navigation, without the danger of being surprised by foreign fleets, or of being annoyed by the moist vapours of the sea. It rises regularly from the water-side, and, extending itself on both sides along its banks, reaches a prodigious length from E to W in a kind of amphitheatre towards the N, and is continued for near 20 miles on all sides, in a succession of magnificent villas and populous villages, the country-seats of gentlemen and tradesmen; whither the latter retire for the benefit of fresh air, and to relax their minds from the hurry of business. The regard paid by the legislature to the property of the subject, has hitherto prevented any bounds being fixed for its extension. The irregular form of London makes it difficult to ascertain its extent. However, its length from E to W is generally allowed to be above seven miles from Hyde-park corner to Poplar; and its breadth in some places three, in others two, and in others again not much above half a mile. Hence the circumference of the whole is almost 18 miles; or, according to a later measurement, the extent of continued buildings is 35 miles two furlongs and 39 rods. But it is much easier to form an idea of the large extent of a city so irregularly built by the number of the people, who are computed to be above a million; and from the number of edifices devoted to the service of religion. Of these, there are 305 in the compass of this vast pile of buildings, without reckoning the 21 out-parishes usually included in the bills of mortality, and a great number of methodist tabernacles. There are also in and near this city 100 alms-houses, about 20 hospitals and infirmaries, 3 colleges, 10 public prisons, 15 flesh-markets; one market for live cattle; two other markets more particularly for herbs; and 23 other markets for corn, coals, hay, &c.; 15 inns of court, 27 public squares, besides those within single buildings, as the Temple, &c., 3 bridges, 55 halls for companies, 8 public schools, called free-schools; and 131 charity-schools, which provide education for 5034 poor children; 207 inns, 447 taverns, 551 coffee-houses, 5975 ale-houses; 1000 hackney-coaches; 400 ditto chairs; 7000 streets, lanes, courts, and alleys, and 150,000 dwelling-houses, containing, as has been already observed, above 1,000,000 inhabitants; who, according to a moderate estimate, are sup-

poled to consume weekly, provisions, clothing, &c. to the amount of £ 500,000. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk-weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. The common firing is pit-coal, commonly called sea-coal, of which there are consumed upwards of 766,880 chaldrons every year. The annual consumption of oil in London and Westminster for lamps, amounts to 400,000. In 1787, the quantity of porter brewed in London for home-consumption and foreign exportation, amounted to 1,176,856 barrels. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, both with respect to opulence and to number of inhabitants. London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed, our limits: we shall only mention therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which it received damage to the amount of £10,689,000. London is 165 miles NW of Paris, 180 W ly S of Amsterdam, and 264 SE of Dublin. Lat. 51 31 N.

LONDON, NEW, a seaport in the state of Connecticut, and county of New London. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States. It is defended by two forts, and seated on the Thames, near its entrance into the Sound, 80 miles NE of New York, Lon. 72 45 W, lat. 41 15 N.

LONDON, NEW, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on James River.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the W by Donegal, on the N by the ocean, on the S and SW by Tyrone, and on the E by Antrim. It contains 31 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country; and the greater part of it was given by James I, to an

incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

LONDONDERRY, a handsome town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is still surrounded by walls, and is remarkable for a long siege it sustained against James II, in 1689, till a naval force from England, with some troops under general Kirke, broke the boom across the harbour, and brought a seasonable relief; by which the enemy were so dispirited, as to raise the siege. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I: The principal commerce of Londonderry is with America and the West Indies. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length, and of singular and excellent construction, was erected in 1791. Londonderry is four miles S of Lough Foyle, and 194 NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 5 W, lat. 55 4 N.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Linster, 25 miles long and 16 broad; bounded on the E and S by W Meath, on the NW by Leitrim, on the NE by Cavan, and on the W by the Shannon which parts it from Roscommon. It is a rich and pleasant country, contains 24 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

LONGFORD, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 70 miles WNW of Dublin. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 53 48 N.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties. It extends from the city of New York E 140 miles, but is not more than 10 broad on a medium. Hence are exported to the W Indies, &c. whale-oil, pitch, pine boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York. This island, in 1792 contained upward of 30,000 inhabitants.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a kind of inland sea, in N America, 25 miles broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

LONGINICO, a town of the Moors, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, about a mile distant.

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It is now a small place, seated on the Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S of Lepanto. Lon. 22 ° E, lat. 37 30 N.

LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, seated on the borders of Scotland, 12 miles N of Carlisle, and 367 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 55 8 N.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on a small river 23 miles N of Rouen.

LONGWY, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late duchy of Lorraine, with a castle. It is divided into the Old and New Town, the latter of which is fortified. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1792, but retaken two months after. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles SW of Luxemburg, and 167 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 58 E, lat. 40 30 N.

LONSDALE. See **KIRBY LONSDALE**.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte, with a late abbey of noble Bernardines. It derives its name from the salt springs with which it abounds, and is seated on the Solvan, 30 miles SSW of Dole. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 46 37 N.

LOO, a town of Dutch Guelderland, where the prince of Orange had a fine palace, eight miles W of Deventer. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 52 20 N.

LOOE, EAST and WEST, two mean boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They send together as many members to parliament as London. The market held at East Looe, is on Saturday. They are 16 miles W of Plymouth, and 232 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 23 N.

LOOKOUT, CAPE, a cape of N Carolina, S of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound.

LOOTS, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the bishopric of Liege 16 miles W of Maastricht. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 50 52 N.

LOPATKA, CAPE, the S extremity of the Peninsula of Kamtschatka. See **KURILES**.

LORA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir, 28 miles NE of Seville. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 37 46 N.

LORA, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein, 30 miles N of Saxo-Gotha. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 51 30 N.

LORE, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15

miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 50 N.

LORBUS, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles SW of Tunis. Lon. 9 ° E, lat. 35 35 N.

LORCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Murcia, seated on an eminence, near the river Guadalatin, 30 miles W of Cartagena. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 37 44 N.

LORCA, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It had formerly a very rich abbey, whose revenues now belong to the university of Tubingen. It is a poor place though seated in a fertile country on the Remms, 20 miles NW of Esslingen.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who from the mast head distinctly described 32 of them, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. The natives are a stout, clean, well made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they appeared as if clean-shaven. The arms and thighs were tattooed, and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered, by lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here, and it abounds with a variety of birds. The island is 140 leagues E of New South Wales, three miles and a half long, and very narrow. Lon. 159 ° E, lat. 31 36 S.

LOREDO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice and in the Polesino, seated on the Adige, 20 miles E of Rovigo. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 45 5 N.

LORETTO, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It contains the Casa Santa, or House of Nazareth, in which it is pretended Jesus Christ was brought up; and that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. Four walls of white Parian marble have been erected to surround the holy chamber, which itself is built of bricks of unequal size; it is 40 feet long, 20 broad, and 20 high, without any roof or covering; in it is an image of the blessed virgin, placed in a niche, with the heavenly infant on her right arm, and a triple crown on her head; the whole statue is covered with diamonds and pearls, and round is a sort of

rainbow of precious stones of divers colours; all the altars, utensils, and ornaments in the place are immensely rich. The sacrista, or treasury, is filled with jewels, gold vessels, and ornaments more precious than gold itself, the votive presents of emperors, kings, princes, queens, popes, and other persons of both sexes for these many hundred years past. Works in silver are not thought worthy to be admitted here. The whole is reckoned to be worth 9 millions of rix-dollars. And we ought not to omit the wine cellar belonging to the holy house, which is very richly stored. The town itself, exclusive of the chapel, is neither considerable nor agreeable; nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all shoemakers, tailors, or sellers of chaplets. It is seated on a mountain, three miles from the gulf of Venice, 12 SE of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 43 27 N.

LORGUES, a very populous town of France in the department of Var and late province of Provence, seated on the Argens, five miles W by S of Draguignan, and 430 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 43 30 N.

LORN, the N district of Argyleshire in Scotland, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

LORRAIN, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Luxembourg and the archbishoprick of Treves, on the E by Alsace and Deux-Ponts, on the S by Franche Comte, and on the W by Champagne and Bar. It is 100 miles in length and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape seed, and in general in all the necessities of life. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maese or Meuse, the Moselle, the Seilles, the Meurthe, and the Sare. This province now forms the three departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and the Vosges.

LORRICH, a small town of Germany, in the district of Rheingau, seated on the E side of the Rhine, eight miles NW of Bingen.

LORRIS, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleannois. It is 15 miles W by S of Montargis.

LOT, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, and watering Mende and Cahors, falls into the Garonne, at Aiguillon. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

LOT, a department of France, includ-

ing the late province of Querci. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

LOT AND GARONNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Guienne, and so called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

LOTHIAN, EAST. See HADDINGTON-SHIRE.

LOTHIAN, MID. See EDINBURGH-SHIRE.

LOTAIAN, WEST. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LOUANS, a small town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, situate in a kind of island, between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solan, 18 miles SE of Châlons.

LOUDUN, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles NW of Poitiers, and 155 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 17 E, lat. 47 2 N.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, pleasantly seated among fertile meadows near the forest of Charwood, on the river Soar, 18 miles N of Leicester, and 109 NNW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 48 N.

LOUISA, a town of Swedish Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the gulf of Finland. The houses are all of wood, two stories high, and painted red.

LOUISBURGH, a town of N America, capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763: since which the fortifications have been destroyed. It has an excellent harbour, near four leagues in circumference. Lon. 59 48 W, lat. 45 54 N.

LOUISIANA, a large country of N America, bounded on the E by the Mississippi, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, on the W by New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably situate between the extremes of heat and cold; its climate varying as it extends toward the N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi, besides, furnishes the richest fruits in great variety. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a staple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adayer, or Mexicano. This country

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was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settled by Lewis XIV, in the beginning of this century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain.

LOUISVILLE, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Jefferson. Its unhealthiness, owing to stagnated waters at the back of the town, has hitherto retarded its growth. It is seated on the Ohio, opposite Clarksville, in a fertile country and promises to be a place of great trade 95 miles SW of Lexington. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 38 3 N.

LOUI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, separated, by a narrow strait from the isle of Hai-nan, where pearls are said to have been formerly fished up. It is 345 miles SW of Canton.

LOUITZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E of Gnesna. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 52 26 N.

LOU-NGAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-fi, agreeably situate near the source of the river Tso-tsang-ho. It is 375 miles SW of Peking.

LOUNG, LOCH, a great arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, which communicates, on the S, with the frith of Clyde.

LOURDE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, with an ancient and strong castle, seated on a rock, on the Gave de Pau, almost 15 miles S of Tarbes. Lon. 05 W, lat. 43 8 N.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad; bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlinford Bay, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the W by Monaghan and E by Meath, from which it is parted, by the Boyne. It is a small but fruitful country, and proper to feed cattle, contains 50 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

LOUTH, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, 19 miles N by W of Drogheda.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large, well built town, the market well frequented and here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and a free-school founded by Edward VI. It has a new navigation, by means of its brook, the Lud, to the German Ocean, at Tetney Creek. It is 28 miles NE of Lincoln, and 148 N of London. Lon. 01 to E, lat. 53 25 N.

LOURAIN, a large and pleasant city of

Austrian Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly seven miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges, they formerly made here large quantities of cloth, but this trade is greatly decayed, and it is now chiefly remarkable for good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 14 miles E by N of Brussels, and 40 NE of Mons. Lon. 4 31 E lat. 50 53 N.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortress of the United Provinces in Holland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maese, on the W end of an island called Bommel Waert. It is 16 miles E of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 50 40 N.

LOUVIERS, a handsome town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a considerable manufacture of cloth, and seated on the Eure, in a fertile plain, 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 49 0 N.

LOUVO, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace. It is very populous, and seated on a fertile plain, 50 miles N of the city of Siam. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 15 8 N.

LOWDORE, a fine cataract in Cumberland, on the E side of the lake of Derwent water, in the vale of Keswick, formed by the rushing of the waters of Watanlath through a chasm made by two vast rocks; but it fails entirely in a dry season.

LOWES-WATER, a lake in Cumberland, one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth, and without char; but it abounds with pike and perch. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N to S, and under the lofty Mellbreak, falls into Crock-mack-water.

LOWICZ, a populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress, seated on the Bzura, 21 miles S of Plockko, and 30 N of Rava. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 24 N.

LOW-LAYTON, a village in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms one parish, on the skirts of Epping Forest. Here a great many Roman antiquities have been dug up. It is six miles NE of London.

LOXA, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 18 miles

LUB

W of Granada. Lon. 3 52 W, lat. 37 15 N.

LOXA, a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 200 miles ENE of Paita. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 50 S.

LOYTZ, a town of Pomierania, in the county of Gutzkow, seated on the Pene, 10 miles above the city of Gutzkow.

LOZERE, a department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous, barren country, and receives its name from one of its principal mountains. Mende is the capital.

LUBAN, a town of the Russian government of Livonia, 70 miles E of Riga. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 56 55 N.

LUBANSKEN-SEA, or the LAKE of LUBAN, a lake in Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Rositta falls into this lake.

LUBBEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name, with a handsome castle. It belongs to the duke of Merlenburg, and is seated on the Spree, 60 miles SE of Berlin. Lon. 14 23 E, lat. 52 0 N.

LUBEC, a seaport town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a bishop's see. It is a free, imperial, Hanseatic town, and the streets are handsome, large, and neat. The houses are all built with free stone, and have large apartments, with spacious cellars. The doors of the houses are so high and so wide, that a cart loaded with hay may pass through them. The town house is a superb structure, and has several towers. On the ground-floor is the hall of audience, which is well furnished, and where the senate assembles regularly three times a-week. Above is another large hall, where the deputies of the Hanseatic League formerly held their assemblies. Here is also a fine exchange, which was built in 1683. The senate is composed of 20 persons, 4 of which are burgo-masters, the others consist of the nobility, men of letters, and merchants. Add to these a syndic, a prothonotary, and 4 secretaries. The inhabitants are all Lutherans; and there are 12 preachers, whose chief has the title of Superintendent. There are five large churches and palaces, one of which is the cathedral, whose body is of an extraordinary length, containing several curiosities: such as, an handsome statue of the Virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There are 14 hospitals, one for lunatics, a pest-house, and 4 others for sick persons. It is seated on the river Trave, 10 miles

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SW of the Baltic Sea, and 17 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 53 57 N.

LUBEC, BISHOPRIC OF, a small bishopric, in the duchy of Holstein. It belongs to the duke of Holstein.

LUBEC, an island of the Indian Ocean. Lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

LUBEN, a town of Germany, in the province of Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the principality of Lignitz, 22 miles NW of Breslaw. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 51 20 N.

LUBLIN, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, an academy, and a Jewish synagogue. It is seated on the Weiprz, 75 miles SE of Warlaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

LUBOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 49 36 N.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 25 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 43 28 N.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome, 32 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 44 40 N.

LUCAR-DE-BARAMEDA, St. a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see. It has a very large, fine harbour, well defended; and is seated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 44 miles S by W of Seville, and 270 of Madrid. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 58 N.

LUCAR-DE-GUADIANA, St. a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana, 39 miles NE of Faro. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 37 18 N.

LUCAR-LA-MAYOR, St. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 10 miles NW of Seville. Lon. 5 33 W, lat. 37 36 N.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and surrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbishop's see, and the churches are very handsome. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of silk, and gold and silver stoffs, in which they drive a great trade. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword within it. It is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills, near the river Serchio, over which there are two

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widges. It is 10 miles NE of Pisa, 37 W of Florence, and 155 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

LUCCA, the republic of, a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea; about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts; their oil in particular is in high esteem, and the common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread. It is a sovereign state, under the protection of the emperor, and the government aristocratic. The usual revenues amount to about 30,000*l.* per annum, and they can raise and pay 10,000 men upon occasion.

LUCÉ, a great bay in Wigtonshire, lying to the E of the Mull of Galloway.

LUCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 30 miles SW of Manfredonia and 65 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

LUCERN, one of the cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable except Zurich and Bern. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: bounded on the E by the cantons of Unterwalden, Schwyz, and Zug, and on all the other sides, by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants of this canton are reckoned about 100,000, and are Roman catholics. The government was formerly aristocratical, consisting of a senate of 36, and a council of 64, in which some plebeian burghers were admitted every election; but the Helvetic confederacy, as well as the constitution of the federal cantons is now dissolved, the French having cruelly and unjustly enslaved this brave and virtuous people.

LUCERN, the capital of the canton of Lucern, in Switzerland. It is divided into two by a branch of the Reuss, which falls into the lake, on the NW end of which the town is seated, and commands an extensive prospect. It scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce. The pope has always a nuncio resident here. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tone, and of an extraordinary size; the centre pipe is 40 feet in length, near three in breadth, and weighs 1100 pounds. The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. They are decorated with coarse paintings, representing the histories of the Old Testament, the battles of the Swiss, and the dance of death. **LUCERNE** is 30 miles SW of Zurich, and 35 E of Bern. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 47 5 N.

LUCERN, LAKE OF. See **WALDENSTÄTTER SEE**.

LUCERNA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 44 52 N.

LUCHEN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 miles S of the city of that name. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 38 53 N.

LUCIA, St. one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, 22 miles in length and 21 in breadth. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays, and commodious harbours. It was taken by the English in May, 1796. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is 21 miles S of Martinico. Lon. 60 45 W, lat. 13 25 N.

LUCIA, St. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, about 450 miles W of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24 32 W, lat. 16 45 N.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, 10 miles S of Sienna. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 0 N.

LUCKNOW, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but meanly built: the houses are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; and many consist entirely of mats and bamboos, and are thatched with leaves of the cocoa-nut, palm-tree, and sometimes with straw. Very few of the houses of the natives are built with brick: the streets are crooked, narrow, and worse than most in India. In the dry season, the dust and heat are intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep as to be scarcely passable; and there is a great number of elephants belonging to the Nabob and the great men of his court, which are continually passing the streets, either to the palace, or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot passenger, as well as the inferior class of shopkeepers. The comforts, conveniency, or property of this class of people, are indeed little attended to, either by the great men or their servants; the elephant itself being frequently known to be infinitely more attentive to them as he passes, and to children in particular. The palace of the Nabob is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. **LUCKNOW** is 650 miles NW of Calcutta. Lat. 26 35 N, long. 81 15 E.

LUCKO, a considerable town of Poland, capital of Volhynia, with a citadel, and a bishop's see, seated on the Ster, 75 miles

NE of Lemburg, and 175 SE of Warlaw.
Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

LUCO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, seated on the lake Celano.

LUCON, or LUZON, a town of France, in the department of Vendée and late province of Poitou, and lately an episcopal see, seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 miles N of Rochelle, and 50 S of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 27 N.

LUCONIA, or MANILLA, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as may be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, coconuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. Philip II, of Spain, formed a scheme of planting a colony in the Philippine Islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manilla, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishments. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled in the Philippine Islands, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with all the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct course of navigation, the longest from land to land on our globe. This trade, at first, was carried on with Callao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco on the coast of New Spain. From this port annually sail one or two ships, which are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manilla, spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, besides Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. See MANILLA.

LUDERSBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lauenburg, seated on the Elbe, five above the town of Lauenburg.

LUDGERSHALL, a borough in Wiltshire, 15 miles N of Salisbury, and 70 N

by W of London. It sends two members to parliament, but has no market. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 51 17 N.

LUDLOW, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales; and it is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates. It has likewise a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales; and a stately church, formerly collegiate. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Tame, 29 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 138 NW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

LUGANO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, which is the principal of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake of Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills, and being the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise, which passes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardino. It is pretty populous containing 8000 inhabitants. It is 17 miles NW of Como. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N.

LUGANO, a lake of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps, 25 in length and from two to four in breadth. It lies about 190 feet higher than the lakes Como and Locarno.

LUGO, an ancient city of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is seated on the Minho, 32 miles SE of Mondonnedo, and 60 SW of Oviedo. Lon. 8 53 W, lat. 42 46 N.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland; seated at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W side of the gulf of Bothnia, 42 miles SW of Tornea. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 64 30 N.

LULA LAPMARK, a province of Swedish Lapland bounded on the N by Tornea of the E by the Bothnic gulf on the S by Pithia and on the W by Norway. Lumella, a village in Italy, which gives name to the Lumellin a small district lying the river Po, belonging to the Duke of Savoy. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 45 5 N.

LUND, a considerable town in Gothland and capital of Schonen, with an archbishopric, and a university. It is an inconsiderable place containing little more than 800 houses, and carries on but little trade. Charles XI. founded a university here, which is its chief support. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 10 miles SE of Landserona, and 225 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 59 33 N.

LUNDEN, a town of Germany in the

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duchy of Holstein, seated near the Eyder, 36 miles NNW of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 54 26 N.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembrokehire. Lon. 4 13 W, lat. 51 25 N.

LUNE. See LON.

LUNEL, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, near the river Ridourle, over which there is a bridge. It produces excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 miles E of Montpellier. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 43 38 N.

LUNEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia 20 miles from Munster. Lon. 7 49 E lat. 51 40 N.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the elector of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded on the N by the Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lawenburg, on the E by the marquisate of Brandenburg, on the S by the duchy of Brunswick, and on the W by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia, being about 100 miles in length and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau, and part of it is full of heaths and forests, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

LUNENBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. The chief public edifices are three parish churches, the ducal palace, three hospitals, the townhouse, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes; it also contains a famous table, eight feet long and four wide, plated over with chased gold, and the rim embellished with precious stones, of an immense value, which was taken from the Saracens by the emperor Otho; but, in 1698, a gang of robbers stripped it of 200 rubies and emeralds, a large diamond, and most of the gold. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a good revenue to the sovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It is seated on the Ilmenau, 31 miles SE of Hamburg, and 60 N of Brunswick. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 53 16 N.

LUNERA, a mountain of Italy, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of sulphur and alum; and the springs that rise from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUNEVILLE, a handsome town of France, in the department of Meurthe and

late duchy of Lorraine, with a castle, where the dukes formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Stanislaus. It is now converted into barracks. Here Stanislaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. It is seated in a plain, on the rivers Vezouze and Meurthe, 12 miles SE of Nanci, and 62 W of Strasbourg. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

LUPO GLAVO, a town of Austrian Istria, seated near the mountains of Vena, 15 miles W of St. Veit.

LURE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte. It is seated on the river l'Ognon 39 miles NE of Besancon. Lon. 6 33 E, lat. 47 38 N.

LURI, an ancient town of Corsica, between Cape Corse and the towns of Bastia and St. Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a marquisate of Germany, bounded on the N by Brandenburg, on the E by Silesia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Misnia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is subject to the elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Vienna and late province of Poitou, seated on the Vonne, 15 miles SSW of Poitiers and 200 of Paris. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 46 25 N.

LUSO, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagna, and falls into the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W of Rimini.

LUTANGE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 11 miles from Mentz. Lon. 6 19 E, lat. 49 11 N.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Stiria, seated on the Muehr, 34 miles SE of Gratz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 46 46 N.

LUTKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 13 miles from Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Monday, seated among hills, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 52 27 N.

LUTSCHINEN, a river of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, formed by the junction of two streams; the one called the Weifs Lutschinen, flowing through the valley of Lauterbrunnen; and the other called the Schwartz Lutschinen, which comes from the valley of Grindelwalde. In a rainy season, the river forms a torrent, which rushes impetuously through the great masses of rock that obstruct its course, and, with inconceivable violence, forces from their beds the most enormous fragments. The

Feld to Zwey Lutschinen and Lauterbrunnen is over this roaring torrent, by a kind of bridge, which is fixed against the sides of rocks, that are almost in a leaning position. A huge vertical stone, raised in the middle of the river, supports some thick planks, so badly joined, as to be neither steady nor solid, and these form the wretched bridge, over which the inhabitants daily pass, with a firm step and undaunted eye; a passage, which the traveller, unaccustomed to such strange communications, would tremble to attempt. Hence the Lutschinen flows till it falls into the lake of Brienz.

LUTTER, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the Imperialists, by the Danes, in 1626. It is eight miles NW of Goslar, and 13 SE of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 52 4 N.

LUTTERWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Swift, in a fertile soil, and is adorned with a large handsome church, with a fine lofty steeple. Here Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for a heretic 40 years after. Lutterworth is 14 miles S of Leicester, and 88 NNW of London. Lon. 10 10 W, lat. 52 26 N.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, famous for a battle, in 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed in the moment of victory. It is seated on the Elster, 14 miles NW of Leipzig. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 51 24 N.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It has a strong castle, and is seated on a mountain, 30 miles NW of Straßburg. Lon. 7 17 E, lat. 48 55 N.

LUXEMBURG, a duchy of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded on the E by the archbishopric of Treves; on the S by Lorrain; on the W by Champagne, and Liege; and on the N by Limburgh and Liege. It lies in the forest of Ardenne, which is one of the most famous in Europe. In some places it is covered with mountains and woods; but is in general fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron-mines. The principal rivers are, the Moselle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Semois. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

LUXEMBURG, a city of the Austrian

Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars of the 16th century. In 1684, it was taken by the French, who augmented the fortifications so much, that it is one of the strongest places in Europe. It was ceded to the house of Austria in 1715. In the present war, it surrendered by capitulation to the French June 17 1795. It is divided by the Alfitz into the upper and lower towns; the former, almost quite surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain. It is 25 miles SW of Treves, and 100 W of Mentz. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 49 37 N.

LUXEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte, remarkable for its mineral waters. From the number of urns, medals, and inscriptions, found here, it is supposed to have been a considerable place in the time of the Romans. It was destroyed by Attila, in 450. Near the town was a late celebrated abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 15 miles W of Vesoul. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 50 N.

LUZERNE, a county of Pennsylvania, 80 miles long and 61 broad. In 1790, it contained 4,904 inhabitants. Wilkesborough is the capital.

LUZZARA, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guastalla, near the confluence of the Crostolo with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is 10 miles S of Mantua. Lon. 10 36 E, lat. 45 0 N.

LUZZI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Crate, three miles S of Bisignano.

LYCHAM, a town in Norfolk, whose market is disused. It is 24 miles W by N of Norwich, and 92 NNE of London.

LYDD, a populous town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney Marsh, 26 miles S of Canterbury, and 71 SE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 50 58 N.

LYDSING, a village in Kent, near Gravesend. In this village 600 young Normans, who came over with Alfred and Edward, the sons of Ethelred, after the death of Canute, to take possession of their father's throne, were massacred by Godwin earl of Kent.

LYESSE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, 15 miles E of Landrecy. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 50 6 N.

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LYME REGIS, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the declivity of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, which runs through it, at the head of a little inlet; and from which it takes its name, and its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Here the duke of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the execution of his ill-judged design against James II. Lyme is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 28 miles E by S of Exeter, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3° 0' W, lat. 53° 40' N.

LYMINGTON, a borough and seaport in Hants, with a market on Saturday. It is seated about a mile from the channel called the Needles, and the harbour will admit vessels of considerable burden. It is seated on a high hill and sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 12 miles SSW of Southampton, and 90 SW of London. Lon. 1° 42' W, lat. 50° 45' N.

LYNDHURST, a village in Hants, in the New Forest. Here is a seat, which belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest. It is seven miles N of Lymington.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a borough and seaport in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. The situation of this town near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, after having received several other rivers, of which some are navigable, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties, by which many considerable cities and towns, viz. Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St. Ives, Huntingdon, St. Neot's, Northampton, Cambridge, St. Edmundsbury, and the N part of Bucks, as well as the inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, are supplied with heavy goods, not only of home produce, as coals and salt from Newcastle, but also of merchandise imported from abroad, especially wine, of which two articles, viz. coals and wine, this is the greatest port for importation of any place on all the eastern coast of England; and those wherein the Lynn merchants deal more largely than any town in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return for this, Lynn receives back all the corn which the counties just mentioned produce, for exportation; and therefore sends more of it abroad than any port, except Hull. The foreign trade of the merchants here is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, and the

Baltic, and also to Spain and Portugal and formerly they drove a good trade to France till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand, and prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. It is 42 miles WNW of Norwich, and 106 N by E of London. Lon. 0° 24' E, lat. 53° 48' N.

LYONNOIS, a late province of France, which, with that of Forez, forms the department of Rhone and Loire.

LYONS, the second city of France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. It was founded, about the year 42 B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons is the see of an archbishop, and before its recent calamities contained 150,000 inhabitants, upward of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs, of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel-de-ville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in France. The other principal public buildings were the Hotel de Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Customhouse, the Palace of Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when the mischiefs of the revolution were poured upon this devoted city in all their horrors. In June 1793 it revolted against the National convention, and being obliged to surrender in October following, became a prey to the merciless victors, who satiated their rage by barbarities for which language has no name. It is reckoned that not less than 70,000 in this city alone were either massacred or forced into exile. It was also decreed by the convention that the walls and public buildings of Lyons should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of **VILLE AFFRANCHIE**. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the Jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce;

This city is 19 miles N of Vienna; and 220 SE of Paris. Lon. 4° 55' E, lat. 45° 46' N.

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MAATEA, one of the Society isles in the S. Sea, see Society isles.

MAHRA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, W of the town of Bona.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, in an island, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. They pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113° 46' E, lat. 22° 12' N.

MACARSCA, a seaport of Dalmatia, with a pretty good harbour and a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Spalatro. Lon. 18° 7' E, lat. 43° 49' N.

MACASSAR, a kingdom of Celebes, whence that island is called Macassar. See CELEBES.

MACASSAR, a large town of the island of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, supported by thick posts, and the roofs covered with very large leaves; they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N to S. Lon. 117° 28' E, lat. 5° 0' S.

MACLESFIELD, a corporate town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bollin, and governed by a mayor. It has manufactures of mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread; and mills for the winding of silk. It is 36 miles E of Chester, and 171 NW of London. Lon. 2° 17' W, lat. 53° 15' N.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria, on the E by Romania and the Archipelago, on the S by Livadia, and on

the W by that country and Albania. Salonichi is the capital.

MACERATA, a handsome populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see and a university. It is seated near the mountain Chiento, 12 miles SW of Loretto. Lon. 13° 27' E, lat. 43° 20' N.

MARNECOU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Tenu, 20 miles SW of Nantes. Lon. 1° 11' W, lat. 47° 2' N.

MACHERRY, a town of Hindoostan proper, situate in the province of Mewat about 72 miles distant from Delhi.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca Islands, 20 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It produces the best cloves) and the Dutch have here three inaccessible forts. Lon. 126° 55' E, lat. 0° 2' S.

MACHICACO, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. Lon. 3° 0' W, lat. 43° 37' N.

MACHYNLETH, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Douay, over which is a stone bridge leading into Merionethshire. It is 37 miles W of Montgomery, and 198 NW of London. Lon. 3° 45' W, lat. 52° 24' N.

MACKERAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segestan and Sablestan, on the E by Hindoostan Proper, on the S by the Arabian Sea, and on the W by Kerman. It is tributary to the king of Candahar, and the capital, of the same name, is 100 miles NW of Tatta. Lon. 66° 0' E, lat. 26° 0' N.

MACOCO, a kingdom of Africa, in Ethiopia to the E of Congo, and S of the equator. The Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves elephants teeth, and copper.

MACON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, lately a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its good wine; and is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Saone, 35 miles N of Lyons, and 188 SE of Paris.

MACRES, a river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the E of Lebeda.

MACRI, an ancient town of Samos, in the Archipelago.

MACRO, or **MACRONISSE**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia, 20 miles E of Athens.

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in the S Pacific Ocean. Here M. de la Peyrouse, commander of the French ships, the Bouffole and Astrolabe, on a voyage of discovery, met with a dreadful accident; M. de Langle, the captain of the Astrolabe, with eight officers and five sailors, being massacred by the natives. Lon. 169° W, lat. 14 19 S.

MACZUA, a small island on the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex.

MADAGASCAR, a large island of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E of the continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the strait of Mozambique. It extends 900 miles from N to S, and is from 200 to 300 broad. The natives are commonly tall, well made, of an olive complexion, and some of them pretty black. They are a civil and good natured people but easily provoked, and apt to shew their resentment on the least provocation. Their hair is not woolly, like that of the negroes of Guinea; but it is always black, and for the most part curls naturally: their nose is small though not flat, and they have not thick lips. They have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a small distance from each other. Their houses are pitiful huts, without windows or chimnies, and the roofs covered with reeds or leaves. All the women of Madagascar, except the poorest sort, wear a covering over their breasts and shoulders, ornamented with glass beads, and none go without a cloth about their loins, the men are allowed polygamy. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they anoint their bodies with stinking grease or oil. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with each other. It is hard to say what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor priests. They have no rules relating to marriage, for the men and women cohabit together for some time, and then leave each other as freely again. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, camelions, and other animals common to Africa. The abundance and variety of provisions of every kind, which a fine climate and fertile soil can produce are on no part of the globe superior to those of Madagascar. The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been repelled. There are only some parts on the coast yet known. Lat. from 12 to 26° S.

MADEIRA, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles in circumference, and 24° N by E of Teneriff. In 1419,

when the Portuguese, under the patronage of prince Henry, had made their second voyage to their recently-discovered island of Porto Santo, they observed toward the S, a fixed spot in the horizon, like a small black cloud. By degrees, they were led to conjecture that it might be land, and steering toward it, they arrived at a considerable island, uninhabited, and covered with wood, which on that account, they called Madeira. Prince Henry, the next year, settled a colony here, and not only furnished it with the seeds and plants, and domestic animals, common in Europe, but he procured slips of the vine from Cyprus, the rich wines of which were then in great request, and plants of the sugar-cane from Sicily, into which it had been lately introduced. These thrived so prosperously, that the sugar and wine of Madeira quickly became articles of some consequence in the commerce of Portugal; but its wine, in particular, is in the highest estimation, especially such as has been a voyage to the E or W Indies, for it matures best in the hottest climate. The scorching heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown; for spring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. Many brooks and small rivulets descend from the mountains in deep chasms or glens, which separate the various parts of the island. The beds of the brooks are in some places covered with stones of all sizes, carried down from the higher parts by the violence of winter rains or floods of melted snow. The water is conducted by weirs and channels in the vineyards, where each proprietor has the use of it for a certain time; some being allowed to keep a constant supply of it, some to use it thrice, others twice, and others only once a week. As the heat of the climate renders this supply of water to the vineyards absolutely necessary, it is not without great expence that a new vineyard can be planted: for the maintenance of which, the owners must purchase water at a high price, from those who are constantly supplied, and are thus enabled to spare some of it. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and extremely beautiful: most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jasmine, and honeysuckle; while the larkspur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. spring up

spontaneously in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former numbers are sent every year to England. This island is well watered and populous. Funchal is the capital.

MADIA, or MAGGIA, a town, river, valley, and bailiwick of Switzerland, in Upper Vallais. The valley is long and narrow, between high mountains, watered throughout its whole length by the river; and it is the fourth transalpine bailiwick. The town is 10 miles NW of Locarno.

MADRAS, or FORT ST. GEORGE, the principal settlement of the English E India Company, on the E side of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is a fortress of great strength, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the margin of the bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticos, and flat roofs; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not highly decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms; it being impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of the white ant. These animals are chiefly formidable from the immensity of their numbers, which are such as to destroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimensions, and it is the wood work which serves for the basis of the ceilings, such as the laths, beams, &c. that these insects attack. "The approach to Madras, from the sea (says Mr. Hodges) offers to the eye an appearance similar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudless sky, the polished, white buildings, the bright sandy beach, and the dark green sea, present a combination totally new to the eye of an Englishman, just arrived from London, who, accustomed to the sight of rolling masses of clouds floating in a damp atmosphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight: and the eye being thus gratified, the mind soon assumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleasing objects with which it

is surrounded. Some time before the ship arrives at her anchoring ground, she is hailed by the boats of the country filled with people of business, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which an European feels the great distinction between Asia and his own country. The rustling of fine linen, and the general hum of unusual conversation, presents to his mind for a moment the idea of an assembly of females. When he ascends upon the deck, he is struck with the long muslin dresses, and black faces adorned with very large gold ear-rings and white turbans. The first salutation he receives from these strangers is by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives first seen in India by the European voyager are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninsula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in particular, are more like those of tender females; and do not appear to be what is considered a proper proportion to the rest of the person, which is usually above the middle size. Correspondent to this delicacy of appearance, are their manners; mild, tranquil, and sedulously attentive; in this last respect they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any person who is speaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; and then answer with the most perfect respect and composure. From the ship a stranger is conveyed on shore in a boat of the country, called a Massoolah boat; a work of curious construction, and well calculated to elude the violent shocks of the surf, that breaks here with great violence; they are formed without a keel, flat-bottomed, with the sides raised high, are sewed together with the fibres of the cocoa-nut tree, and caulked with the same material; they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives; they are usually attended by two kattamarans (rafts) paddled by one man each, the intention of which is, that, should the boat be overfet by the violence of the surf, the persons in it may be preserved. The boat is driven, as the sailors say, high and dry; and the passengers are landed on a fine, sandy beach; and immediately enter the fort of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied; some are wholly naked, and others so clothed, that nothing but the face and neck is to be discovered; besides this, the European is struck with many other objects, such as women carried on men's shoulders, on palankeens, and men

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riding on horseback clothed in linen dresses like women; which, with the very different face of the country from all he had ever seen, or conceived of, excite the strongest emotions of surprise!" There is a second city, called the Black Town, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only; and, although near four miles in circuit, fortified in such a manner as to prevent a surprise from the enemy's horse; an evil, to which every town in the Carnatic is subject, from the dryness and evenness of the country. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. The present fort, which was erected since the destruction of Fort St. David, in 1758, is, perhaps, one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British nation. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. It is 100 miles N by E of Pondicherry, 758 SE of Bombay, and 1030 SW of Calcutta. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 5 N.

MADRE-DE-POPA, a town and convent of S America, in Terra Firma, seated on the Rio-Grande, 20 miles E of Cartagena. It is almost as much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe; and they pretend that the image of the Virgin has done a great many miracles in favour of the seafaring people, Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 10 40 N.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now a considerable city, and very populous. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned, at proper distances, with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city; and as it is but two stories high, it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almost reduced it to ashes. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, or Market Place, which is surrounded with 300 houses, five stories high, all of an equal height; every story being adorned with a handsome balcony,

and the fronts supported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here the market is held; and here they have their famous bull-fights. The finest houses have no glass windows, there being only lattices in place of them. Casa-del-Campo, is a royal house of pleasure, a little more than half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the city, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of summer, there being a great number of fishponds, grottos, tents, groves, and hermitages. Madrid is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. It is 265 miles NE of Lisbon, 590 S by W of London, and 625 SSW of Paris. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 40 25 N.

MADRID, NEW, a city in a new Spanish settlement, in Louisiana, on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio. The people here enjoy a free toleration in religion.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles from Medina-del Campo. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 41 25 N.

MADRIGAL, a town of S America, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 0 50 N.

MADRISIO, a small town of Italy, in the state of Venice, 32 miles from Venice.

MADROGAM, a large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 18 0 S.

MADURA, a large town, and capital of an island of the same name, in the Indian Sea. Lon. 12 49 E, lat. 9 50 N.

MADURA, a town of the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel, 130 miles N by E of Cape Comorin, and 300 SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N.

MAELER, a lake of Sweden, situated between the provinces of Westmania and Sudermania, containing several fine islands. It is usually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and an easy communication is opened by means of sledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

MAELSTROM, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, on the coast of Norway, in 68° N lat. in the province of Nordland and district of Lofoden, near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named MOSKOE-STROM. The mountain

of Hefseggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the island of Moskoe, and between these two, runs this large and dreadful stream, the depth of which is from 36 to 40 fathoms. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity: but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarce equalled by the loudest and most dreadful cataracls; and the vortices or pits are of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces against the rocks; and when the water relaxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But these intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; and last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, it is dangerous to come within six miles of it; boats and ships having been carried away, by not guarding against it before they were within its reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpowered by its violence: and then it is impossible to describe the noise they make in their fruitless struggles to disengage themselves. A bear once attempting to swim from Lofoden to Moskoe, with a design of preying upon the sheep in that island, the stream caught him and bore him down, while he roared so terribly, as to be heard on shore. Large flocks of fir and pine trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again, broken and torn to such a degree as if bristles grew on them. This plainly shows the bottom to consist of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a river, which takes its rise in France, near the village of Meuse, in the department of Upper Marne, and watering Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Joncherry, Mezieres, and Charleville; enters the Netherlands at Givet, flows to Charlemont, Dinaut, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Batenburg, Roesselstein, and Voorn, where it is joined by the Wahal. At Dort it divides into four principal branches. These form the islands of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee, and enter the German Ocean, below the Briel, Helvoetsluys, and Goree.

MAESLANDSLUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, 7 miles SW of Delft. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 51 57 N.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient and strong town of the Netherlands, about four

miles in circumference. The inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms. Both papists and protestants are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and the magistrates are composed of both. It is seated on the Maese, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a bridge. This city revolted from Spain in 1570. It was retaken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, Frederic Henry prince of Orange reduced it, after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV took it in 1673; William prince of Orange invested it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748, it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of it on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. In 1794, it was again taken by the French. Maestricht is 15 miles N of Liege, and 55 E of Brussels. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

MAESYCK, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Maese, eight miles SW of Ruremonde.

MAGADOXA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, on the coast of Ajan; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 44 0 E, lat. 2 30 N.

MAGDALEN'S CAVE, a cave of Germany, in Carinthia, ten miles E of Goritz. It is divided into several apartments, with a vast number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as snow, and almost transparent. The bottom is of the same substance.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by the old marche of Brandenburg, on the E by the middle marche, on the S by Anhalt and Halberstadt, and on the W by Brunswick. The parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood, are very fertile. It is 60 miles in length and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Prussia.

MAGDEBURG, a large and ancient city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a handsome palace, a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb manufolcum of Otho the Great. This city is happily situated for trade having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe, therefore they carry on manufactures of cotton linen &c. to a great extent but

their principal merchandize is silk and woollen. It is the strongest place belonging to his Prussian majesty, where his principal magazines and foundries are established. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town, and massacred the inhabitants, of whom only 80 escaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe, to escape violation. It is 40 miles W of Brandenburg, and 125 SE of Hamburg. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 52 11 N.

MAGDELENA, a river of N America, in Louisiana. It has its source in the mountains which separate Louisiana from New Mexico, and falls into the Pacific Ocean below Madre de Popa to the SW of the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered, in 1520, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail to the Pacific Ocean round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country to the N of this strait Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili.

MAGGIA, See **MADIA**.

MAGGIORE, or **LOCARNO**, a lake of Italy, partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 miles in length and six in breadth.

MAGLIANO, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and district of Sabina, seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles SW of Spoletto, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

MAGNAVACCA, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort, seated at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the gulf of Venice, 18 miles N of Ravenna. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 44 52 N.

MAGNESIA. See **MANACHIA**.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 32 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 49 10 N.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appennines, in the valley of Magra, washes Pont-Remoli and Sarzana, below which it falls into the Mediterranean.

MAGRA, a valley in the duchy of Tuscany, 27 miles in length and 15 in breadth.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the

Mediterranean, into which the lake enters by a canal, the beginning of the famous canal of Languedoc.

MAHADIA. See **ELMADIA**.

MAHALEU, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chickens. Lon. 30 31 E, lat. 31 30 N.

MAHANUDDY, or **MAHANADY**, a river of Hindoostan, which takes its rise in the NW part of Berar. It falls by several mouths into the bay of Bengal, at Cattaek, these mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands. At the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cajung or Codjung.

MAHRATTAS, two large and powerful states of India, which derive their name from Marhat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the S part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candeish, and Vissapour; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kistna southward; forming a tract of 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whose obedience to the paishwah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and, in some cases, an opposition of interests begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themselves, but also between the members and the head. Nagpore is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Both these states, with the nizam of the Deccan, where in alliance with the English E India Company, in the late war against Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, from whose territories, on the termination of the war, they gained some considerable acquisitions. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

MAIDENHEAD, a corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It carries on a pretty considerable trade in malt, meal, and timber; and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 miles E by N of Reading, and 26 W by N of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 51 32 N.

MAIDSTONE, a borough, and the county town of Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Medway, a branch of which runs through the town over which there is a bridge, and enjoys a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it. Here are likewise paper mills, and a manufacture of linen thread. It sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles W of Canterbury, and 35 ESE of London. Lon. $\circ$ 38 E, lat. 51° 16 N.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, seated in a morass on an island formed by the Sèvre and Autize, 22 miles NE of Rochelle, and 210 SW of Paris. Lon. $\circ$ 40 W, lat. 46° 27 N.

MAIN, a province of N America in the state of Massachusetts, 300 miles long and 104 broad; lying between 68° and 72° W lon. and 43° and 46° N lat. It is bounded on the NW by New Hampshire, on the E by the river St. Croix, and Nova Scotia; on the SE by the Atlantic; and on the W by New Hampshire. It is divided into three counties. The heat in summer is scorching and the cold in winter intense all the lakes and rivers are for the most part passable on ice, from Christmas till the middle of March. Portland is the capital.

MAINA, a country of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants could never be subdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greatest traffic consists in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name, and their language is bad Greek.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Franconia, runs by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Frankfurt, and falls into the Rhine, at Mentz.

MAINE, or **MAYENNE**, a department of France, which includes the late province of the same name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, soon after its junction with the Sarthe, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

MAINE AND LOIRE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers of the same name. Angers is the capital.

MANEVILLE, a town of France in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1° 26 E, lat. 49° 2 N.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Shetland Isles, 60 miles long, from N to S, but its breadth seldom exceeds six. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interperfed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters, and to the winding bays resort swans, geese, scarfs, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with cod, turbot, and haddock; and, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings of incredible extent. They are visited at the same time, by whales, and other voracious fishes. Lobsters, oysters, muscles, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with sheep of a small breed, the wool of which is uncommonly soft and fine. The inhabitants are a stout, well-made, comely people; the lower sort of a swarthy complexion. The gentry are allowed, by all who have conversed with them, to be most of them polite, shrewd, sensible, lively, active, and intelligent persons; they manufacture a strong coarse cloth for their own use, as also linen. They make likewise of their own wool very fine stockings. They export, besides the different kinds of fish already mentioned, so: ie herrings, a considerable quantity of butter and train-oil, otter and seal skins, and no inconsiderable quantity of the fine stockings just mentioned. Their chief trade is to Leith, London, Hamburg, Spain, and to the Straits. They import timbers, deals, and some of their best oats, from Norway; corn and flour from the Orkneys, and from North Britain; spirits and some other things from Hamburg.

MAINLAND, or **POMONA**, the principal of the Orkney Islands, 24 miles long and nine broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland. The soil, however, is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See **ORCADES**.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, seated on the Eure between two mountains with a castle, a late collegiate church, and a late priory. It is five miles N by E of Chartres. Lon. 1° 36 E, lat. 48° 31 N.

MAINUNGEN, a town of Franconia, capital of a small district belonging to the

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house of Saxe-Gotha. It is eight miles N of Henneberg. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 50 46 N.

MAJORCA, an island, formerly subject to the king of Spain, but in 1799 it was taken by the British; it is situate in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca. It is 60 miles in length and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive-trees, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and very good sailors.

MAJORCA, a large rich and strong city, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 6000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more ancient than celebrated. It has 22 churches, besides the cathedral, and the harbour is extremely good. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is seated on the SW side of the island. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 39 30 N.

MAIRE, LE, a strait of S America, between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuego, in lat. 55° S. Through this strait ships sometimes sail in their passage to Cape Horn.

MAISSEY, a town of France in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 49 24 N.

MAIXANT, St. an ancient town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou. It is a bishop's see and carries on a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Sevre, 26 miles SW of Poitiers. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 46 24 N.

MAKRAN. See **MACKERAN**.

MALABAR, the W coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between 9 and 14° N lat. It is divided among several petty princes and states; but as these are mentioned in their proper places, they need not be enumerated here; especially as the customs and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions. However, it may be observed, in general, that the inhabitants are all blacks, or at least, of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places, they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employments as their parents. These are the Gentoos, of whom see an account under the article **HINDOOSTAN**.

MALACCA, a peninsula in Asia, con-

taining a kingdom of the same name; bounded on the N by Siam, on the E by the ocean, and on the SW by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra. It is 600 miles in length and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots. The pine-apples are the best in the world; and the cocoa-nuts have shells that will hold an English quart. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but hogs and poultry are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism; and they are addicted to juggling. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbours.

MALACCA, a seaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the peninsula of Malacca. The Dutch had a factory here, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640; and it was taken from them by the English, in August 1795. Malacca is seated on the straits of its own name, 480 miles SE of Acheen. Lon. 101 50 E, lat. 2 30 N.

MALAGA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour. Its commerce is principally in fruits and wine. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 15 miles S of Cordova and 235 of Madrid. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

MALAMOCCHO, a small island and seaport town in the Lagunes of Venice, five miles S of that city.

MALATHIA, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Lesser Armenia, seated on the Arzu, with an archbishop's see. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 39 8 N.

MALCHIN, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Peene, where it falls into the lake Camrow, 10 miles N of Wahren. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 0 N.

MALDEN, a borough in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It has two parish churches; a third church, which it had formerly, having been long converted into a freeschool. It is seated on an eminence, near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the bridge over the Chelmer, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater Bay. Malden sends two members to parliament, and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, coal, iron, wine, brandy, and rum.

It is 10 miles E of Chelmsford, and 37 NE of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 46 N.

MALDEN, a village in Surry, two miles SE of Kingston, with some gunpowder mills, on a stream that flows from Ewel to Kingston.

MALDIVES, a cluster of small islands 533 miles SW of Ceylon in the E India. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. Of these there are no less than 1000 in number; all low, sandy, and barren, having only a few coconuts. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly pagans; and their chief trade is in couries, a small shell-fish, whose shells serve instead of money.

MALESHERBES, a town of France in the department of Loiret. Lon. 26 E, lat. 48 20 N.

MALESTROIT, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Coast, 37 miles E of Port l'Orient. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 47 45 N.

MALIO, CAPE of, or ST. ANGELO a cape of the Morea at the S entrance of the Gulph of Napoli 15 miles E of Malvasia.

MALICOLLO, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 16 15 S lat. and 167 45 E lon. It extends 10 leagues from N to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; coconuts, bread fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost quite naked, are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope fast round their belly. They use bows and arrows as their principal weapons, and the arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures is one particular, that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the Pacific Ocean.

MALLING, WEST, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, six miles W

of Maidstone, and 30 E by S of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 20 N.

MALLOW, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on the Blackwater, 17 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 52 10 N.

MALMEDY, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Leige, with an abbey. It was taken by the French in 1794, seated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg, and 40 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 50 18 N.

MALMISTRA, an ancient town of Asia in Natolia, with an archbishop's see, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles SE of Terasio. Lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 50 N.

MALMOE, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seated on the Sound, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It is 15 miles SE of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 53 38 N.

MALMSBURY, an ancient borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, on the river Avon which almost surrounds it, over which it has six bridges. In its church, is to be seen the sepulchral monument of king Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. It drives a trade in the woollen manufacture, and sends two members to parliament. It is 26 miles E by N of Bristol, and 95 W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 34 N.

MALO, ST. a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, and lately an episcopal see of the province of Bretagne. It has a spacious harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; it is a trading place, of great importance, defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. In 1758, they landed in Cancele Bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt about 100 ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway. It is chiefly inhabited by sea faring men who in time of war fit out a great many privateers to cruise upon the English coast, 17 miles NW of Dol, and 205 W of Paris. Lon. 1 57 W, lat. 48 39 N.

MOLORIA, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W of Leghorn. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 43 34 N.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Placentia. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 39 36 N.

MALPAS, a town in Cheshire, with a

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market on Monday. It is seated on a high eminence, near the river Dee, 15 miles SE of Chester, and 166 NW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 33 3 N.

MALPLAQUET, a village of Austrian Hainault. It is famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and sometimes called the Battle of Blarénies, from an adjacent village, and is 7 miles from Mons.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 30 miles long and 11 broad. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Sicily, that it is now become a fertile island, though it does not grow corn sufficient to support the inhabitants. Here are cultivated large quantities of lemon trees, cotton trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is so excessive, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 90,000. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. It was attacked in 1566 by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise, with the loss of 30,000 men. In 1798 the grand master treacherously delivered up Malta to the French under the command of Buonaparte, but it was taken by the English after a blockade of near a year, and is still possessed by them. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of eight nations; but now they are but seven, the English having forsaken them. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chastity; and yet they make no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. Malta is 60 miles S of Sicily. Valetta is the capital.

MALTA, MELITA, or CITTA VECCHIA, an ancient city of the island of Malta. The city of Valetta has certainly the happiest situation that can be imagined. It stands upon a peninsula between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the south side of the city is the largest. It runs about two miles into the heart of the island; and is so very deep, and surrounded by such high grounds and fortifications, that they assuredly the largest ships of war might ride here

in the most stormy weather, almost without a cable. This beautiful basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, and each capable of containing an immense number of shipping. The mouth of the harbour is scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded on each side by batteries that would tear the strongest ship to pieces before she could enter. Besides this, it is fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is a *fleur d'eau*, or on a level with the water. These are mounted with about 80 of their heaviest artillery: so that this harbour, I think, may really be considered as impregnable: and indeed the Turks have ever found it so, and I believe ever will. The harbour on the N side of the city, although they only use it for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, would, in any other part of the world, be considered as inestimable. It is likewise defended by very strong works; and in the centre of the basin is an island on which they have built a castle and a lazaret. The fortifications of Malta are indeed a most stupendous work. All the boasted catacombs of Rome and Naples are a trifle to the immense excavations that have been made in this little island. The ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock. These extend for a great many miles, and raise our astonishment to think that so small a state has ever been able to make them. It is seated on a hill in the centre of the island, and was formerly twice as large as at present. It is the residence of the bishop, and the cathedral is a very fine structure. Near this city are the catacombs, which are said to extend 15 miles under ground; and a small church, dedicated to St. Paul, adjoining to which is a statue of the saint, with a viper in his hand, said to be placed on the spot where he shook the viper off, without having been hurt; and close to it is the grotto in which he was imprisoned.

MALTON, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, containing three churches. It is a populous place, sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles NE of York, and 216 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 54 9 N.

MALVASIA, a small island of Turkey in Europe, on the E coast of the Morea, remarkable for its excellent wines, that called Malmsiey, being brought hence. The capital is Napoli-di-Malvasia.

MALVERN, GREAT, a village in Wor-

cestershire, eight miles W by S of Worcester. It had once an abbey, and here are two noted chalybeate springs, recommended as excellent in scrofulous complaints.

MALVERN, LITTLE, a village in Worcestershire, seated in a cavity of Malvern Hills, three miles from Great Malvern. Henry VII. adorned the church with a great number of painted glass windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated state.

MALVERN CHASE, an extensive chase in Worcestershire, containing 7356 acres in that county, 619 in Herefordshire, and 103 in Gloucestershire.

MALVERN HILLS, lofty mountains in the SW of Worcestershire, dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. They rise one above another for about seven miles, and run from N to S; the highest point is 1313 feet above the surface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limestone and quartz. On the summit of one of these hills, on the Herefordshire side, is the camp of Owen Glendower; a famous Welsh chief.

MALUNG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 60 30 N.

MALWA, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Guzerat, on the N by Agimere, on the E by Allahabad and Orissa, and on the S by Candesh. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and highly diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and is divided among the chiefs of the Poenah Mahrattas. Ougein and Indore are the principal towns.

MAMARS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, seated on the Dive.

MAN, an island in the Irish Sea, 30 miles in length and eight in breadth. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The air is healthy, the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of English, Scotch, and Irish, the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain them. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of island are wool, hides, and tallow. The duke of Athol was formerly lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown, reserving, however, the manorial rights, &c. It is 12 miles S of Scotland, 30 N of Anglesey in Wales, 35 W of Cumberland, and 40 E of Ireland.

MANACHIA, an ancient and considerable

town of Natolia Proper, anciently called Magnesia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman empire, and is seated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 miles N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 38 45 N.

MANAR, an island of the E. Indies, on the E coast of the island of Ceylon. The English took it from the Dutch in 1793. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 0 N.

MANATAULIN, an island of N America, 100 miles long and eight broad, on the N side of Lake Huron. Its name signifies a Place of Spirits; and it is held sacred by the Indians.

MANBED, a small town of Persia, 160 miles from Ispahan.

MANBONE, a city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Siam, seated at the mouth of the channel of Mosambique. Lon. 32 19 E, lat. 25 55 N.

MANCHESTER, a village in Warwickshire, near Atherstone and the river Anker. It was a Roman station on the Watling-street, and here several coins have been dug up.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here that Cervantes made Don Quixote perform his chief exploits.

MANCHE, or **CHANNEL**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is almost surrounded by the English Channel, and Coutances is the capital.

MANCHESTER, a large and populous town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, which has been much improved by the invention of dyeing and printing. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, of which they export vast quantities particularly to the W Indies, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its chief ornaments are the college, the ex-

change, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market-place. By the Irwell, over which is an ancient and lofty stone bridge; it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation, particularly the Duke of Bridgewater's canal which is seven miles from it. It sends no members to parliament and is 67 miles WSW of York, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 80 W, lat. 53 30 N.

MANCHESTER, a town of Virginia, on James River.

MANCIET, a town of France in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 43 38 N.

MANDAL, a seaport town of Christianland in Norway. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 58 2 N.

MANDERSCHEIT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is 24 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

MANDRIA, a small desert island, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It gives name to the sea near it.

MANEBACH, a small village of Suabia, pleasantly seated on the lake of Constance.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; and is seated on a gulf of the same name, 50 miles N of Cirenza, and 100 NE of Naples. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

MANGALORE, a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, with an excellent road for ships to anchor in while the rainy season lasts. It is inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. The former, on their festival days, carry their idols in triumph, placed in a waggon, adorned on all sides with flowers; and on the wheels are several sharp crooked iron hooks, upon which the mad devotees throw themselves, and are crushed to pieces. It is the most trading place in the kingdom, and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a large church frequented by black converts. The adjoining fields bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, betel-nuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel. It is seated on a rising ground, 100 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 24 E, lat. 13 8 N.

MANGEEA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about five leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, and captain Cook represents it as a fine island, and the interior of the

country is diversified by hills and valleys. The hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it soon. Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

MANGUSHLAK, a town of Turcomania, on the E coast of the Caspian Sea. Its commerce is considerable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bokharia; such as cotton, yarn, stuffs, furs, skins, and rhubarb. It is 37 miles SW of Astracan. Lon. 48 29 E, lat. 42 45 N.

MANHARTZBERG, the northern part of Lower Austria, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the W by Upper Austria, on the N by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E by Hungary.

MANHEIM, a strong and beautiful city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very regularly built, handsome city, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, the streets being all straight, intersecting each other at right angles. The fortifications are good; and the town is almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent structure. Mannheim surrendered to the French, in September 1795, but was retaken by the Austrians in November following. It is six miles NE of Spire, and 10 W of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 49 26 N.

MANICA, an inland kingdom of Africa. It has on the N Monomotapa, on the E Sofala, and on the S and W unknown regions. This country is little known to Europeans, but it is said to abound with mines of gold, and to have a great number of elephants.

MANICKDURG, a small town of the Deccan, in the county of Berar.

MANICKPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, 68 miles distant from Lucknow. Lon. 81 45 L, lat. 37 26 N.

MANIEL, a mountain of St. Domingo, 20 miles in circumference, and so high and craggy, that it is almost inaccessible.

MANILLA. See **LUCONIA**.

MANILLA, a large and populous city, capital of Lueonia and the other Philippine Islands. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins; and, the next year, there was another less violent. This city is seated on

the SE side of the island, where a large river falls into the sea, and forms a noble bay 30 leagues in compass, to which the Spaniards have given the name of Bahia, because the river runs out of the great lake Bahi, which lies at the distance of six leagues behind it. In compass it is two miles, in length one third of a mile; the shape irregular, being narrow at both ends, and wide in the middle. On the S it is washed by the sea, and on the N and E by the river; being also strongly fortified with walls, bastions, forts and batteries. Manilla contains about 30,000 souls, who are a very motley race. Here stands the arsenal where the galleons are built, for which there are from 300 to 600 or 800 men constantly employed, who are relieved every month, and while upon duty, are maintained at the king's expence. The royal revenue is computed at about half a million pieces of eight, exclusive of casualties. Lon. 120 53 E, lat. 14 36 N.

MANNINGTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Stour, which is here called Manningtree-water. It is 11 miles W of Harwich, and 60 ENE of London. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 0 N.

MANOSQUE, a populous town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a castle. It had lately a commandery of the order of Malta, and is seated on the Durance, 10 miles S of Forcalquier, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 43 51 N.

MANRESA, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Cardenera and Llobregat, 15 miles SE of Cardona, and 20 NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MANS, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Maine. It formerly contained 18000, but now only 14000 inhabitants. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are famous. It is seated on a high hill, on the Sarthe, near its confluence with the Huifne, 20 miles S of Alencon, and 75 W by N of Orleans. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 41 58 N.

MANSARÓAR, a lake of Thibet, from which, (according to major Rennel) issues the southernmost head of the Ganges. It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies in about 79° E lon. and 34° N lat.

MANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, 35 miles SW of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 51 41 N.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It has a great trade, and is famous for corn and

malt: and participates in the stocking manufacture. It is a pretty large place, and is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, 12 miles N of Nottingham, and 140 N by W of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 53 10 N.

MANILLA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 15 miles SW of the city of Leon. Lon. 4 53 W, lat. 42 30 N.

MANTACA. See **MATACA**.

MANTCHEW TARTARS, a branch of the Mogul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the 13th century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. Their country is divided into three districts, viz. E Chinese Tartary, called Leoa-tong, Klrin, and Teiticar. They retain the customs they brought from China.

MANTES, a considerable town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is famous for its wines, and is seated on the Seine, and over it is a bridge, the great arch of which, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide. It is 31 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 31 E, lat. 49 1 N.

MANTUA, or **MANTUAN**, a duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N by the Veronese, on the S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E by the Ferrarese; and on the W by the Cremonese. It is 50 miles long and 27 broad, and fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV, duke of Mantua, a prince of the empire, having taken part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heirs, the emperor kept the Mantuan, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which were confirmed to them by subsequent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1740, his eldest daughter the empress queen, kept possession of the Mantuan; and the governor of the Milanese had the administration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua and Sabioneta; the principalities of Castiglione Solfarina, and Bosolo; likewise the county of Novellara. The principal rivers of this country are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio.

MANTUA, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Italy, with an archbishop's see, and a university, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. The streets are broad and straight, and it has eight gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live

in, and very strong, and then causeway, which is considerable, greatly manufactures. The air is some; a undation born at was best months, the 2d. mence rendered armies a 1799. I of Vero Lon. 10 MAR. sea, in Lon. and Carribbe forts, and on the d MAR S Amer Venezul skins at in Am bacco. same na N.

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in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. It is very strong by situation as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two causeways, which cross the lake; for which reason it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer is very unwholesome; and the lake is formed by the inundations of the Mincio. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua was besieged by the French, for above 6 months, in 1796, and surrendered to them, the 2d. February, 1797. On the recommencement of the next campaign, it surrendered to the Austrian and Russian armies after a short siege on the 30th July, 1799. It is 35 miles NE of Parma, 22 SW of Verona, and 220 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 10 N.

MARACAYBO, a lake, or arm of the sea, in Terra Firma, lying in about 70° W lon. and 10° N lat. It opens into the Caribbean Sea, is defended by strong forts, and has several Spanish towns seated on the coast.

MARACAYBO, a considerable town of S America, capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and it has very fine tobacco. It is seated near a lake of the same name. Lon. 70 45 E, lat. 10 0 N.

MARAGAL, a town of Persia, 42 miles from Tauris. Lon. 47 52 E, lat. 37 36 N.

MARAGNAN, a province of S America, in Brazil, which comprehends a fertile populous island, 112 miles in circumference. The French settled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were soon expelled by the Portuguese, who have possessed it ever since. It has a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 54 55 W, lat. 1 20 S.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a strong citadel. It is seated in a marsh, which renders it difficult of access, and at the bottom of the gulf of Venice, 27 miles S by E of Udina. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 52 N.

MARANS, a rich town of France in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Angoumois, seated among salt marshes near the river Sevre. It carries on a great trade in corn and is 12 miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 55 W lat. 46 20 N.

MARASCH, a populous town of Natolia, encompassed by the mountains of

Taurus and Anti-taurus, and the river Euphrates. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 38 15 N.

MARATHON, a village of Livadia, formerly a city, 10 miles from Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades, with, 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men.

MARAWINA, a river of Guiana, which separates Surinam from the French colony of Cayenne. A curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond, is found here which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It falls into the Atlantic in lon. 53 48 W, lat. 5 38 N.

MARBACH, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar. It was burnt by the French in 1693. It is 12 miles S of Hailbron, and 13 N of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 48 59 N.

MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, 28 miles SW of Malaga. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 36 29 N.

MARCA, a small island in the gulf of Venice, five miles from Ragusa, on which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruins.

MARCELLIN, St. a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. It is a handsome place agreeably seated on the Isere, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine. It is five miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 45 14 N.

MARCELLINO, a small river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the sea, two miles from Augusta.

MARCHE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Berry, on the E by Auvergne, on the W by Angoumois, and on the S by Limosin. It is 55 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse.

MARCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, 20 miles S of Neufchateau, and 40 S by W of Toul. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 48 6 N.

MARCHE, or MARCHE-EN-FAMINE, a town of Luxemburg, seated on the Marlette, 45 miles NNW of Luxemburg.

MARCHENA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy and a suburb as large as the town; seated in the middle of a plain, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water. It is 18 miles W of Seville. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 37 34 N.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, seated on both sides of the Sambre, four miles W of Charleroy, and 22 SW of Namur. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 20 N.

MARCHIENNES, a village of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, with a late abbey, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

MARCHPURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, with a strong castle, seated on the Drave, 18 miles W of Pettau, and 25 SSW of Gratz. Lon. 13 19 E, lat. 46 44 N.

MARCIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seven miles E of Naples, between Nola and Acerra. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 51 N.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N by the bishopric of Munster, on the E by the duchy of Westphalia, and on the S and W by that of Berg. It is pretty fertile, and belongs to the king of Prussia. Ham is the capital.

MARCKECK, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Austria, 24 miles distant from Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 17 N.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 10 N.

MARCO, St. a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Senito, 22 miles N of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 41 N.

MARCOU, St. two islands in the English Channel; 7 miles from the coast of France. They are subject to the English, and in 1798 they were attacked by the French who were repulsed. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 49 31 N.

MARDIKE, a village of France, in the department of the North, a celebrated canal, on which it is seated takes its name from it; it is four miles W by S of Dunkirk.

MAREB, a small town of Arabia in the province of Yemen. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 15 44 N.

MAREE, LOCH, a fresh-water lake of Rosshire. It is 18 miles long, and, in some parts, four broad. It contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

MARENGO, a village in Italy, near Milan remarkable for a bloody and desperate action between the French and Austrians under Generals Melas and Buonaparte, in July, 1800 which lasted all day, wherein

the former were victorious, though the loss was pretty equal on both sides. This battle was decisive of the campaign and for the present of the fate of Italy.

MARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, remarkable for the green finned oysters found near the coast, and the salt, it sends to other places. It is seated near the Atlantic, 32 miles NW of Saints, and 272 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 49 W, lat. 46 15 N.

MARETIMO, an island of Italy, on the W coast of Sicily. It is 10 miles in circumference, has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces much honey. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

MARGARETTA, an island of S America, in Andalusia near Terra Firma, discovered by Columbus in 1498. It is 40 miles in length and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it pleasant; but it is not considerable since the Spaniards retired thence to Terra Firma. The present inhabitants are mulattos, and the original natives. It was taken in 1626 by the Dutch, who demolished the castle. Lon. 63 12 E, lat. 19 46 N.

MARGATE, a seaport in Kent, in the isle of Thanet. It has much increased of late years, by the great resort to it for sea-bathing. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and vessels are frequently passing to and from the coast of Flanders. There are also regular passage boats, to and from London, some of which are elegantly fitted up. It is 14 miles N of Deal, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 51 24 N.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order, seated on the river Tauber, 16 miles SW of Wurtzburg. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 49 30 N.

MARGOZZA, a town of Italy in the Milanese, situate near a small lake from which it takes its name.

MARIAN ISLANDS. See LADRONES.

MARIA, St., an island of the Indian Ocean, five miles from Madagascar. It is 27 miles in length and five in breadth; well-watered, and surrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It is inhabited by about 600 negroes, but seldom visited by ships passing that way.

MARIA, St. the most southern of the Azores, or Western Islands, in the Atlantic, producing plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

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Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702; and is seated on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a battery, 18 miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 36 39 N.

MARIA, ST. a considerable town of Terra Firma Proper, in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold-mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated at the bottom of the gulf of St. Michael, at the mouth of a navigable river of the same name. Lon. 78 12 W, lat. 7 43 N.

MARIAGALANTE, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, subject to the French, extending 16 miles from N to S, and four from E to W. It is full of hills, and along the E shore are lofty perpendicular rocks, that shelter vast numbers of tropical birds. It has several large caverns, with many little streams, and ponds of fresh water. It is covered with trees, and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wild cinnamon-tree. It is 30 miles N of Dominica, and 40 E of Guadaloupe. Lon. 61 11 W, lat. 15 52 N.

MARCELLO, a small town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Bari.

MARIE-AUX-MINES, a town of France, in the department of the Volges and late province of Lorraine, divided in two by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and is 25 miles NW of New Brissach. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 48 16 N.

MARIENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It is seated among the mountains, on the confines of Bohemia, 28 miles SSW of Dresden. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 50 49 N.

MARIENBURG, an ancient and strong town of Poland, in Western Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Naget, on a branch of the Vistula, 30 miles SW of Elbing, and 30 SE of Dantzic. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 54 9 N.

MARIENBURG, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, formerly a strong place, but dismantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles SW of Charlemont. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 50 2 N.

MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wenner, 35 miles SE of Carlstadt, and 162 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 58 28 N.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Western Prussia, in Pomerania, with a castle, seated

on the Vistula, 20 miles SSW of Marienburg. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 53 49 N.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiss, by the French, in 1515. It is seated on the Lambro, 10 miles S of Milan.

MARINO, ST. a strong town of Italy, capital of a small republic, surrounded by the duchy of Urbino, under the protection of the pope, with three castles. It chuses its own magistrates and officers, and is seated on a mountain, 10 miles SW of Rimini, and 14 NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 33 E, lat. 43 54 N.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle, 10 miles E of Rowe. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 51 34 N.

MARK, ST. a seaport on the W side of St. Domingo. The houses are all built of freestone, which is found in great plenty, in the neighbouring country. It was taken by the English in January, 1794, and is 45 miles NNW of Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72 40 W, lat. 19 20 N.

MARKET-JEW. See MERAZION.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. This town has often suffered by fire, particularly in 1690. It gives title to a duke, contains two churches, and about 500 houses, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a chalky soil, on the Kennet, 43 miles E of Bristol, and 74 W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 28 N.

MARLBOROUGH, FORT, an English factory, on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, three miles E of Bencoolen, and 300 NW of Batavia. Lon. 102 9 E, lat. 3 49 N.

MARLOW, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire. It sends two members to parliament, has a manufacture of bonelace, and is 27 miles S of Ailebury, and 31 W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 51 35 N.

MARLI, a village of France, between Versailles and St. Germain, seated in a valley, near a forest of the same name. Here was a royal palace, noted for its fine gardens and water-works, there being a curious machine on the Seine, which not only supplied them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is 10 miles NW of Paris.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It carries on a great

trade in corn, wine, and brandy, and is seated on the Garonne, 40 miles SE of Bourdeaux, and 320 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 44 20 N.

MARMORA, a sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the strait of Gallipoli on the SW, and with the Black Sea, by the strait of Constantinople on the NE. It has two castles, one on the Asian, and one on the European side, is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

MARMORA, the name of four islands in the sea of the same name. The largest is about 30 miles in circumference, and they all produce corn, wine, and fruits.

MARMORA, a celebrated cascade of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, three miles from Terni.

MARNE, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorazin.

MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which rises near Langres, and flowing NW joins the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see, but Chalons is the capital.

MARNE, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

MARNHULL, a village in Dorsetshire, on the Stour. The church is an ancient lofty building; the tower of which fell down in 1710, in time of divine service, but was handsomely rebuilt.

MARO, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, in a valley of the same name, eight miles NW of Oneglia, and 48 WSW of Genoa. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 44 55 N.

MAROGNA, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated near the Mediterranean, 150 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 25 41 E, lat. 40 59 N.

MAROTIER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a late Benedictine abbey, 18 miles NW of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 38 N.

MARBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, with a university, a castle, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent town-house. It is seated on the river Lahn, 15 miles S of Waldeck, and 47 SW of Cassel. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

MARQUESAS, a group of Islands in the S Pacific Ocean, of which the most considerable are, St. Christina and St. Pedro. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at the first of these, which is

situate in lon. 139 9 W, and lat. 9 55 S. The products of these islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa nuts, scarlet beans, paper mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and with hogs and fowls. They have also plenty of fish. Mr. Forster says he never saw a single deformed, or even ill-proportioned man among the natives: all were strong, tall, well limbed, and active in the highest degree. Their arms are clubs and spears, and their government, like that of the Society Islands, monarchical. But they are not quite so cleanly as the inhabitants of the Society Isles, who, in that respect, surpass, perhaps, any other people in the world. The drink of the Marquestans is purely water, cocoa nuts being rather scarce. They are much given to pilfering, like the lower sort among the Otaheitanas. Their music, musical instruments, dances, and canoes, very much resemble those of Otaheite. In short, the inhabitants of the Marquestas, Society, and Friendly Islands, Easter Island, and New Zealand, seem to have all the same origin, their language, manners, customs, &c. bearing a great affinity in many respects.

MAR-FOREST, a district in Aberdeenshire, consisting of vast woodland mountains, which occupy the western angle of the county. The river Dee rises among these mountains.

MARSAL, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, remarkable for its salt-works, and seated on the Selle, in a marsh of difficult access; which, with the fortifications, renders it an important place. It is 17 miles NE of Nanci. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 48 49 N.

MARSALA, a populous and strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, 53 miles SW of Palermo. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 38 4 N.

MARSAQUIVER, or **MARSALQUIVER**, a strong and ancient town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, in the kingdom of Algiers, with one of the best harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732; and is seated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, three miles from Oran. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 36 1 N.

MARSEILLES, a strong city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It was lately an episcopal see, and the inhabitants, before the late revolution were computed at 160,000, but now are only 80,000. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the u-

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per end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands; and it is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain. It is divided into the Old and the New Town. The houses are not so well built in the Old as in the New, the first appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the streets are dirty, narrow, and steep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The New Town is a perfect contrast to the Old, with which it communicates by a most beautiful street; and its other streets, the squares, and the public buildings are beautiful. The variety of dresses and languages which are seen and heard here, are surprising, and on that account this city has been called Europe in Miniature. The port is a basin of an oval form, 3480 feet long, by 960 in its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water; and is defended by a citadel and a fort. In 1649, the plague raged with great violence, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793, Marseilles revolted against the French National Convention, but was very soon reduced. It is 13 miles NW of Toulon, and 362 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 27 E, lat. 43 18 N.

MARSHFIELD, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Cotswold Hills, 11 miles E of Bristol, and 102 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 30 N.

MARSICO NUOVO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Agri, 73 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 40 28 N.

MARSTRAND, a small island in the Cattegat, which for its strength is called the Gibraltar of Sweden, is a rocky island, about two miles in circumference; the town, which lies on the eastern side, contains about 160 houses, and about 1,200 inhabitants. Since the peace the commerce has greatly diminished, and the inhabitants now chiefly subsist by the herring fishery. The harbour is extremely secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance, and in tempestuous weather dangerous, without a pilot of the place. It is capable of containing 200 vessels, and of sufficient depth for the largest. It is 23 miles NW of Gothenburg. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 59 N.

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and in the duchy of Castro, seated on a lake of the same name, called also Bolsena, 35 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 26 N.

MARTABAN, a province of Asia, in the

kingdom of Pegu, on the bay of Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It is subject to the king of Burmah, who, in 1754, subdued the kingdom of Pegu, and rendered it a dependent province.

MARTABAN, the capital of a province of the same name, in Pegu. In the wars between Pegu and Siam, ships were sunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up, before which it was a trading place. It is seated on the bay of Bengal, 80 miles S of the city of Pegu. Lon. 96 56 E, lat. 15 30 N.

MORTAGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Quercy, seated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E of Sarlat. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 44 51 N.

MARTHA, St. a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by Venezuela, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by Carthagena. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and the land very high. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Cordillera-de-los-Indus, or the Andes, which run the whole length of S America, from N to S. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works.

MARTHA, St. the capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a harbour surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but is now almost come to nothing. The air about the town is wholesome and the houses are built of canes, and covered mostly with palmetto leaves. It is seated on one of the mouths of the Rio Grande, 1000 miles W by S of Rio-de-la-Hacha. Lon. 73 56 W, lat. 11 24 N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of N America, near the coast of Massachusetts, 80 miles S of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lon. 70 22 W, lat. 41 16 N.

MARTHALEN, a considerable town of Switzerland, in that part of the county of Kyburg, subject to Zurich. It is seated near the Rhine, six miles S of Scaffhausen.

MARTIGUES, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is seated near a lake, 12 miles long and five broad, which is navigable through

out, but less considerable than it was formerly, but whence they get very fine fish and excellent salt. Martigues is 20 miles NW of Marseilles. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 43 19 N.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

MARTIN, ST. a town of France, in the isle of Rhe, with a harbour and strong citadel, 15 miles W of Rochelle. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 46 10 N.

MARTIN, ST. one of the Leeward Caribbean Islands, in the W Indies, lying to the NW of St. Bartholomew, and to the SW of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but at the commencement of the present war, the former were expelled by the latter. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 8 14 N.

MARTINICO, one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. It was taken by the English from the French in 1794. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile vallies, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and is extremely populous, some of the ancient inhabitants still remain. It has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in lon. 61 20 W, lat. 14 14 N.

MARTORANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, eight miles from the sea, and 15 S of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Noya and Llobregal, 18 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress seated on a rock, eight miles S of Anduxar.

MARVEJOLS, a commercial town of France, in the department of Lozere and late province of Gevaudan, seated in a valley, on the river Colange, 10 miles NW of Mende, and 300 S of Paris. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 44 36 N.

MARVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the Oshein, three miles N of Jametz.

MARYBOROUGH, a borough of Ireland, capital of Queen's County, 17 miles S of Philipstown. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 53 2 N.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, 174 miles long and 110 broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, on the E by the state of Delaware, on the SE and S by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S and W by Virginia. It is divided into 18 counties, 10 of which are on the western, and eight on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this state, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia. Annapolis is the capital.

MARY'S RIVER, ST. a river of the United States, in Georgia. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for ninety miles; and its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber suited to the W India markets. It forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States, and enters Amelia Sound, in lat. 30 44 N.

MARY'S STRAIT, ST. a strait in N America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 40 miles long; and at the upper end is a rapid fall, which, when conducted by careful pilots, may be descended without danger.

MARZA SIROCCO, a gulf on the S side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta; for which reason the grand master ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

MARZILLA, a handsome town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, seated near the river Arragon, 30 miles S of Pampeluna.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine Islands, almost in the centre of the rest. It is 75 miles in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

MASBROUGH, a flourishing village, in Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. All sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

MASCATE, a town of Asia on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a rock. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, and was fortified, in 1650, by the Portuguese; but afterward taken by the Arabs, who put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. It is very strong both by nature and art, though

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the buildings are mean. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. There are neither trees, shrubs, nor grass to be seen on the seacoast near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon. The bazars or market places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the house-tops on one side to those on the other. The religion of the inhabitants is Mahometanism, and yet, contrary to the custom of the Turks, they suffer any one to go into their mosques. The products of the country are horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinosa, a root that dyes red. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 24 0 N.

MAS-D'-ASIL, a town of France, in the department of Arriège and late county of Foix, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the rivulet Rife, eight miles SW of Pamiers.

MASKELYNE'S ISLES, a group of small but beautiful islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying off the E S point of Malicollo, one of the New Hebrides.

MASSA, an ancient and populous town of Italy in Tuscany, capital of a small territory of the same name, with the title of a principality, whose sovereignty is independent of the grand duke. It has a strong castle, and is famous for its quarries of fine marble. It is seated on a plain, three miles from the sea, and 55 W by N of Florence. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

MASSA, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, with a bishop's see, seated near the sea, 20 miles S of Naples. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 40 31 N.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain near the sea, 25 miles SW of Sienna. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 42 40 N.

MASSA or MAZZI, a town of the Veronese, in Italy, situated on the N side of the Po 40 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 45 20 N.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States of America, 150 miles long and 65 broad; bounded on the N by New Hampshire and Vermont, on the W by New York, on the S by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the E by that ocean and Massachusetts Bay. It is divided into 14 counties; produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, hemp, copper, and iron, and they have manufac-

tories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth. Boston is the capital.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, a bay of N America, which spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S. It is so named, as well as the whole state of Massachusetts, from a tribe of Indians of the same name, that formerly lived round this bay.

MASSAFRA, a strong town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 16 miles NNW of Tarento. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 40 30 N.

MASSERANO, a town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a small principality of the same name, held by its prince as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

MASTICO, or CAPO MASTICO, a cape on the S side of Scio, one of the islands of the Archipelago.

MASUAH, a town of Abyssinia, situate on an island on the coast of the Red Sea. The houses, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns in Arabia; and a few are of stone, some of them two stories high. Lon. 39 36 E, lat. 15 35 N.

MASULIPATAM, a populous and formerly a commercial seaport of Hindoostan, seated near the mouth of the Kistna, on the coast of Coromandel, but its trade has now declined. It is 200 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 12 E, lat. 16 8 N.

MATACA, or MANTACA, a commodious bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 35 miles E of Havanna. Lon. 81 16 W, lat. 23 12 N.

MATAGORDA, a fortress of Spain, seated at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

MATALONA, a town of Italy in Naples and in Terra di Lavori, eight miles NW of Capua, and 19 W by S of Benevento. Lon. 14 14 E, lat. 41 12 N.

MATAMAN, a county of Africa, bounded on the N by Benguela, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by the country of the Hottentots, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts, it being a desert country, little visited by the Europeans.

MATAN, or MACTAN, one of the Philippine Islands. The inhabitants have thrown off the yoke of Spain and here Magellan was killed in 1521.

MATAPAN, CAPE, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22 40 E; lat. 36 25 N.

MATARM, a large town of Asia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

MATARO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass-works, seated on the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MATCOWITZ, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seated on a mountain, 185 miles NE of Presburgh.

MATELICA, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, 15 miles S of Jesi.

MATEKA, a considerable town of Italy in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated on the Canapio, 35 miles NW of Tarento. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 40 59 N.

MATLOCK, a village in Derbyshire, situate on the Derwent, with a bath whose water is milk warm, which is pretty much frequented, four miles N of Wirksworth. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain, the houses rising regularly one above another. There are excellent accommodation for the company who resort to the baths: and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, crystals, and notwithstanding the rockiness of the soil the cliffs of the rocks produce a great number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

MATMAL. See JESU.

MATTHEO, St. a town of Spain, in Arragon, 10 miles from the Mediterranean, and 55 N of Valencia. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 40 12 N.

MATTHEW, St. an island of Africa, 420 miles S by W of Cape Palmas on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

MATTHEW, St. a small island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 123 51 E, lat. 5 23 S.

MATUMAY, a seaport in the island of Jelo, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138 55 E, lat. 43 0 N.

MAUBEUGE, a town of France, in the

department of the North and late province of French Hainault. In September 1793, the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were driven from their position, in the following month. It is fortified according to Vauban and is seated on the Sambre, 12 miles S of Mons, and 40 SW of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 15 N.

MAULDAH, a handsome city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; and is a place of trade, particularly in silk. It is 90 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 23 10 N.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a castle. It is situate on the river Gare on the frontiers of Spain, 20 miles SW of Pau, and 40 SE of Dax. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 43 10 N.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, with a late famous Augustinian abbey. It is seated near the rivulet Oue, 52 miles NE of Rochelle, and 52 NW of Poitiers. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 46 54 N.

MAURA, St. an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, 15 miles NE of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 39 2 N.

MAURE, St. an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 17 miles S of Tours, and 148 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 47 9 N.

MAURIAU, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal and late province of Auvergne, with some trade and famous for excellent horses. It is seated near the Dordogne, 27 miles SE of Tulle. Lon. 2 16 E, lat. 45 15 N.

MAURICE, St. a town of Switzerland, in the Vallais. It lies between two high mountains and is situate on the Rhone 16 miles NW of Martigny. It guards the entrance into the Lower Vallais.

MAURIENNE, a village of Savoy, 50 miles in length, extending to Mount Cenis, which separates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

MAURITIUS. See ISLE OF FRANCE. **MAURUA**, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, 14 miles W of Bolabola. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 16 25 S.

MAWS, St. a borough in Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament, has no church, chapel, nor market. Henry VIII built a castle here, opposite

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Pendennis castle, on the E side of Falmouth haven, for the better security of that important port. It sends two members to parliament and is three miles E of Falmouth, and 250 W by S of London. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 50 8 N.

MAXIMIN, ST., a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Before the revolution, here was a convent for Dominicans, on which they pretended to preserve the body of Mary Magdalen, which brought them great riches by the resort of superstitious visitors. It is seated on the Argens, 20 miles N of Toulon. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 43 30 N.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, seven miles SE of Crail. It is surrounded by rocks which render it almost inaccessible. It has a lighthouse, of great benefit to vessels entering the frith.

MAY, CAPE, a cape of N America, on the N side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 W, lat. 39 0 N.

MAYAHOON, a very ancient city of Pegue, situated on the Irrawaddy. It stretches two miles along the margin of the river, and is distinguished by numerous gilded temples and spacious convents, and a great variety of tall wide-spreading trees gives it an air of venerable grandeur. Its quays are frequented by great numbers of trading boats some of them of 60 tons burden. The neighbourhood is fruitful in rice, of which large quantities are exported to Ummerrampoor, the capital of the Birman dominions.

MAYENCE. See MENTZ.

MAYENNE. See MAINE.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad; bounded on the E by Roscommon, on the S by Galway, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NE by Sligo. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 75 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. The principal town, of the same name, is much decayed. Lon. 9 39 W, lat. 53 40 N.

MAYO, or the ISLE OF MAY, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles from Cape de Verd in Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. The soil in general is very barren, and water scarce; but there are plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; as also some corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and watermelons. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are freighted in the summer time.

Pinofa is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and many of them go naked. Lon. 23 0 W, lat. 15 10 N.

MAZAGAN, a strong town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, seated near the Atlantic, eight miles W of Azamor, and 120 N of Morocco. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 33 12 N.

MAZARA, an ancient town of Sicily capital of a fertile valley of the same name, with a good harbour and a bishop's see, 25 miles SW of Trapani. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 37 53 N.

MEACO, a city of the island of Niphon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000. Lon. 134 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, seated on the N side of the Danube, 15 miles E of Belgrade. It was dismantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 45 0 N.

MEAO, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127 5 E, lat. 1 12 N.

MEARNS. See KINCARDINESHIRE.

MEATH, or EAST MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Cavan and Louth, on the E by the Irish Sea and Dublin, on the S by that county and Kildare, and on the W by West Meath. It contains 139 parishes and sends 14 members to parliament. Trim is the capital.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N by Cavan, on the NE and E by East Meath, on the S by King's County, on the W by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon, and on the NW by Longford. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, contains 62 parishes, and sends ten members to parliament. Mullenger is the county town.

MEAUX, an ancient and lately an episcopal town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marne which divides it into two parts. It is 10 miles NW of Colomiers, and 23 NE of Paris. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 48 58 N.

MEKONG, a large river of Thibet. It rises in that country and flowing SE through Laos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Eastern Ocean and, forms an

island below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eastern branch.

MECCA, an ancient and very famous town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy; seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded with little hills, about a days journey from the Red-Sea. It is a place of no strength, having neither walls nor gates, and the buildings are very mean. That which supports it is the resort of a great many thousand pilgrims annually, for the shops are scarcely open all the year besides. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and swarthy. The hills about the town are very numerous, and all consist of a blackish rock, and some of them are half a mile in circumference. On the top of one of them is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions, and thither they affirm the greatest part of the alcoran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water and yet little garden-stuff; but there are several sorts of good fruits to be had, such as grapes, water-melons, and cucumbers. There are also plenty of sheep brought thither to be sold to the pilgrims. It stands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants usually sleep on the tops of their houses, for the sake of coolness. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but is near ten times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in two or three places that led to the Beat-Allah through certain doors, and these are paved with short stones. There are cloisters all round, and in the sides are little rooms or cells for those that live a monastick life. The Beat-Allah stands in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, each side about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over from top to bottom with a thick sort of silk, and the middle embroidered with letters of gold, each letter being about two feet in length, and two inches broad. The door is covered with silver plates, and there is a curtain before it thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims devotion, and is open but two days in the space of six weeks, namely, one day for the men, and the next for the women. Within there is only two wooden pillars in the middle to support the roof, with a bar of iron fastened thereto, on which hang three or four silver lamps. The walls on the inside are marble, and covered with silk, unless when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat is the sepulchre of Abraham,

as they pretend and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. The tomb is handsome enough, and not unlike those of people of fashion in England. When they have performed their devotions here, they repair to a gibel or hill, which however is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no less than 70,000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they then receive the title of hadgies or saints, and the next morning they move to a place where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac, which is about two or three miles from Mecca; here they pitch their tents, and then throw seven small stones against a little square stone building. This, as they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. Every one then purchases a sheep, which is brought for that purpose, eating some of it themselves, and giving the rest to the poor people who attend upon the occasion. It is 25 miles from Jodda, the seaport town of Mecca, and 220 SE of Medina. Lon. 40 55 E, lat. 21 45 N.

MECKLENBURGH, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Pomerania, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Holstein and Lüneburg. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadest. It is a fruitful country well watered with inland lakes and rivers, and abounds in corn, pastures, and game. Its situation on the Baltic renders it very convenient for foreign trade. This country was formerly subject to one prince, but in 1592 on the death of the sovereign it was divided between his two sons, the one possessing the duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and the other the duchy of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

MECHLIN, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a district of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges; and its cathedral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple. Here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; and it is famous for fine lace, and a sort of beer, which is sent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordship, which comprehends two small districts containing nine towns of little consequence, and some villages. It submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. In 1792, the French again took it, evacuated it the next year, and re-entered it in 1794. It is seated on the Dender, 12 miles NE

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MECHOACHAN, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the NW by New Biscay, on the NE by Panuco, on the E by Mexico Proper, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by New Galicia. It is 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the necessaries of life. It has also mines of silver and copper, great plenty of cocoa-nuts, and much silk.

MECHOACHAN, or **VALLADOLID**, a considerable town of New Spain, capital of the province of Mechoacan, with a bishop's see. It is seated near a great lake, 110 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 102 28 W, lat. 20 5 N.

MECKLEY, a province of Asia, subject to the king of Burmah. It is bounded on the N by Affam, on the E by China, on the W by Bengal, and on the S by Roshan and Burmah.

MECRAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segestan and Candahar, on the E by Hindooftan, on the S by the Indian ocean and on the W by Kerman. The country is almost a desert and very little known.

MECRINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 miles NNE of Torre de Moncove, and 24 SE of Mirandela. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 41 8 N.

MEDEBACH, a town of Westphalia, 32 miles W of Cassel. Lon. 10 1 E, lat. 51 8 N.

MEDELIN, a small town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E of Merida. Lon. 5 38 W, lat. 34 41 N.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, and on the gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody with fruitful vallies and fine pastures. Sundswall is the capital.

MEDIA, now the province of Ghilan in Persia, once the seat of a powerful empire.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It is nine miles N of Hoorn, and 22 NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 47 N.

MEDINA, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mahomet. It is a small, poor place, but walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates; and in the middle, the tomb of Mahomet, inclosed with curtains, and lighted by a great many

lamps. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the eunuchs appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps; but the story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is known to be a fiction. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protested by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles NW of Mecca. Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 24 20 N.

MEDINA-CELI, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name; seated near the Xalongo, 10 miles NE of Siguenza, and 75 SW of Saragossa. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 41 12 N.

MEDINA-DE-LAS-TORRES, an ancient, but small town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle, seated at the foot of a mountain, near Badajoz.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a rich and commercial town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It has great privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles SE of Zamora, and 75 NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 41 20 N.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on a fertile plain, 35 miles NW of Valladolid, and 50 SE of Leon. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 42 6 N.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 36 miles NNW of Gibraltar, and 20 NE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

MEDITERRANEAN, a sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, extending from the straits of Gibraltar to the coasts of Syria and Palestine above 2000 miles, but of unequal breadth. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. There is no tide in this sea, and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through the straits of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering upon Asia, is sometimes called the **LEVANT SEA**. Lon. 6° W to 72° E, lat. 31 to 44° N.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Warwitz, 40 miles E of Memel. Lon. 22 49 E, lat. 55 42 N.

MEDUA, a town of the kingdom of Al-

giers, situated in a country abounding in corn, fruit, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 miles SW of Algiers. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 34 45 N.

MEDWAY, a river which rises in Aft-down Forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it passes by Tunbridge and Maidstone. It is navigable to Rochester; below which it divides itself into two branches, the western one enters the Thames, between the Isles of Grain and Sheppey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness; in this branch at Chatham is a station for the royal navy. The eastern branch called the East Swale, runs to Milton, and Feverham, below which it falls into the German ocean.

MEDVI, a town of Sweden, in the province of B Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging-houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wetter. It is three miles from Wadstena.

MEDZIBOZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhonia, seated on the river Bog, 10 miles S of Constantinow.

MEGARA, an ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable. Here are some fine remains of antiquity, and it is 20 miles W of Athens. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 38 6 N.

MEGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maaso, 15 miles SW of Nimwegen. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 49 N.

MEGBESVAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines. It is seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25 20 E, lat. 46 50 N.

MEGIERS, a town of Transylvania subject to Austria 28 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 41 E, lat. 46 53 N.

MEHRAN, the principal of the channels into which the river Indus divides itself, near Tatta, in Hindoostan Proper.

MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII, as a place of retirement. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Yevre, 10 miles NW of Bourges, and 105 S of Paris. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 47 16 N.

MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orléanois, seated on the Loire, 10 miles SW of Orléans. Lon. 1 48 E, lat. 47 50 N.

MEITLERIE, a village of the duchy of Chablais. It is seated on the S side of the lake of Geneva, in the recess of a small bay, at the foot of impending mountains in Savoy. This place is an interesting scene in the Eloisa of Rousseau.

MEINAU, an island in the bay of the Bodnar See, or middle lake of Constance, one mile in circumference. It belongs to the knights of the Teutonic order, and produces excellent wine, which forms the chief revenue of the commander. It is five miles N of Constance.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a margravate of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony; bounded on the N by the duchy of Saxony, on the E by Lusatia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Thuringia. It is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth; and is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The capital is Dresden.

MEISSEN, a considerable town in the electorate of Saxony Proper, and in the margravate of Meissen, with a castle, and a famous manufacture of Porcelain. It is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles NNW of Dresden, and 37 ESE of Leipzick. Lon. 13 33 E, lat. 51 15 N.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Natolia. It has a bishop's see, and here are also some curious monuments of antiquity. It is seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 37 28 N.

MELCK, a small, fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria. Here is a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, 47 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 48 11 N.

MELCOMB-REGIS, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It is seated on an arm of the sea, and is united to Weymouth by a wooden bridge, in which there is a drawbridge for the admission of ships into the western part of the harbour. Melcomb is seated in a flat, and has a market place, with good streets and yards for their merchandise. The two towns were incorporated together, in the reign of Elizabeth, are governed by a mayor; and send four members to parliament. Melcomb is eight miles S of Dorchester, and 129 WSW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 50 37 N. See WEYMOUTH.

MELDELA, a town of Italy, in Romagna belonging to its own prince. It is eight miles SW of Ravenna. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 44 22 N.

MELDEKT, a town of Austrian Brabant, 10 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 45 N.

MELDORF, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Milde, 15 miles S of Tonnungen, and 45 W of Hamburg. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 54 20 N.

MELFI, a considerable town of Naples, in Basilicata, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, and a bishop's see, 16 miles NE of Conza and 74 of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 41 4 N.

MELIDA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa. It is 25 miles in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

MELILLA, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez. It was taken, in 1496, by the Spaniards; but it was restored to the Moors. It is seated near the Mediterranean, 75 miles W by N of Tremesen. Lon. 13 7 W, lat. 34 48 N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zangubar. It produces plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa nuts, and other tropical fruits. The capital town is of the same name, and seated at the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, populous place, in which the Portuguese have 17 churches, 9 convents, and ware-houses, well provided with European goods. It is surrounded on all sides with fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort. The inhabitants consist of Christians and negroes, which last have their own king and religion; and the number of both is said to amount to 200,000. Lon. 39 30 E, lat. 4 13 S.

MELITA. See MALTA.

MELITELLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto; eight miles W of Leonitini.

MELITO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 40 miles N of Reggio. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 38 40 N.

MELLE, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 miles E of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 52 25 N.

MELLE, a town France, in the department of the Two Seines and late province of Poitou, 13 miles S of St. Maixent.

MELDER. See MÄBLER.

MELLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Baden, which, before their late subjugation, depended on the cantons of Zurich and Bern. It is seated in

a fertile country, on the river Aargau, five miles S by W of Baden.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Muldau, 18 miles N of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 50 12 N.

MELOURA, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, from whence it has a fine appearance. Lon. 31 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

MELROSE, a town of Scotland in Roxburghshire, close by which are the magnificent remains of Melrose Abbey, founded, in 1136, by David I. Nothing of this Abbey, the most magnificent in the kingdom now remains, excepting a part of the cloister walls, elegantly carved; but the ruins of the church are of uncommon beauty and elegance. Part is still used for divine service, the rest is uncovered. Melrose is seated near the Tweed, 28 miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 55 38 N.

MELRICHTADT, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg. It is seated on the Strat, 20 miles N of Schweinfurt.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday, considerable for cattle, hogs, and sheep. It is seated in a fertile soil on the river Eye, over which are two stone bridges, 15 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 106 N by W of London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 48 N.

MELUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Ile of France, seated on the Seine, 25 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 48 30 N.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Alcantara. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 39 18 N.

MEMBURY, a town in Devonshire, on the SW side of the Chard; has the ruins of a castle; is noted for the best Devonshire cheese, and has a fair on August 10.

MEMBERG, a strong town of Eastern Prussia, with a castle. It has the finest harbour in the Baltic, and an extensive commerce. It is seated on the N extremity of the Curische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic, 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the sea by a narrow strait. On the NE side of the entrance into the harbour is a lighthouse, erected in 1796. It is 76 miles NNE of Königsberg, and 140 NE of Danzig. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 55 46 N.

MEMMINGEN, a strong town of Swabia, near which the emigrants under the pinces of Conde, were in August 1793

defeated by the French republicans. It is seated in a fertile plain, 24 miles SE of Ulm, and 35 SW of Augburg. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 48 3 N.

MENAN, a large river in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N to S, passes by the city of Siam, and falls into the gulf of Siam, below Bancock. There are several singular fishes in it, besides crocodiles, which are common in these parts.

MENANCABO, a town in the island of Sumatra. It is the capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and seated on the S coast, opposite the isle of Nassau, 250 miles from the strait of Sunda.

MENAT, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the late diocese of Clermont.

MENDR, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Lozere and late province of Gevaudan, with a bishop's see. It is very populous; has manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Lot, 35 miles SW of Puy, and 210 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 44 31 N.

MENDIP-HILLS, a mountainous tract, in the NE of Somersetshire, famous for its coal, calamine, and lead; the latter said to be of a harder quality than that of other counties. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. On their summits are large swampy flats, dangerous to cross.

MENDLESHAM, a small town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, 18 miles E of Bury St. Edmunds, and 82 NE of London. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 24 N.

MENDRAH, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 miles S of Mourzook. Although much of the land in this province is a continued level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of iron, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts.

MENEHOULD, St. an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. It is seated in a morass, on the river Aisne, between two rocks, with a castle advantageously situate; it has suffered several sieges, but its fortifications are now demolished. It was here, on September 20, 1792, the victorious Prussians were first checked by the French, by which they were at last compelled to a disgraceful retreat. St. Menchould is 20

miles NE of Chalons, and 110 E of Paris, Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 49 2 N.

MENIE. See MUNIA.

MENEN, a strongly fortified town of Austriani Flanders, seated on the Lis. In 1585, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It is the key of the country; and in every war, from the middle of the 17th century, the possession of it has been always of the utmost consequence. It was taken by the French in April 1794, when the garrison (in order to save the unhappy emigrants) bravely forced their way through the enemy. It is eight miles SE of Ypres, and 16 N of Lille. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 48 N.

MENTON, a city of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle, and a considerable trade in fruit and oil. It is seated near the sea, five miles ENE of Monaco, and eight WSW of Ventimiglia. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 43 46 N.

MENTZ, an archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N by Weteravia and Hesse, on the S by Franconia, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W by the electorate of Treves; is 50 miles long, and 20 broad; and is very fertile. The elector is also sovereign of Eichsfeld, Eislefeld, or Eifeld (a country surrounded by Hesse, Thuringia, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg) and of the city and territory of Erford, in Thuringia.

MENTZ, or **MAYENCE**, a considerable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Mentz, with a university, and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is an elector and arch-chancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular assemblies. The northern part of the city is built in an irregular manner, but there are three regular streets called the Blachen, which run parallel to each other from the Rhine, and are cut regularly by cross streets. Here is a cathedral, which is said to be the largest in Germany, in which there is a valuable treasury. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing. It was attacked by the French in 1795, but they were defeated before it, both in April and October, by the Austrians, who also relieved it from a blockade of two months, in September 1796. Many of the churches, public buildings, and private houses, were destroyed, or greatly injured, during the siege, as well as some fine villages, vineyards, and country houses. Mentz is seated on the Rhine,

MERITZ, MERITCH, or MERRICH, an important fortress and city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, situate near the N bank of the river Kistna, 70 miles SW of Viliapour.

MERK, a river of Austrian Brabant, which running N by Breda, afterward turns W, and falls into the Maese, opposite the island of Overflackee, in Holland.

MERO, a strong town of Asia in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu, 140 miles SW of the town of Pegu. Lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 0 N.

MEROU, a town of Persia, in Korasan, seated in a fertile country, which produces silk, 112 miles SW of Bokhara. Lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

MERS. See BERWICKSHIRE.

MERSBURG, a town of the circle of Saxony, in Misnia, with a bishop's see. It has a Lutheran bishoprick and is seated on the Sala, 10 miles S of Halle, and 56 NW of Dresden. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 51 28 N.

MERSEY, a river, which rises in the N extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver; at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, below Liverpool, and enters the Irish Sea. This river not only affords salmon, but is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour. It is connected by the Staffordshire canal with the Trent and in course with the Irish Sea and the German Ocean.

MERSEY-ISLAND, an island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bay. It has two parishes called E and W Mersey.

MERSBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and bishopric of Constance, seated on the N side of the lake of Constance. It is the bishop's usual place of residence and is 11 miles from the town of that name. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 47 45 N.

MERTOLA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Gaudiano, 60 miles S of Evora, and 100 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 30 N.

MERTON, a village near Oxford, situated near two military ways. There were intrenchments in the neighbouring woods, supposed to be thrown up by king Ethelred of the Danes, whom he defeated in 871.

MERTON, a village in Surrey, seated on the Wandle, seven miles SW of London. It had a celebrated abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I. in which several

important transactions took place; particularly, at a parliament held here, in 1236, were enacted the famous Provisions of Merton (the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta) and the barons gave that celebrated answer to the clergy, *Nullum in lege Anglie mutare*.—We will not change the laws of England. Nothing remains of this abbey, but the E window of a chapel; and the walls that surrounded the premises, which are built of flint, are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico manufactures, and a copper-mill; and about 1000 persons are now employed on a spot once the abode of monastic indolence. Merton is 7 miles SW of London.

MERVE, the N branch of the river Maese, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland is seated.

MERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, seated on the Lis, 10 miles SE of Cassel. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 50 57 N.

MESCHED, a considerable town of Persia, in Korasan, fortified with several towers and famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. It is seated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turcois stones, 180 mile SE of the Caspian sea. Lon. 57 45 E, lat. 37 0 N.

MESEN, a small seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Melen, on the E coast of the White Sea, 160 miles N of Archangel. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 65 50 N.

MESKIRK, a handsome town of Germany in the Circle of Suabia, in the country of Furstenburg, 15 miles N of Uberlingen.

MESSA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is composed of three fortified towns, at a small distance from each other, and a temple, built (as the inhabitants suppose) with the bones of the whale which swallowed Jonah. It is seated at the foot of Mount Atlas, 165 miles SW of Morocco.

MESSINA, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a spacious harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is five miles in circumference, and has four large suburbs. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon; five miles in circumference, and extremely deep. The viceroy of Sicily, re-

just below its confluence with the Maine; and opposite to it, on the E side, is the strong town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 15 miles W of Francfort, and 75 E of Treves. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

MERPHEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, which depends on the bishop of Munster, seated on the Embs, 15 miles N of Lingen, and 50 NW of Munster. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 52 45 N.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, strongly defended by a good castle. It is seated at the confluence of the Ebro and Segra, in a fertile country, 39 miles NW of Tortosa, and 180 NE of Madrid. Lon. 0 29 E, lat. 41 56 N.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcaid to protect them against the common people, who otherwise would plunder their substance. It is death for them to curse, or lift up a hand against the meanest Moor; and they are obliged to wear black clothes and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close by Mequinez, on the NW side, stands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dressed, and their knives and scimitars are covered with wrought silver. The houses are very good, but the streets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be seen. The light comes in the back of the houses, where there is a square court, in the middle of which is a fountain, if the house belong to a person of any rank. They are flat at the top; so that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. When these go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their face. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have

only a single fillet over their forehead. Their customs and manners are much the same as those of other Mahometans. Mequinez is 66 miles W of Fez. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 33 16 N.

MER, a small town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaisois, 10 miles NE of Blois.

MERAN, a handsome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of Ershland, seated on the Adige, 12 miles W of Salisburg, and 100 W by S of Longon. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 6 N.

MERDIN, a town of Turkey, in Diarbeck, with a castle which passes for impregnable and an archbishop's see. The country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It is 45 miles SE of Diarbekar. Lon. 39 59 E, lat. 36 50 N.

MERECZ, a town of Poland in Lithuania, seated at the confluence of the Beresino and Meroza, 30 miles N of Grodno. Lon. 24 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

MERIDA, a strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, said to have been built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated in an extensive and fertile plain, 45 miles S by E of Alcantara. Lon. 6 4 W, lat. 38 42 N.

MERIDA, a town of N America in New Spain, capital of the province of Yucatan, with a bishop's see. It is inhabited by the Spaniards and native Americans; and is 30 miles S of the gulf of Mexico, and 120 NE of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 20 45 N.

MERIDA, a town of S America, in New Granada, seated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 130 miles NE of Pampeluna. Lon. 71 0 W, lat. 8 30 N.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of N Wales, bounded on the N by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the E by the county of Montgomery, on the S by Cardiganhire, and on the W by the Irish Sea. It is 36 miles long and 34 broad. The face of this country is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dowy, and there is a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. The air of this county is sharp but it sends great heads of cattle. Merionethshire contains six hundreds, four market towns, 57 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. Harlech is the capital.

sides here six months in the year; and it is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, especially since it has been declared a free port. Messina, in 1783 was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, most of the public places and streets being laid in ruins, but the buildings have since been considerably increased, so that more than one half of the city has been rebuilt, and the people have taken possession of the new houses. It is seated on the seaside, 110 miles E of Palermo, and 180 SE of Naples. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 38 10 N.

MESTRE, a town of Italy, in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles NE of Padua. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 45 26 N.

MESURATA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, in Africa. The caravan to Fezzan, and other interior parts towards the S of Africa, departs from this place. It is 262 miles N of Mouzrook. Lon. 15 3 E, lat. 31 3 N.

METELIN, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Guesfro. The soil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines lost any thing of their ancient reputation. It is subject to the Turks, and Castro is the capital.

METHWOLD, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 15 miles NW of Thetford, and 86 NNE of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 52 34 N.

MELTING, a strong town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carniola, seated on the Kulp, 40 miles SE of Laubach. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 2 N.

METRO, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of the Church, runs into the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Rano.

METZ, an ancient, large, and strong town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, with a bishop's see, whose bishop assumed the title of a prince of the empire. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The Jews live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue, and they may amount to 3000. The sweetmeats they make here are in high esteem. Metz is strongly fortified, and it has one of the strongest citadels in Europe. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000, besides a numerous garrison, who have noble barracks. It is seated at the confluence of

the Moselle and Seille, 25 miles NW of Nanci, 37 S of Luxemburg, and 190 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 49 7 N.

MEULAN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the banks of the river Seine, over which are two bridges, 20 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 57 E, lat. 49 1 N.

MEURUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Dusseldorf. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 51 25 N.

MEURTHE, a department in France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of the Vosges, and watering Lunéville and Nanci, falls into the Moselle. Nanci is the episcopal see of this department.

MEUSE, a department in France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse, or Maese. Bar-le-Duc is the capital. See MAESE.

MEWARI, a considerable town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a royal palace, where the king sometimes resides. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which are vast fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

MEWAT, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the SW of Delhi, and on the W of Agra, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward about 130 miles in length. From N to S it is 90 miles. Although situate in the heart of Hindoostan, within 25 miles of its former capital, (Delhi) its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal; and their chief employment has been robbery and plunder. In 1265, 100,000 of these wretches were put to the sword; but they are still so famous as thieves and robbers, that parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindoostan, in order to distress the countries that are the seat of warfare. Mewat contains some strong fortresses on steep or inaccessible hills, and was almost entirely subject to the late Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

MEPAT-ALI, a town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. However it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 100 miles SW of Bagdad. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 32 0 N.

MEXAT-OCEN, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocem, the son of Ali. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates, about 40 miles from Bagdad. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 33 0 N.

MEZICANO, or **ADAYAS**, a river of N America, in Louisiana, which empties itself into the gulf of Mexico.

MEXICO, a town of N America, capital of New Spain. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, seated on an island, in a salt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces where the emperor resided. Mexico was taken by Cortez, in 1521. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. It is now the capital of the province of Mexico Proper, of the audience of Mexico and of all New Spain. The streets are so straight, and so exactly disposed, that, in point of regularity, it is the finest city in the world; and the great causeways leading to it, with the want of walls, gates, and artillery, render Mexico extremely remarkable. The great square in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. There are 29 cathedrals and churches, and 22 convents, of the riches of which an idea may be formed from the revenues of the grand cathedral amounting to 80,000*l.* a year, of which the archbishop has 15,000*l.* There is also a tribunal of the inquisition, a mint, and a university. The goldsmiths here are immensely rich, and it carries on a great trade to Europe by St. Juan de Ulhua, and to Asia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an inundation, in 1629, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake: which being done, part of the town became seated on dry land. Mexico is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct three miles long. It is 200 miles ENE of St. Juan de Ulhua, and 250 NE of Acapulco. Lon. 100 34 W, lat. 20 2 N.

MEXICO, or **NEW SPAIN**, an extensive country of N America, bounded on the N by New Mexico, and on the SE by the isthmus of Darien, on the W by the Pacific Ocean, on the E by the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. It lies between 83 and 110° W lon. and extends from 7 30 to 30 46 N. lat. being 2000 miles long, and from

600 to 60 broad. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich vallies; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is at the same time as our summer. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; many of them peculiar to the country, or, at least, to America. It is celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and has quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. Cochineal is almost peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are superior to any in America; and its logwood has long been an important article of commerce. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here, almost with incredible rapidity. Numbers of these having been suffered to run wild, now range over the vast plains, in herds of from 30 to 40,000; they are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are annually exported, in vast quantities, to Europe. New Spain is divided into the three audiences of Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatemala. The whole country is governed by a viceroy, the extent of whose jurisdiction, however, has been lately circumscribed, in the course of the century, by the erection of the four remote provinces of Sonora, Cinaloa, California, and New Navarre, into a separate government.

MEXICO, NEW, a large country of N America, bounded on the W by the gulf of California, on the S by New Spain, on the E by Louisiana, and on the N by unknown countries, so that its extent cannot be ascertained. The air is very temperate, and the soil generally fertile, its mines are rich and its productions various and valuable. This country lies within the temperate zone, and it is chiefly inhabited by native Americans, hitherto unsubdued by the Spaniards. Santa Fe is the capital.

MEXICO, GULF OF, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of N America, bounded on the S and W by Mexico, and on the N by W and E Florida; the entrance lying to the E, between the S coast of E Florida, and the NE point of Yucatan.

MEYENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Pregnitz, 60 miles NNW of Berlin.

MEYENFELDT, a town in the country of the Grisons, seated on the Rhine, in a

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pleasant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles NE of Coire. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 47 2 N.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a citadel, seated on the Meuse, 12 miles NW of Sedan, and 127 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 49 46 N.

MEZIN, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne; seated in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which they principally make brandy; and with the cork-tree, which they sell both in its natural state, and in corks. It is nine miles NW of Condom.

MIA, or MIJAH, a large town of Japan, seated on the S coast of the isle of Nippon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 135 40 E, lat. 35 50 N.

MICHA, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

MICHAEL, St. the most fertile and populous of the Azores or Western Islands containing about 25,000 inhabitants, and producing wheat and flax. Its two principal harbours are Ponta Delgada and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

MICHAEL, St. a borough in Cornwall, which has neither market nor fair but sends two members to parliament. It is eight miles SW of St. Columb, and 249 W by S of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 23 N.

MICHAEL, St. a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar. It is remarkable for its hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, 20 miles NE of Bar le-Duc, and 165 E of Paris. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 48 51 N.

MICHAEL, St. a seaport of New Spain in the province of Guatemala, seated on a small river, 180 miles SE of New Guatemala. Lon. 87 45 W, lat. 12 25 N.

MICHAEL, St. a town of Peru in the province of Quito. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru and is seated near the mouth of the Piura, 225 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 5 0 S.

MICHAEL DE IBARRA, St. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 60 miles NE of Quito.

MICHAEL, GULF OF St. that part of the Pacific Ocean, which lies to the E of Panama. It was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

MICHELONIA, a country of Prussia, which is part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Driehents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

MICHIGAN, a large lake of N America, whose NE extremity communicates with the NW end of Lake Huron, by the strait of Michillimackinac.

MICHILLIMACKINAC, a strait of N America, which unites the lake Michigan and Huron, and lies in 85° W lon. and 46° N lat.

MIDDLEBURG, a large and strong commercial city of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and public buildings are magnificent. It was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards. The harbour is large and commodious, and has a communication with the sea by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It contains about 26,000 inhabitants. It is 20 miles NE of Bruges, 30 NW of Ghent, and 72 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 32 N.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Iffengheim. It is five miles SE of Sluys, Lon. 3 26 E, lat. 51 15 N.

MIDDLEBURG. See EAOOW.

MIDDLEHAM, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the Ure, 10 miles S of Richmond, and 255 NNW of London, and has a market on Monday. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 54 17 N.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, on the E by Essex, on the S by Surrey and Kent, and on the W by Buckinghamshire. It is the smallest county in England, except Rutlandshire, extending only 22 miles from E to W, and 17 from N to S; but as it contains the two cities of London and Westminster is by far the richest and most populous county of England. It contains 126 parishes, besides London, and four market towns, and sends eight members to parliament. The air is very pleasant and healthy, to which a fine gravelly soil does not a little contribute. The soil produces plenty of corn, and the county abounds with fertile meadows and gardeners grounds. In a word, the greater part of the county is so prodigiously assisted by the rich compost from London, that the whole of the cultivated part may be considered as a garden. Besides the Thames, the Lea, and the Coln, which are its boundaries to the S and SE, and the W, Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which called the

New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpose of supplying London with water.

MIDDLESEX, a county of N America, in the state of Connecticut, which, with the county of Tolland, has been recently formed from that of Hartford. Middleton and Haddam are the county towns.

MIDDLETON, a commercial town of N America, in the state of Connecticut. It is seated on the river Connecticut, 15 miles S of Hartford. It is one of the county towns of Middlesex.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of N America, in the state of New Jersey. Sandy Hook is included in this township. On the point of the Hook stands the lighthouse, 190 feet high, built by the city of New York. Middletown is 30 miles SW of New York, and 50 E by N of Trenton.

MIDDLEWICH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Croke, and noted for its salt-pits, and making fine salt. It is 24 miles E of Chester, 167 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 53 13 N.

MIDHURST, a town of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a small river which almost surrounds it, sends two members to parliament, and is 11 miles N by E of Chichester, and 50 W by S of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 0 N.

MIECHAU, or MIEZAVA, a handsome town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the Vistula river, 10 miles S by E of Thorn. Lon. 18 46 E, lat. 52 58 N.

MILAN, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and although it is thought rather to exceed Naples in size, it does not contain above half the number of inhabitants. It is seated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tefin; is 10 miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. It contains many fine palaces, but that of the governor is the most magnificent; and a great number of churches, convents, hospitals, and schools. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and though it is not so large as St. Peter's, at Rome, it far excels it in the number and excellence of its sculptures and beauty of its ornaments. This vast fabric, which the Milanese call the eighth wonder of the world, is entirely built of solid white marble, and the roof which is vastly high is supported by 160 columns of marble so large that 3 men cannot fathom them. From the roof hangs a case of crystal, inclosing a pearl, which, they say, is one of

those by which our Saviour was fixed to the cross. The treasury belonging to this church is reckoned the richest in Italy, next to that of Loretto. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, besides a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed books, and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain (especially rice) cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and silver lace and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and earthenware in imitation of China. It was taken by the French from the Austrians in 1800. It is the see of an archbishop; and is 70 miles N of Genoa, 72 NE of Turin, and 145 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 45 28 N.

MILAN, the duchy of, a considerable country of Italy, bounded on the N by the Swifs and Grisons; on the E by the republic of Venice, and by the duchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa; and on the W by Piedmont and Montferrat; being 150 miles in length, and 78 in breadth. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; there are also plenty of cattle. The rivers are, the Secchia, the Tefin, the Adda, and the Oglio. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This country, as formerly possessed by the French, Spaniards, and Germans, who have stamped a character on the inhabitants of this duchy, different from what prevails in any other part of Italy. This duchy was entirely subdued by the French in 1796, but was reconquered in 1799 by the Allies under Suwarrow, and taken possession of by Buonaparte in 1800.

MILAZZO, a strong seaport of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It is seated on a rock, on the W side of a bay of the same name, 13 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

MILBORN-PORR, a borough in Somersetshire, which has no markets. It sends two members to parliament and is seated on a branch of the Parret, two miles E by N of Sherborn, and 115 W by S of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 50 53 N.

MILDENHALL, a large populous town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse, 13 miles N by E of Newmarket,

and 69 NNE of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 26' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 29' N$.

MILETO, an ancient town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, five miles from the city of Nicotera.

MILFORD, a town of N America, in the state of Delaware, and county of Sussex, of which it is the little emporium. It is seated at the source of a small river, 15 miles from the bay of Delaware, and 150 S of Philadelphia.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, on the coast of Pembrokehire, generally allowed to be the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. It branches off into 16 deep and safe creeks, five bays and 13 roads, in which it is said 1000 ships may ride in perfect security and at a sufficient distance from one another. At the entrance, on the W point, called St. Ann's, is an old light-house and a blockhouse. Here the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VIII, landed, on his enterprise against Richard III. A packetboat sails from hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in Ireland.

MILIANE, a town of the state of Algiers, in Tremesen, with a castle. It is seated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the best in all Barbary. Lon. $2^{\circ} 35' E$, lat. $35^{\circ} 15' N$.

MILHAUD, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron and late province of Rouergue, seated on the Tarn, 50 miles NW of Montpellier, and 142 S of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 11' E$, lat. $44^{\circ} 3' N$.

MILLO, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruits and delicate wine; abounds in very good cattle, especially in goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. In the spring, the fields are enamelled with anemonies of all sorts. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, formed of ancient stone quarries. The walls on each side, which are six feet high, are covered with alum, formed by the spontaneous operations of nature. It is the fine and genuine capillary or plume alum. This beautiful substance, which is here found in a state of crystallization, rises in threads or fibres like those of a feather, whence it derives its name. Here are two bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. On the E side of the island is a dirty town of the same name, containing 5000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N of Candia. Lon. $25^{\circ} 6' E$, lat. $36^{\circ} 41' N$.

MILTENBERG, a town of Franconia,

in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, 20 miles SE of Alchassenburg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 19' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 46' N$.

MILTHORP, a village in Westmorland, seated on a river, near the mouth of the Ken, five miles S of Kendal. It is the only port in the county, the navigation of the Ken being obstructed by a cataract near its mouth. From this place the fine Westmorland slates are exported to Liverpool, London, Hull, &c.

MILTON, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the E branch of the Medway, and noted for excellent oysters. It is 14 miles NE of Maidstone, and 42 E of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 52' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 22' N$.

MILTON, a town in Kent, incorporated with Gravesend, from which it is one mile distant. Henry VIII. raised a blockhouse here, for the defence of Gravesend.

MILTON ABBEY, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is an ancient place, and famous for a ruinous abbey, built by king Athelstan, and for a magnificent Gothic church. It is 14 miles NE of Dorchester, and 112 W by S of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 32' W$, lat. $50^{\circ} 50' N$.

MINCH, a great sound, or channel, on the W coast of Scotland. It is bounded on the W by the islands of Lewis and Harris, N and S Uist, and Bara, on the W; and on the E by the isle of Skye.

MINDANAO, the largest of the Philippine Islands, next to Luconia. It is 180 miles long and 120 broad, and is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and vallies; and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the hills and vallies are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; some of the mountains yield very good gold, and the vallies are well watered with rivulets. The libby-trees produce the sago, which the poor people eat instead of bread, three or four months in the year. It produces all sorts of fruit, proper to the climate, besides plenty of rice. The air is temperate; and the winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other: while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. The inhabitants are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, beside 20 other women, and all the men have several wives; for their religion is Mahometanism. Their houses are built

on posts, from 14 to 20 feet high; and they have ladders to go up out of the streets: they have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. The capital is a large city, of the same name, seated on the E side of the island. Lon. 135° 0' W, lat. 6° 0' N.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, with a castle. It is the capital of a small territory between the rivers Iller and Lech, subject to the house of Bavaria. It was taken by the Austrians after the battle of Blenheim, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough; but it returned to the house of Bavaria, by the treaty of Rastadt. It is 30 miles SE of Ulm. Lon. 10° 42' E, lat. 48° 3' N.

MINDEN, a considerable town of Westphalia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the Weser, which renders it a trading place. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French, in 1759. It is subject to the king of Prussia, who secularized the bishopric, 27 miles E by S of Osnaburg, and 37 W of Hanover. Lon. 9° 5' E, lat. 52° 22' N.

MINDORA, one of the Philippine Islands, 50 miles in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruit. The inhabitants are idolaters, and pay tribute to the Spaniards, to whom this island belongs.

MINEHEAD, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good harbour for ships of large burden: and carries on a considerable trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It sends two members to parliament, and is 31 miles N of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3° 34' W, lat. 51° 12' N.

MINGRELIA, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W by the Black Sea, on the E by Imeritia, on the S by a part of Georgia, and on the N by Circassia. It is governed by a prince, who is tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia. The face of this country is covered with trees, and it has very little ground fit for tillage; its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

MINO, a river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey, and passing by Lugo, Ortense, and Tey, it then divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at Caminha.

MINIATO, St. an episcopal town of

Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 20 miles SW of Florence. Lon. 10° 45' E, lat. 43° 40' N.

MINORBINO, a small town of Naples in Italy, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 26 miles N of Cirenza. Lon. 16° 19' E, lat. 41° 8' N.

MINORCA, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 miles to the NE of Majorca. It is 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful vallies, where there are excellent mules. Cittadella is the capital; but greater consequence is attached to the town of Mahon on account of its excellent harbour, which is defended by Fort St. Philip, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and on the fate of which the whole island depends. Minorca was taken from the Spaniards by the English in 1799. Lon. 3° 48' E, lat. 39° 50' N.

MINORI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalfi.

MINSINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 9° 35' E, lat. 48° 32' N.

MINSKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, one of which is seated in a morass. The country is pretty fertile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of its riches. Minski is 65 miles N of Sluczk, and 100 SE of Wilna. Lon. 26° 48' E, lat. 54° 11' N.

MIOLANS, a fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, seated on a craggy rock, in the valley of Barcelonetta. Lon. 6° 20' E, lat. 45° 35' N.

MIROSS, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 80 miles in circumference. It is divided by a large peninsula, and is from 12 to 18 miles broad. It contains one island about 10 miles in circumference, fertile in corn, pasture, and wood, and sprinkled with several farm houses.

MIQUELON, a small desert island, SW of Cape May in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. It was taken by the English in 1793. Lon. 56° 10' W, lat. 46° 42' N.

MIRANDA-DE-DOUERO, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of the province of Tra-os-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock, near the confluence of the Douero and Fresia, 208 miles N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 6° 0' W, lat. 41° 40' N.

MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle, seated

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in a country that produces excellent wine,
on the river Ebro, over which is a hand-
some bridge. It is 34 miles S of Bilboa,
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MIRANDE, a town of France, in the
department of Gers, and late province of
Gascony, seated on a mountain, near the
river Baïse. Its principal articles of com-
merce, are wool, down, and geese feathers.
It is 15 miles SW of Auch, and 340 SW
of Paris. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 43 30 N.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, capital
of a duchy of the same name. It is a well
fortified place, subject to the house of Aus-
tria, and 20 miles NE of Modena. Lon.
11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

MIREBEAU, a town of France, in the
department of Vienne. Its asses have long
been famous for their beauty and strength.
It is 16 miles N of Poitiers, and 175 SW
of Paris.

MIRECOURT, a town of France, in the
department of the Vosges, famous for its
violins and fine laces. It is seated on the
river Modon, 27 miles S of Nanci, and 30
SE of Toul. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MIREMONT, a town of France, in the
department of Dordogne. Near it, is a
remarkable cavern, called Cluseau. It is
seated near the river Vizere, 15 miles E of
Bergerac.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, in the
department of the Upper Pyrenees. It was
lately an episcopal town, and is seated on
the Gers, 15 mile N of Foix.

MISENO, a cape of Italy, in the Ter-
ra di Lavori, between Puzzoli and Cu-
ma. On it are the ruins of the ancient
Misenum.

MISERDEN, a village in Gloucester-
shire, six miles NW of Cirencester, famous
for a park, in a valley of which is a mount
of circular form, now overgrown with
trees. This was the site of an ancient
castle, built in the reign of king John; and
part of the moat, which encompassed the
building, is still to be seen.

MISITRA, a very ancient and celebrated
town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with
a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It
is divided into four parts, the castle, the
town, and two large suburbs. The church
is one of the finest in the world, and the
Turks have turned it into a mosque, near
which is a magnificent hospital. There is
a great number of Christians, and so many
Jews, that they have three synagogues. It
was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but
the Turks retook it. It is seated on the
Vasilipotamo, 100 miles SW of Athens,

and 90 N by E of Lepanto. Lon. 22 30
E, lat. 37 6 N.

MISNIA. See MEISSEN.

MISSISSIPPI, a river of N America,
which receives the waters of the Ohio and
Illinois from the E, and of the Missouri,
and other rivers, from the W. It rises
from a considerable lake in the central
mountains; its length, to its entrance in-
to the gulf of Mexico, is supposed to be
upward of 3000 miles. It is the E bound-
ary of Louisiana. In this river, in lat.
44 30 N, are the falls of St. Anthony,
where the stream, more than 250 yards
wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet.

MISSOURI, a river of N America,
whose source is unknown. It joins the
Mississippi in lat. 39° N, but is a longer,
broader, and deeper river, and is, in fact,
the principal stream. It has been ascended
by the French traders upwards of 1200
miles, and from its depth and breadth
at that distance, appeared to be navigable
much higher.

MITCHAM, a village in Surry, seated
on the Wandle, on which are some snuff-
mills, and two calico-printing manufac-
tures. It is eight miles SW of London.

MITTAU, a strong town of Poland, the
capital of Courland, remarkable for its
large ducal palace. It is seated on the
Bolderau, 45 miles E of Goldingen, and
270 NNE of Warlaw. Lon. 23 50 E, lat.
56 40 N.

MOCHA, or MOKA, a considerable
town of Arabia Felix, surrounded by
walls. The women, except a small num-
ber of the common sort, never appear in
the streets in the day time, but visit each
other in the evening. When they meet
any man in the way, they stand close up
against the wall to let them pass. Their
dress is much like that of other women of
the East, and over all they wear a large
veil of painted calico, so thin that they can
see through it without being seen. They
have also little buskins of Morocco leather.
It carries on a great trade, especially in
coffee; and the inhabitants are computed
at 10,000, without including the poor
Armenians, or the Jews who inhabit the
suburbs. Mocha is seated in a sandy coun-
try, near the straits of Babelmandel 240
miles SSW of Sanna, and 560 SSE of Mec-
ca. Lon. 44 35 E, lat. 14 0 N.

MODBURY, a town in Devonshire, with
a market on Thursday. It is seated in a
bottom, between two hills, 36 miles SSW
of Exeter, and 208 WSW of London.
Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 50 23 N.

MODENA, an ancient city of Italy,

capital of the Modenese, with a bishop's see. It is the usual residence of the duke, and stands in a pleasant and fruitful country, is large and populous, but the streets are narrow and the houses unequal. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries are handsome structures; and the ducal palace is an elegant structure, richly furnished, and contains fine paintings; among others, a famous night-piece of Corregio. The citadel is very regular, but has been often taken, particularly by the king of Sardinia, in 1742. The inhabitants are said to be 40,000; and they make here the best masks for masquerades in all Italy. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 22 miles W by N of Bologna, 34 S by E of Mantua, and 60 NNW of Florence. Lon. 11° 0' E, lat. 44° 34' N.

MODENA, or MODENESE, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the W by that of Parma, on the N by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E by the Bolognese and Ferrarese, and on the S by Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, on a river of the same name, 25 miles SW of Syracuse. Lon. 15° 9' E, lat. 36° 48' N.

MODON, a strong town of the Morea, with a safe harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a promontory, projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 miles E of Coron, and 95 SW of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 21° 35' E, lat. 36° 56' N.

MODZIS, a town of Poland in Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Prypec in a fertile country, 85 miles SE of Sluckk. Lon. 29° 10' E, lat. 52° 5' N.

MOFFAT, a town in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan, noted for its mineral springs, which were formerly of great repute, and attracted numbers of genteel company. It has a manufacture of coarse woollen stuffs, and is 20 miles N by E of Dumfries.

MOFFAT HILLS, the highest mountains in the S of Scotland. They occupy the N part of Annandale; and from these descend in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but little distance from each other.

MOGADOR, an island and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and silver in one of the mountains. Lon. 9° 35' W, lat. 31° 38' N.

MOGULS, COUNTRY OF THE, or WESTERN CHINESE TARTARY, is bounded on the N by Siberia, on the E by Eastern Tartary, on the S by the great Wall and Leao-tong, and on the W by Independent Tartary. The Mogul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses: they form themselves only into wandering hordes, and live under tents, which they transport from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks require: they pass the summer on the banks of their rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain, or hill, which shelters them from the cutting N wind. They are naturally clownish, and dirty in their dress, as well as in their tents, where they live amid the dung of their flocks, which when dried, they use for fuel instead of wood. Enemies to labour, they choose rather to be satisfied with the food with which their flocks supply them, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. During the summer, they live only on milk, which they get from their flocks, using without distinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarse tea has been infused; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They have also a method of making a kind of spirituous liquor of sour milk, especially of that of the mare. The Moguls are free, open and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They are unacquainted with the use of money, and trade only by barter. They use sheepskins for clothing, wearing the wool inmost, and the skin on the outside, from which exhales a rank and disagreeable smell, on which account they are called by the Chinese, Stinking Tartars. The religion of the Mogul Tartars is confined to the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration for their lamas, who are clownish, ignorant, and licentious priests, to whom they attribute the power of calling down hail or rain. All the Moguls are governed by khans, or particular princes, independent of each other; but all subject to the emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand kan of the Tartars. The limits of their respective territories, and the laws by which they are

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at present governed, were settled by the emperor of China. These tributary kans have not the power of condemning their subjects to death, nor of confiscation; these two cases are reserved for the supreme tribunal established at Peking for the affairs of the Moguls, to which every individual may appeal from the sentence of his prince, who is obliged to appear in person wherever he is cited. The best cultivated canton of all the Mogul territories is the district of Cart-ching, near the great wall, where the emperor goes every year to enjoy the pleasure of hunting, and where he generally passes the summer; for that purpose he has caused several beautiful pleasure houses to be built there, the principal of which is Cecho. All the Mogul nations under the Chinese government, may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Moguls, properly so called, the Kalkas, the Ortons, and the Tartars of Kokonor.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar, seated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Corasse, 17 miles NW. of Eszék. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 45 46 N.

MOHAWK RIVER, a river of N. America, which rises in the state of New York, and empties itself, by two mouths, into Hudson's River. About two miles above its junction with that river it has a cataract where the stream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 70 feet.

MOHAWKS, a once powerful tribe of Indians, in N. America, living on the Mohawks River. Only one family are left of them in the state of New York, the rest having, in 1776, emigrated, with Sir John Johnson, into Canada.

MOHILLA, or MOHILIA, one of the Comora Islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages scattered here and there, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are blacks, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves. Their skins are cut and pricked, so as to make several figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, who have a few wretched mosques, built of wood and straw without, and matted neatly within. This island abounds in animals, such as buffaloes, goats, tortoises, hogs, large bats, and camelions; and here are a great number of birds, whose names are not known in Europe. It produces plenty of rice, peas,

honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. There are several fine streams, and the grass and trees are green all the year so that in short it is a kind of paradise. Lon. 45 0 E, lat. 11 55 S.

MOHILEF, a government of the Russian empire; part of Lithuania, distinguished from Poland, in 1772; which contains 11 districts.

MOHILEF, a populous strong and well built town of Lithuania, in the Russian government of the same name. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the Dnieper, 35 miles S. of Orissa. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 15 N.

MOISSAC, an ancient town of France, in the department of Lot. It has a great trade in corn and flour, and is seated on the Tarn, near the Garonne, 13 miles NW. of Montauban. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 44 6 N.

MOLA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, where they pretend to shew the ruins of Cicero's house, seated on the gulf of Venice, 14 miles E. of Bari.

MOLD, a town in Flintshire, where the assizes are held. It is five miles S. of Flint.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, 270 miles long and 210 broad; bounded on the N. by Poland, from which it is also divided on the NE. by the Dniester; on the E. by New Russia; on the SE. by Bessarabia; on the S. by Bulgaria, from which it is parted by the Danube; on the SW. by Walachia; and on the W. by Transylvania and Hungary. The other principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, and Bardalach. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the grand seignior, and is obliged to raise a large body of troops at his own expence in time of war. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which runs to Darking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is believed to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. Hence it is supposed to derive its name; but the fact is, that in very dry seasons the waste water is absorbed by a tract of soft ground, two miles in length, called the Swallows, in caverns in the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a

constant stream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole, enters the Thames at E Moulsey.

MOLE, ST. NICHOLAS. See **NICHOLAS, ST.**

MOLEN, a strong town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lawenburg, belonging to the city of Lubec. It is seated on the Stekinels, 12 miles E of Lawenburg. Lon. 30 50 E, lat. 53 38 N.

MOLFETTA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NW of Bari. Lon. 16 52 E, lat. 41 28 N.

MOLURES, a town of France in the department of Lot and late province of Quera. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 44 10 N.

MOLINA, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 35 miles SE of Sigüenza, and 88 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 40 50 N.

MOLISE, a territory of Naples, lying between Terra-di-Lavora, Abruzzo Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles in length and is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

MOLISE, a town of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name, but not populous. It is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MOLSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Bruch. It is 10 miles W by S of Strasbourg, and 228 E of Paris. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying E of Celebes. The principal are Ternat, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian, the largest of which is hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large snakes, which are not venomous; but very dangerous land crocodiles. The natives are idolatrous; but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered, in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but the Dutch drove them away. See **BANDA.**

MOLWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the province of Grotzka, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the

Austrians in 1741. It is 40 miles S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 50 23 N.

MOMBAZA, a town of Africa, with a citadel, seated in an island of the same name, on the eastern coast opposite to Zanguebar, 75 miles SSW of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

MOMBAZA, a country of Africa subject to the Portuguese; hence they export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brasil. The king of Melinda, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle of Mombaza by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but in 1729, the Portuguese became masters of this territory again.

MONA, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, seated to the SW of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 55 20 N.

MONACO, a small, but handsome and strong town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea. It has its own prince, under the protection of France, and is eight miles WSW of Vintimiglia, and 12 ENE of Nice. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 43 48 N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles in length and 22 in breadth; bounded on the N by Tyrone, on the E by Armagh, on the SE by Louth, and on the W by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it taken up by Lough Earne. It contains 24 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

MONAGHAN, a borough in Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, 40 miles SW of Belfast, and 60 NNW of Dublin.

MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, 70 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 35 50 N.

MONTCALLIER, a town of Italy in Piedmont, subject to the king of Sardinia, and seated on the Po, five miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 2 N.

MONCALVO, a small but strong town of Italy, in Montserrat, seated on a mountain, 12 miles SW of Casal. Lon. 7 19 E, lat. 45 10 N.

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Entre-Douffro-e-Minho, with a castle. The
Spaniards have often attempted to take it,
but in vain. It is eight miles SE of Tuy,
and 26 N of Braga. Lon. 8 23 W, lat.
43 8 N.

MONCHABOU, a city of Asia, in the
kingdom of Barimah, which, in 1755, was
the residence of the king, before the court
removed to Ava the present capital, from
which it is distant 39 miles.

MONCÓN, or MONZÓN, a strongly for-
tified town of Spain, in Arragon, seated
at the confluence of the Sofa and Cinca,
six miles S of Balbastro, and 50 NE of
Saragossa. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 42 2 N.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in
the department of Isle and Vilaine and
late province of Bretagne, 39 miles SW of
St. Malo. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which
has its source near Guarda, and crossing the
province Beira, passes by Coimbra, and
falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape
of the same name.

MONDIDIER, a small town of France, in
the department of Somme and late pro-
vince of Picardy, where there was formerly
a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 24
miles SE of Amiens, and 57 N of Paris.
Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 49 39 N.

MONDONEDO, a town of Spain, in
Galicia, with a bishop's see, seated in a
fertile country, on a small river, 60 miles
NE of Compostella. Lon. 7 10 W, lat.
43 30 N.

MONDOUBLEAU, a town of France, in
the department of Loir and Cher and
late province of Blois. It has a castle,
and is 13 miles N of Vendôme.

MONDOVI, a town of Piedmont, with a
citadel, a university, and a bishop's see.
It was taken by the French in April 1766.
It is the largest and most populous town of
Piedmont and is seated on a mountain,
near the river Elerio, eight miles NW of
Ceva, and 35 SE of Turin. Lon. 8 6 E,
lat. 44 33 N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the
province of Beira, 30 miles N by E of
Portalegra. Lon. 7 24 W, lat. 39 32 N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the
province of Alentejo, 20 miles S of Porta-
legra. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 38 47 N.

MONGHIA, a large town of Hindoo-
tan Proper, with an old fort. It is gene-
rally made a station for part of the Eng-
lish troops, and is seated on the Ganges,
110 miles E by S of Patna, and 273
NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 30 E, lat. 25
15 N.

MONGULS. See MOGULS.
MONHEIM, a town of Germany, in

Bavaria, 10 miles from Weissemberg.
Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 58 N.

MONICKREDAM, a seaport of the United
Provinces, in N Holland. Seated at the
entrance of the Monick into the Zuider-
Zee, eight miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon.
4 56 E, lat. 52 29 N.

MONJOY, a small town of Germany in
the circle of Westphalia and duchy of
Juliers, 20 miles from Juliers. Lon. 6 7
E, lat. 50 39 N.

MONISTROL, a town of France in the
department of Upper Loire and late pro-
vince of Velay. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 43
17 N.

MONMOUTH, the county town of
Monmouthshire, with a market on Sa-
turday. It is pleasantly seated at the con-
fluence of the Wye and Mynnow, which
almost surround it and over each of which
there is a bridge. It contains two parish
churches, and here was born the warlike
Henry V. It is a handsome town, carries
on a good trade with Bristol by the Wye,
sends one member to parliament, and is 21
miles W of Gloucester, and 128 W by N
of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of Eng-
land, in the diocese of Landaff bounded on
the N by Herefordshire, on the E by
Gloucestershire, on the SE by the mouth
of the Severn, and on the W and SW
by the counties of Brecknock and Glamor-
gan. Its extent from N to S is about
24 miles, and from E to W 20. The air
is temperate and healthy, and the soil
fruitful, though mountainous and woody.
This county is extremely well watered by
several fine rivers; for, besides the Wye,
the Mynnow, and the Rhyney, or Rum-
ney, this county has almost peculiar to
itself the river Usk, which runs south-
ward and falls into the Severn, and di-
vides it into two unequal portions; all these
rivers particularly the Wye and Usk, al-
boud with fish, especially salmon and
trout. The eastern part, and the largest,
is a tract fertile in corn and pasture,
and well wooded; and it abounds with lime-
stone. The western portion is mountain-
ous, and, in great part, unfavourable for
cultivation; whence it is devoted to the
feeding of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire
was formerly reckoned one of the counties
of Wales; and it is now comprehended
in the civil division of the former. The
higher ranks generally speak English, but
the common people use the Welsh lan-
guage. The manufacture of this county
is flannels.
MONMOTARA, a kingdom on the E
coast of Africa, bounded on the N by

Monomangi, on the E by the Mosambique, on the S by Sofala and Manica, and on the W by unknown regions. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambeza is the chief. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar canes, which last grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives as they can get. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king consists only of foot, for they have no horses in the country. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. It lies between 23 and 33° E lon. and 14 and 29° S lat.

MONOMUCHI, a kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator, between Abyssinia on the N, Zanguebar on the E, Monomotapa on the S, and Congo on the W. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

MONONGAHELA, a river of N America, which takes its rise in Virginia, and running N meets the Allegany where their united streams are called the Ohio. It is deep and gentle, and navigable for barges 50 miles from its mouth.

MONOPOLI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 28 miles SE of Bari. Lon. 17 37 E, lat. 41 20 N.

MONS, an ancient large and strong city of Austrian Hainault, with a considerable manufacture of woollen stuffs, and a good trade. It has been frequently taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, at the confluence of the Haine and Trouille, by which the country around it may be overflowed at pleasure. It is 17 miles NE of Tournay, 37 W of Namur, and 143 N of Paris. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 27 N.

MONRANTO, a strongly fortified frontier town of Spain, in Estramadura. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 39 40 N.

MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Guadiana, 25 miles SW of Elvas. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 38 26 N.

MONSTERBERG, or **MUNSTERBERG**, a town of Germany in Silesia, in a province of the same name, 20 miles NE of Glogau, and 27 S of Breslau. Lon. 17 16 E, lat. 50 37 N.

MONSTIER. See **MOUTIER**.

MONTABOUR, a small fortified town of

Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblenz and Limbourg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

MONTACHIA, a considerable town of Natolia, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles SSE of Constantinople. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 40 0 N.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean near Sandwich Island. Lon. 168 31 E, lat. 27 26 S.

MONTAIGU, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 24 miles W of Mauléon. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 47 0 N.

MONTALBAN, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a citadel, seated on the Rio-Martin, 44 miles S of Saragossa, and 92 N by W of Valencia. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 9 N.

MONTALCINO, a small populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles SSE of Sienna, and 45 SE of Florence. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 43 7 N.

MONTALTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, seated on the river Monacho, 10 miles N of Ascoli, and 45 S of Ancona. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 42 34 N.

MONTABRAS, a frontier town of Portugal in Alentejo about 32 miles distant from Lisbon. Lon. 6 24 W lat. 39 30 N.

MONTARGIL, a small town of Portugal in the province of Estramadura. Lon. 8 22 W, lat. 39 30 N.

MONT ST. ANDRE, a town of Brabant in the late Austrian Netherlands 3 miles N of Ramillies. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 5 41 N.

MONTARGIS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orléanois, famous for its excellent mustard and cutlery. It is seated on the river Loire from which it has a navigable canal to the Seine, near a fine forest, 15 miles S of Nemours, and 62 S by E of Paris.

MONTAUBAN, a considerable commercial town of France, in the department of Lot, lately the episcopal see of the province of Quercy. The inhabitants amount to 20,000: and have manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shaloots, &c. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles N of Toulouse, and 30 S of Cahors.

MONTBAZON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, agreeably seated at

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th foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, 135 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 47 1 N.

MONTBELLARD, a handsome strong town of France, capital of a principality of the German empire, of the same name, between the department of the Doubs and that of Upper Rhine. It is seated at the foot of a rock, on which is a citadel. It was taken in 1674 by the French, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near the Alaine and Doubs, 33 miles W of Basle, and 45 NE of Besançon. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 4 31 N.

MONT BLANC, the highest mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, being 15,662 feet about the level of the sea. It is called Mont Blanc from its uncommonly white appearance. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Dr. Pascard ascended it.

MONT BLANC, the French have given the name of this mountain to the conjoined duchy of Savoy, as eighty fourth department of France.

MONTBLANC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles N of Tarragona. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 41 20 N.

MONTBRISON, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, seated on the Velire, 40 miles W of Vienne, and 2 50 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 45 32 N.

MONTDAUPHIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance, eight miles NE of Embrun. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 44 40 N.

MONT-DE-MAKSAN, a town of France, and capital of the department of Landes and late province of Gascony. It is seated on the Midouze, 30 miles NE of Dax. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 43 55 N.

MONT-CASSINO, a mountain of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated Benedictine abbey. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 41 39 N.

MONTICCHIO, a considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio. The French defeated the Austrians near this place, August 3, 1796. It is eight miles NW of Reggio. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 38 8 N.

MONT-FALCO, a town of Italy, in the territory of this church and duchy of Spalatto, seated on a mountain, near the river Clitunno, 12 miles W of Spalatto. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 42 58 N.

MONT-FALCONE, a town of Italy, in

Venetian Frioli, with a castle near the river Ponzano, 12 miles NW of Trieste. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 46 4 N.

MONT-FIASCONE, a small populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain near the lake Bolsena, in a country abounding with excellent wine. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 42 46 N.

MONTIGO, a town of Jamaica, and next to Kingstown the most flourishing in the island; the harbour is capacious, but inconveniently exposed to the N wind, and it carries on a considerable commerce with Britain and America.

MONT-LEONE, a town of Italy in Naples, which was almost entirely ruined by the earthquake of 1638.

MONTLIMAR, a commercial town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It has an ancient citadel and is seated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S of Valence, and 325 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 44 33 N.

MONT-MARANO, a populous town of Italy in Naples, seated on the Calore, 18 miles S of Benevento. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 48 N.

MONT-MOR-O-NOVO, a considerable town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 50 miles E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 42 N.

MONT-MOR-O-VELHO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a very large castle. It is seated in a very fertile country, and is 83 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 9 W, lat. 40 5 N.

MONT-PELOSA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated on a mountain, near the river Basiento, 14 miles E of Cirenza. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 40 46 N.

MONT-PULSIANO, an episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on a mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 50 miles S by E of Florence. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 43 50 N.

MONTESA, a very strong town of Spain, in Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name; and is five miles NW of Xativa. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 39 0 N.

MONT-SANCTO, formerly called Mount-Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Contessa. It is called Monte-Santo, or the Holy Mount, because there are 22 monasteries thereon, in which are 4000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles S of Salonichi. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 40 27 N.

MONT-VERDE, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 60 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15° 42' E, lat. 40° 51' N.

MONT-FERRAND. See CLERMONT.

MONTFERRAT, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the E by the Milanese and Genoa, on the N and W by Piedmont, and on the S by the territory of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Appennines. It contains 100 towns and castles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk; and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 16 miles W of Versailles. Lon. 2° 50' E, lat. 48° 45' N.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It is seated on the river Men, and is 12 miles W of Rennes. Lon. 1° 58' W, lat. 48° 8' N.

MONTFORT, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Yssel, seven miles S by E of Utrecht. Lon. 5° 0' E, lat. 52° 4' N.

MONTFORT, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, capital of a country of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 16 miles S of Lindau and the lake of Constance. Lon. 9° 54' E, lat. 47° 22' N.

MONTFORT-DE-LEMOIS, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a magnificent castle. It is seated in a fertile country, 25 miles NE of Orense, and 35 SE of Compostella. Lon. 7° 9' W, lat. 42° 28' N.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Peczaz, with a fortress composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock. It is encompassed by a great morass; and art and nature have rendered it almost impregnable. It was defended by the prince Ragotsky, wife of count Tekeli, when besieged by an army of Imperialists, who were obliged to raise the siege in 1688.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Pennsylvania, 33 miles long and 16 broad. It contains upwards of 25000 inhabitants. Norristown is the capital.

MONTGOMERY, the county town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends one member to parliament, and had once a tower and a castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It is pleasantly and healthfully seated on the ascent of a hill, and in a fertile soil, 26 miles SW of Hereford, and 161 NW of London. Lon. 3° 5' W, lat. 52° 26' N.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N Wales, 46 miles long and 16 broad, bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, on the NE and E by Shropshire, on the S by Radnorshire, and Cardiganshire, and on the W by Merionethshire. It contains five market towns and 27 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. This county is full of high hills, with a few valleys and meadows fit for corn and pasture. Its riches proceed from its sheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almost entirely sheepwalks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during the summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead; and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. The river Severn has its rise on the top of Plimilion hill, besides which it has the Wyrnew and Tannat, which are remarkable for salmon.

MONTIEL, formerly an episcopal town of Spain in New Castile, 18 miles from Meaza.

MONTILLA, a town of Spain in the province of Cordova, 51 miles N of Granada.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 75 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 0° 20' W, lat. 49° 33' N.

MONTLOUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a strong citadel at the foot of a rock, built by Lewis XIV. It is 43 miles S of Paris. Lon. 4° 5' E, lat. 42° 30' N.

MONTLOUET, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated in a fertile country, on the Savanne, 12 miles NE of Lyons, and 205 SE of Paris. Lon. 3° 8' E, lat. 45° 49' N.

MONTLUZON, or **MONTLUÇON**, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Cher, 150 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2° 45' E, lat. 46° 22' N.

MONTMEDI, a small but strong town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Cher, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It is 170 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 3° 23' E, lat. 49° 34' N.

MONTMELIAN, formerly a strong town of Savoy, but the French in 1705 demolished the fortifications. It is eight miles SE of Chambery, and 27 NE of Grenoble. Lon. 6° 15' E, lat. 45° 30' N.

MONTMORENCI, a town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci. It is seated on a hill,

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near a large valley, famous for its cherries, and is seven miles from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris: *great island*

MONTMORILLON, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou. It is seated on the river Gartempe, over which it has a handsome bridge, 24 miles SE of Poitiers.

MONTPELLIER, a city of the department of Hérault and late province of Languedoc. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in France, and has a citadel; a bishop's see; a university, and a botanic garden, the first established in Europe. The cathedral was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000. Its trade consists in silks, blankets, cotton goods, printed calicoes, gauzes, hides, but it is chiefly famous for its drugs and cordials, perfumed waters, hair-powder, and verdigrise. This city contains 200 apothecaries, the air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort thither from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, five miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 miles SW of Nîmes, 47 NE of Narbonne, and 180 S by W of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 43 37 N.

MONTPEISIER, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, 210 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 4 N.

MONTREAL, a fertile island of N America, in Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 28 miles long, and 10 broad. It was surrendered by the French to the English, in 1760, without firing a gun. It has a fortified town of the same name, built on the side of the river, whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. The inhabitants carry on a trade in skins with the savages. It is 110 miles N of Albany, and 120 SW of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 45 55 E.

MONTREAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, with a castle, seated on the Xiloca, 25 miles NNW of Terruel, and 20 S by E of Calatajudo. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 40 53 N.

MONTREAL, an archiepiscopal town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, seated on a rivulet, five miles W of Palermo, and 30 NE of Mazara. Lon. 13 31 E, lat. 38 14 N.

MONTREAL, or **MONTROYAL**, a for-

treß of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the river Moselle, 22 miles NE of Tréves. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 59 N.

MONTREUIL, a fortified town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy. It has a castle and is seated on a hill, near the river Canche, 10 miles NW of Hesdin, and 117 N of Paris. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 50 27 N.

MONTREUIL-BLELAI, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the river Touet, 155 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 47 6 N.

MONTRICHARD, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher and late province of Blaisois. It has a castle and is seated near the Cher, 12 miles SE of Amboise, and 112 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 47 22 N.

MONTROSE, a borough and seaport in Anguishire, near the estuary of the South Esk. Over this river, a new bridge was erected in 1795. At high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea; and the harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a stone pier. The buildings are neat; and the most remarkable are the town-house, the church, an elegant episcopal chapel, an hospital for lunatics, and its parish church is the largest in Scotland except the parish church of Glasgow. A great number of trading vessels belong to this town and a considerable trade is carried on to the Baltic, Hamburg, Riga, Archangel &c. Malt is likewise made here in great quantities, and its manufactures of sailcloth, linen and thread of late years have become very extensive. The salmon fisheries on the the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. The inhabitants of Montrose are said to be about 10000 and it is 48 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 56 40 N.

MON, ST. MICHEL, a strong town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended at low water. This place gave name to the late military order of St. Michel, founded by Lewis XI, 1479. It is 10 miles SW of Avranches, and 180 W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 37 N.

MONTSUJEON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, of 145 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 47 36 N.

MONTERRAT, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous mo-

nastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and five high, and the country around is seen for 150 miles. It is 25 miles NW of Barcelona.

MONTERRAT, one of the Lcetward Caribbee Islands, in the W India, discovered, in 1493, by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about nine miles in length and breadth; and supposed to contain 50,000 acres, and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It carries on a great trade to England and Ireland in rum &c. belongs to the English, and is 30 miles SW of Antigua. Lon. 62 34 W, lat. 16 34 N.

MONZA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro, eight miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 45 33 N.

MONZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 12 miles W on Creutznach, and 42 E of Treves. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 49 50 N.

MOON, MOUNTAINS OF THE, mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssinia and Monomotapa. They are higher than those of Atlas.

MOORSBEDABAD, a city of Hindoostan Proper, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated on the western arm of the Ganges, 120 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 24 15 N.

MOOTAPILLEY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 15 45 N.

MORA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles SE of Toledo. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 39 36 N.

MORANT, POINT, the most easterly promontory, of Jamaica. Lon. 75 56 W, lat. 17 56 N.

MORAT, a commercial town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle. It is celebrated for the siege it sustained against Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which was followed by the battle of Morat, in 1476, in which the duke was totally routed. It is 16 miles W of Bern, and 10 NE of Friburg. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 46 52 N.

MORAT, a lake of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the same name. It is six miles long and two broad, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchatel, into which it empties itself by the river Broye.

MORATALAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 21 miles E of Ciudad Real. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 40 32 N.

MORATALLA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 miles SSW of Chinchilla. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 38 31 N.

MORAVA, or **MORAW**, a river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teya, from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

MORAVE, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, and running through Servia, by Nissa, falls into the Danube, at Semendriah.

MORAVIA, a marquise annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W, by that kingdom and Silesia on the N, by Silesia and Hungary on the E, and by Austria on the W. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the river Morava, which runs through it; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here. Olmutz was the capital, but now Brinn claims that honour.

MORBACH, or **MURBACH**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 42 miles SE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

MORBEGNO, a town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valteline, and seated on the Adda, 12 miles SE of Chiavenna, and 20 NE of Lecco. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 46 10 N.

MORBIHAN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Breagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a small bay between that town and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains about 30 little islands.

MORCONE, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 19 miles SSE of Molise. Lon. 14 54 E, lat. 42 24 N.

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MOREA, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula on the S part of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles long, and 130 broad, and divided into three large provinces. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, except the middle where there are many mountains. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vasil-Potamo, and the Stromio, are the chief. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, and retaken in 1715. The sultan of the Morea resides at Modon.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almost destroyed, in 1703, by the army of Philip V. It is seated among high mountains, 80 miles N of Valencia.

MORSEBY, a harbour, a little N of Whitehaven, in Cumberland; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones, with inscriptions on them; and several caverns have been found called Picts' Holes.

MORET, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a castle, seated on the Loire, 35 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 48 25 N.

MORETTA, a town of Piedmont, situated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 16 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 48 N.

MORGES, a commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, seated in a beautiful bay of the lake of Geneva. By its canal, merchandise is transported from Geneva to other parts. And it is five miles WSW of Lausanne. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 46 27 N.

MORHANGE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, 200 miles E of Paris. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 48 51 N.

MORLACHIA, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi. They inhabit the pleasant vallies of Koter, along the rivers Kerha, Cetina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said, by some, to be of Walachian extraction; but others think their origin involved in the darkness of barbarous ages. The Morlacchi are so different from the inhabitants of the sea-coasts in dialect, dress, disposition, and customs, that they seem clearly to be of a different original. With regard to their character, we are informed

that they are much injured by their maritime neighbours. The inhabitants of the sea-coast of Dalmatia tell many frightful stories of their avarice and cruelty; but these are all either of an ancient date, or if any have happened in latter times, they ought rather to be ascribed to the corruption of a few individuals, than to the bad disposition of the nation in general; and though thievish tricks are frequent among them, a stranger may travel securely through their country, where he is faithfully escorted, and hospitably treated. Friendship, that among us is so subject to change on the slightest motives, is lasting among the Morlacchi. They have even made it a kind of religious point, and tie the sacred bond at the foot of the altar. The Sclavonian ritual, contains a particular benediction for the solemn union of two male or two female friends in the presence of the congregation. The male friends thus united are called Pobratimi, and the female Pofestre, which mean half-brothers and half-sisters. Friendships between these of different sexes are not at this day bound with so much solemnity, though perhaps in more ancient and innocent ages it was also the custom. If discord happens to arise between two friends, it is talked of over all the country as a scandalous novelty; and there has been some examples of it of late years, to the great affliction of the old Morlacchi, who attribute the deprivation of their countrymen to their intercourse with the Italians. Wine and strong liquors, of which the nation is beginning to make daily abuse, will of course produce the same bad effects as among others. But as the friendships of the Morlacchi are strong and sacred, so their quarrels are commonly unextinguishable.

They pass from the father to the son; and so deeply is revenge rooted in the minds of this nation, that all the missionaries in the world would not be able to eradicate it.

MORLAIX, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a castle and a tide harbour. The church of Notre-Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles NE of Brest. Lon. 3 26 W, lat. 48 33 N.

MOROCCO, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36° N lat. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the river Mulvya, which separates it from Algiers;

on the N by the Mediterranean; and on the S by Mount Atlas. Its greatest length, from N to SW, is above 590 miles, and, where widest, not more than 260 broad. This empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Tasilet, Sugelmella, Fez, and Mequinez. The air of this country is pretty pure and temperate, especially near Mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is so fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the pastures, so good, that it would be a delightful country if it was well cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance; but they are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents, and the Berberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian slaves, and some merchants, upon the coast, besides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the Negroes, to whom they send large caravans, which travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, silk, salt, &c. and, in return, have slaves, gold, and elephants teeth, and out of them the emperor recruits his cavalry. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. The deserts abound with lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is also flax, and hemp, but little timber. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. His naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war. It has three capital cities, Morocco, Mequinez and Fez.

MOROCCO, one of the capital cities of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains on the N, and those of the Atlas on the S and E. It has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace, which takes up so much ground that

it resembles a small city. It is inclosed by strong walls, the circumference of which is eight miles; they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques are more numerous than magnificent. The best houses are enclosed in gardens; but the generality of them serve only to impress the traveller with the idea of a miserable and deserted city. The Jews have a market of their own, and live in a separate town, walled in, and shut up every evening at nine, after which no person can enter or depart, till next morning. Morocco is 90 miles E of Mogador, and 400 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 31 12 N.

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a pleasant, fertile plain. In its neighbourhood is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles SE of Seville. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 10 N.

MOROTI, one of the Sandwich Isles, seven miles WNW of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has little wood. The coast, on the S and W sides, forms several bays, which are tolerably sheltered from the trade-winds. Lon. 11 14 W, lat. 21 10 N.

MORPETH, a borough in Northumberland, with a market on Wednesday. It is an ill built, straggling place, seated on the N bank of the Wentbeck, and on the opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, has a free-school founded by Edward VI, and is 15 miles N of Newcastle, and 287 N by W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 55 15 N.

MORRISTOWN, a town of N America, in the State of New Jersey, 100 miles from Philadelphia. Lon. 72 24 W, lat. 40 48 N.

MORS, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, belonging to the duchy of Cleves. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 57 23 N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, famous for its serges, tanneries, and coarse linen cloth. It is 19 miles E of Sees, and 70 W of Paris. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 48 33 N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, seated at the confluence of the Scarpe and Scheld, eight miles SE of Tournay. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 50 29 N.

MORTAEN, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, seated on the rivulet Lantee, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, so

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MORTARA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 22 miles SW of Milan. Lon. $8^{\circ} 40' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 22' N$.

MORTLAKE, a village in Surrey, seated on the river Thames, six miles W of London. Great part of this parish is inclosed in Richmond Park; and his majesty has a farm here of 80 acres, in his own occupation, and in excellent cultivation.

MORTLICH, a village in Banffshire, six miles SW of Keith. Here Malcolm II, in memory of a victory gained over the Danes, founded a bishopric, which was translated to Aberdeen by David I.

MORTON, or MORTON HAMPSTEAD, a town in Devonshire, with a noted market for yarn on Saturday. It is seated on the skirts of Dartmoor, 18½ miles W by S of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 46' W$, lat. $50^{\circ} 39' N$.

MORTON, or MORTON IN MARSH, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a fowfay, and is 8½ miles WNW of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 36' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 0' N$.

MORVEDRO, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum. There are still to be seen, the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Valencia. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10' E$, lat. $39^{\circ} 38' N$.

MORVEN, a district in Argyshire, whose mountains are beautifully celebrated in the songs of Ossian, as the country of Fingal.

MOSÁ, a town of Arabia Felix, 25 miles NE of Mocha.

MOSAMBIQUE, a strait or channel of the Indian Ocean, lying between the E coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar, and between 11° and 25° S lat. It is 240 miles over, in its narrowest place.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, on the W side of a channel of the same name and on the coast of Zanguebar, consisting of three islands. The principal island, called Mosambique, is not more than three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about two miles from the continent. The air of this country is very unwholesome where it is but thin of people, and the Portuguese stay only on account of their trade. It was seized by the Portuguese in 1497, and they have kept possession of it ever since.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital of an island of the same name, on the E coast of Africa. It is a large well-fortified place,

having a strong citadel for the defence of the harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, and trade with the natives for gold, elephants teeth, and slaves. They have built several churches and monasteries. Their ships always call here in going to the E Indies, and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may anchor here, and refit their vessels, as well as provide themselves with all necessaries, and they have a large hospital for sick sailors. Lon. $40^{\circ} 10' E$, lat. $15^{\circ} 5' S$.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant castle, seated on the Neckar, 26 miles ENE of Heidelberg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 21' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 28' N$.

MOSBURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Isar and Amberg, 9 miles W of Landschut. Lon. $11^{\circ} 55' E$, lat. $48^{\circ} 30' N$.

MOSCOW. See Russia.

MOSCOW, one of the most considerable governments of Russia, containing 15 districts, bounded on the N by the government of Tver, on the E by that of Great Volodimir, on the S by the governments of Kaluga and Rasan, and on the W by those of Tver and Smolensko. Its capital is of the same name.

MOSCOW, a large city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be considered as a town built upon the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its present state, a motley mixture of discordant architecture. It is divided into five parts. 1. Kremlin, which is in the central and highest part of the city, near the confluence of the Moskva and Neglina, which wash two of its sides, is of a triangular form, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, about two miles in circumference. This division is not deformed by wooden houses. It contains the ancient palace of the czars, now only remarkable for being the birthplace of Peter the Great; also several churches, two convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal now in ruins. 2. The second division, called Khitaigorod, which is much larger than the Kremlin; it contains the university, the printing-house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses are mostly stuccoed or white-washed; and it has the only street in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the two preceding divisions: it is supposed

to derive its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded, and of which some remains are still to be seen. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other three quarters, is so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The last two divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, besides buildings of all kinds, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. The Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yausa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these last-mentioned rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity and contrast. The streets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions; many brick structures are covered with wooden tops; some of the wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture: some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green; and many are roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered desert; other quarters, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. Moscow is certainly the largest city in Europe; its circumference, within the rampart, which incloses the suburbs, being 46 miles; but it is built in so disjointed and straggling a manner, that its population corresponds, in no degree, with its extent. It contains within the ramparts, and in the adjacent villages, 300,000 souls, and is the most populous city in the empire. The places of divine worship, at Moscow are extremely numerous; including the chapels, they amount to above 1000; there are 484 public churches; 199 of which are of brick, of wood, or white washed; and the others of wood, painted

red. Some of their bells which form no inconsiderable part of divine worship, are of a stupendous size; they are hung in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immovably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed a meritorious act of religion to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunof, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by the empress Anne, at whose expence a bell was cast, weighing 432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred; the bodies are deposited in raised sepulchres, mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, above the pavement, and about two feet in height. Each tomb has, at its lower extremity, a small silver plate, upon which is engraved, the name of the deceased prince, and the era of his death. They are covered with palls of red cloth or red velvet; but upon great festivals, all these sepulchres are covered with rich palls of gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary is the most magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns; from the centre of the roof hangs an enormous chandelier of massy silver of English workmanship. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed solely by the Moskva, which falling into the Occa, near Colomna, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moskva is navigable in the spring only, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandize is conveyed upon sledges in winter. This city is 55½ miles SSE of Petersburg, and 1200 N by E of Constantinople. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 55 45 N.

MOSELLE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river which rises in the Vosges, waters Epinal, receives the Meurthe below Nanci, and passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, falls into the Rhine, at Coblenz. Metz is the capital.

MOSKOE. See MAELSTROOM.

MOSQUITO SHORE, a country of New Spain, in N America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean. The interior part of the country is bounded by the lake Nicaragua, and fenced by mountains stretching to the west.

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In magnitude it exceeds Portugal; is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts; furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock, on plantations of every kind and to any extent; and is clothed with woods, producing timber for every purpose at land or sea. The soil is superior to that of the W India islands: the air and climate are more salubrious; and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Spaniards esteem it a part of the principality of Honduras, though they have no colonies in the Mosquito country. When they first invaded this part of Mexico, they massacred the greatest part of the natives, which gave those that escaped into the inaccessible part of the country an insuperable aversion to them; and they have always appeared ready to join any Europeans that come upon their coasts against the Spaniards, and particularly the English, who frequently come hither; and the Mosquito men being excellent marksmen, the English employ them in striking the maratee fish, &c. and many of the Mosquito Indians come to Jamaica, and sail with the English in their voyages. The Mosquito Indians are so situated between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of rocks and shoals, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, could ever succeed. Nevertheless, they are a mild and inoffensive people, of great probity, and will never trust a man who has once deceived them. They had so great a veneration for the English, that they spontaneously put themselves under the protection of the crown of Great Britain. This was first done, when the duke of Albemarle was governor of Jamaica; and the king of the Mosquitos received a commission from his grace, under the seal of that island; since which time, they were not only steady in their alliance with the English, but warm in their affection, and very useful to them on many occasions. When the king died, the male heir went to Jamaica, to certify that he was next in blood, and received a commission in form from the governor of Jamaica, to be king of the Mosquitos; till which, he could not be acknowledged as such by his countrymen. So fond were they of every thing English, that the common people were proud of every Christian or surname given them by our seamen, who conferred on their chief men the titles of some of our nobility. But the connexion between the English and the Mosquitos no longer subsists. By a con-

vention with Spain, in 1786, the English, in consideration of certain cessions on the coast of Honduras, agreed to evacuate this country totally; and it is now a province of Spain. See HONDURAS.

MOSTAGAN, an ancient and strong town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle and a good harbour, 50 miles NE of Oran. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

MOSTAR, a considerable town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It belongs to the Turks, 20 miles NE of Narenta. Lon. 18 37 E, lat. 43 48 N.

MOSUL. See MOUSUL.

MOTALA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 miles NW of Taranto. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 40 46 N.

MOTYR, an island of Asia, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, on account of its spices. Lon. 128 20 E, lat. 0 10 S.

MOTRIL, a seaport town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 36 32 N.

MOUAB, a town of Asia in Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, seated in a fertile country, 80 miles S of Sanaa. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 16 20 N.

MOUDON, one of the most ancient towns of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, and formerly of all that part of the country which belonged to the duke of Savoy. The bailiff, appointed by the canton of Bern, resides in the castle of Lucens, built on the summit of a mountain. It was formerly called Minodunum. It is 12 miles N by E of Lausanne. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 41 N.

MOUG-DEN, or CHEN-YAN, the capital of the country of the Mantchew Tartars, in E Chinese Tartary. It is built on an eminence and walled in by walls 3 leagues in circumference. It is 440 miles NE of Pekin. Lon. 122 45 E, lat. 41 53 N.

MOULINS, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois. It has a bridge over the Allier on which it is seated, and takes its name from the great number of mills (moulins) that were formerly in its neighbourhood; and contains above 16,000 inhabitants. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem. It is 30 miles S of Nevers. Lon. 3 23 E, lat. 46 34 N.

MOULINS-ENGILBERT, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the bottom of the mountains of Morvan, and is five miles SW of Chateau-Chinon.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindoostan

Proper, bounded on the N by Lahore, on the E by Delhi and Agimere, on the S by Guzerat, and on the W by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. It was subject to the Selks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar, ever since 1779.

MOULTAN, one of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name. It is of small extent for a capital, but strongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. The trade of Moultan has been greatly lessened on account of the river having been choked up. Here is a particular sect of Hindoos, called Catry; a tribe of warriors, supposed to be the Catheri or Cathei, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 miles SW of Lahore, and 310 SE of Candahar. Lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

MOULTON, SOUTH, a corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. In the reign of Edward 1. N and S Moulton had the privilege of sending members to parliament, and was a royal demesne. It is governed by a mayor, and has manufactures of serges, shaloons, and felt. It is seated on the Moul, 12 miles SE of Barnstaple, and 177 W by S of London. Lon. 3 55 W, lat. 51 5 N.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, a prodigious peak, on the W side of the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand. Its height is supposed to be very little inferior to that of the peak of Teneriff.

MOUNTSBAY, a bay on the S coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point. It is so named from the lofty mountains of Mount St. Michael, which rises within it. Among the rocks, on this part of the coast, breeds the Cornish chough, or red legged crow, noted for stealing and carrying away whatever it finds. In Mountsbay is a considerable pilchard fishery.

MOUNTSOREL, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount or rock, of a sorrel-coloured stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones, hewn out of this rock, the town is built. It has a market on Monday, and is seated on the Stour, 20 miles SSE of Derby, and 105 NNW of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 52 45 N.

MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, 87 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 38 0 N.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, in

Africa, situated on a small river, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. Being formerly built of stone, it still retains the appellation of a Christian town; and the medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, which not only affords the means of defence, but enables the government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. A caravan sets out annually from Mesurata to this place; and hence the Fezzanners themselves dispatch, every year, a caravan to Cashna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 miles S of Mesurata, 650 NW of Bornou, and 710 N by E of Cashna. Lat. 27 20 N, lon. 15 5 E.

MOSSY, a river of Hindoostan, which crossing the country of Golconda, runs into the Kistnah on the confines of the circar of Palnau.

MOUSTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain, and for a once famous pilgrimage, called Our Lady of Beauvezer, seated between two very lofty and craggy mountains. Moustiers is five miles NE of Riez, and 47 WNW of Nice.

MOUSUL, or **MOSUL**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the W bank of the river Tigris. It is a large place, surrounded by high walls, and defended by a castle and citadel: but the houses are in several places gone to ruin. It has a great trade, particularly in cloth, and all sorts of cottons and silks. At some distance from Mosul is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are a great number of Christians. In 1743, it was besieged by the Persians, but to no purpose. In 1758, this city and the adjacent country were visited by a dreadful famine, in consequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locusts by which the fruits of the earth were destroyed. It is 130 miles SE of Diarbekar, and 190 NW of Bagdad. Lon. 41 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

MOUTIER, or **MONSTIER**, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentesia, with an archiepiscopal palace. It is seated on the Isere, 62 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 45 30 N.

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in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, eight miles SE of Sedan, and 110 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 49 37 N.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by Captain Cook, is 162 miles, in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The mountains in both rise to a very great height, and may be seen at more than the distance of 30 leagues. The N shores afford no soundings, but the country presents an appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the W point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-nut trees: the country behind has a most romantic appearance, the hills rising in a great variety of peaked forms; and their steep sides, and the deep chasms between them, are covered with trees. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. Lon. 175 56 W, lat. 20 53 N.

MOYENVIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, remarkable for its salt-pits. It is three miles from Vic, and 10 SSE of Nancy.

MOZCISLAW, a strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It was almost ruined by the Russians in 1660, but is rebuilt. It is seated on the Soz, 22 miles S of Smolensko. Lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

MUCHELN, a town of Upper Saxony in Thuringia, six miles N of Freyburg, and eight SW of Mersburg. This town was burned 1621, by the Imperialists, under the command of Count Tilly. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 51 15 N.

MUCHELNEY, a village in Somersetshire, where are the remains of a rich and ancient abbey, part of which is now changed to a farm house. It is two miles S by E of Langport.

MUCIDAN, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Isle, 18 miles SW of Perigueux.

MUTHER, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishopric of Salzburg, crosses Stiria, passing by Judenburgh, Luben, Muehr, and Gratz, and falls into the Drave, near Kanisfa, in Hungary.

MUEHR, or **MUERAW**, a considerable town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr, 25 miles NW of Gratz, and 40 SW of Neustadt. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 16 N.

MUGGIA, or **MUGLIA**, a town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, with a castle, seated on a gulf of the same name, five miles SE of Trieste. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 52 N.

MUHLBERG, a town of Upper Saxony in the margravate of Meissen. It is situated on the Elbe, has a castle, and is 19 miles NW of Meissen and 32 NW of Dresden. Lon. 13 9 E, lat. 51 25 N.

MUHLROSE, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Middle marche of Brandenburg. It is conveniently situated nine miles SW of Frankfort on the Oder, on a canal which forms a navigable communication from Hamburg to Breslaw.

MUIRKIRK, a town in Ayrshire, seated on the river Ayr, and noted for a considerable iron-work.

MULL, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, is an island of considerable size being 25 miles in length, and, in some places, of equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, called Tobermorey, where a fishing station has been lately established by the British society. The soil is, for the most part, rocky and barren; it is fertile in corn and grass but has no wood; the hills abound with springs, and are covered with cattle; these, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. The ruins of several ancient castles are seen on this island.

MULL OF CANTYRE. See **CANTYRE**.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, a rocky promontory, the most southerly point of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

MULDAR, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe, at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, seated on the Inn, 37 miles NW of Salzburg, and 40 E of Munich. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

MULHAUSEN, an imperial and hanseatic town of Germany in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Unstruth, 15 miles NE of Eisenach, and 45 E by S of Cassel. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 51 13 N.

MULHAUSEN, a considerable town of Germany in Alsace, formerly the capital of a republic in alliance with the Swiss, and entitled to all the privileges of the Helvetic confederacy. The walls of the town inclose a circumference of not more than two miles; and its whole territory

is confined within a precinct of eight miles. The town contains 6000 inhabitants, who are protestants; and there are 2000 subjects in its adjacent villages. It owes its present flourishing state to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. The government is aristo-democratical. The supreme power resides in the great and little council, consisting together of 78 persons, and drawn from the burghers, whose number amounts to 700, distributed into six tribes. It is well built, adorned with handsome structures, and seated in a pleasant fertile country on an island formed by the river Ill. It is 15 miles NW of Basle, and 20 E of Befort. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 47 48 N.

MULHIEM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated near the Rhine, three miles from Cologne. Here the few protestants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine service.

MULLERAS, a town of Germany in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 40 miles SE of Berlin. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 52 14 N.

MULLINGAR, the county town of West Meath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and formerly sent two members to the Irish parliament. It is seated on the Foyle, 38 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 53 30 N.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean Sea, to the W of Marfaluquiver.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in Granada, 30 miles WNW of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 50 N.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Suabia, seated on the river Danube, 25 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MUNDU, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then a prodigious city, 22 miles in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence; but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, in a bold situation 46 miles S of Ougein, and 454 NE of Bombay. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

MUNGATS, or **MUNKATS**, an episcopal town of Upper Hungary, with an impregnable castle, erected on a high and steep rock, 50 miles NE of Tockay. Lon. 22 E, lat. 48 30 N.

MUCLORE, a town of Cabal in Hin-

dopstan, 130 miles from Cashmere. Lon. 72 15 E, lat. 34 15 N.

MUNIA, or **MENIE**, an ancient and considerable town of Egypt. The vessels that go down the Nile are obliged to stop here and pay certain duties. There are several mosques and a great number of granite pillars. It is seated on the Nile 140 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 45 N.

MUNICH, one of the most elegant and populous cities in Germany, capital of the duchy of Bavaria. The houses are high, and the streets large, and spacious, with canals, running through many of them. The palace of the elector palatine of the Rhine, as duke of Bavaria, is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned, and is thought to be one of the largest and most commodious palaces in Europe. The cabinet of curiosities, the library, the arsenal, and ducal gardens, merit attention. The cathedral contains 25 chapels and 30 altars; also the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of Bronze. The market place is very beautiful; and here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapestry. This place has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Germany; and, in September 1796, it was attacked by the French, but the Austrians compelled them to retreat. It is seated on the Isar, 15 miles SE of Augsburg, and 62 S by W of Ratibon. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 48 10 N.

MUNNERSTADT, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia. It is seated on the Lauer and is 31 miles from Bamberg. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 50 7 N.

MUNNY-POUR, a town of Asia in the district of Meckley 264 miles from Aracan. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 23 N.

MUNSINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia and dutchy of Wurtemberg. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 23 N.

MUNSTER, a province of Ireland, 135 miles long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Connaught, on the E by Leinster, and on the S and W by the Western ocean. The chief rivers are the Sure, Audluffe, Lec, Bande, Leane, and Cashon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the vallies are fruitful. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains six counties, viz. Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick and Kerry, one archbishopric, and five bishopricks. The principal town is Cork.

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MUNSTER, a sovereign bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The river Embs runs through it from E to W. It is bounded on the N by the counties of Bentheim and Stenfort, on the E by the bishoprics of Osnaburgh and Paderborn, on the S by the county of Mark, and on the W by the duchy of Cleves and county of Zutphen.

MUNSTER, a large and populous city of Germany, capital of the bishopric of Munster and of all Westphalia, whose bishop is one of the sovereigns of the empire. It was a free and imperial city; but a citadel was built in 1661, to keep the inhabitants in awe, which stands distinct from the city. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is seated on the Aa, 70 miles N by E of Cologne, and 77 S by W of Bremen. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 52 0 N.

MUNSTER, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a late rich Benedictine abbey, 30 miles SW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 48 8 N.

MUNSTERBURG. See **MONSTERBERG**.

MUNSTER-MEINFELD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 12 miles SW of Coblenz. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 50 19 N.

MURANO, an island and town of Italy, a mile from Venice, formerly a very flourishing place, but it is now in a state of decay. The island is said to contain 20,000 inhabitants. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 45 26 N.

MURCIA, a province, formerly a kingdom of Spain; bounded on the N by New Castile, on the E by Valencia, on the W by Andalusia and Granada, and on the S by the Mediterranean. It is 62 miles long and 38 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine: but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. The air of this province is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name.

MURCIA, a populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It has a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horseback or in a coach.

There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the Segura, 27 miles N of Carthage, and 212 SE of Madrid. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 38 2 N.

MURET, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Gascogne, seated on the Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouse. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 43 26 N.

MURÒ, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles SE of Conza. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 40 46 N.

MURRAY FRITH, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the E coast of Scotland, between Tarbetness, in Ross-shire, on the N, and Brough Head, in Murrayshire, on the S.

MURRAYSHIRE, or **ELGINSHIRE**, is sub-divided into Murray and Strathspey, and is bounded on the E and SE by the river Spey which divides it from Banffshire; on the S by Aberdeenshire and Invernesshire; on the west by Invernesshire and Nairnshire; and on the N by Nairnshire, and the Firth of Murray, being 30 miles from E to W and nearly the same from N to S. Its air is salubrious, and the Winter milder than any other part in the N of the kingdom. The S side is mountainous, but abounds with pasture, as the low country does with corn. Here are several woods of firs and oaks. The soil is generally fruitful and produces the fruits ripe soon. Its principal rivers are the Spey, the Lossie, Nairn, and Findhorn; all of which produce vast quantities of salmon. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres.

MURRHART, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Mur, eight miles S of Hallo. Lon. 9 51 E, lat. 49 14 N.

MUSIDAN, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, which sustained a famous siege in 1579. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 45 5 N.

MUSA, a populous town of Arabia in the province of Yemen. It is fortified and surrounded with walls 18 miles E of Mocha.

MUSSELSBURG, a seaport in Edinburghshire, on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk. Here a victory was obtained by the English over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is six miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 0 N.

MUSWELL HILL, a village in Middle-

sex, five miles N of London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill, which belonged to the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell. This well still belongs to the parish of Clerkenwell.

MUSTAGAM, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, 140 miles W of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 36 30 N.

MUSACRA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 27 miles NE of Almeria, and 62 SW of Carthage. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 37 11 N.

MUSUELA, a town of Spain in the province of Andalusia, seated on the banks of the Guadalquivir 50 miles N of Granada.

MUTSCHEN, a town of Germany in the Circle of Upper Saxony and territory of Leipzig in the vicinity of which they find a species of chrysal called Mutchchen diamonds. It is 20 miles ENE of Leipzig. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 51 40 N.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, seated on the Vecht, on the S coast of the Zuider-Zee, seven miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 1 E, lat. 52 22 N.

MYCENE, formerly the capital of a famous kingdom in the Morea, which is now reduced to a small village.

MYCONE, an island of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the N wind. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Water is very scarce in summer; but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtledoves, rabbits, and wheatears; also excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have 50 churches in all; but many are chapels; and some monasteries. Lon. 25 51 E, lat. 37 28 N.

MYSOKE, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to a celebrated prince, named Tippoo Sultan, who styles himself regent of the country. His dominions comprehend, generally, the provinces of Mysore Proper, Bednore, Coimbatore, Canara, and Dindigul; besides the conquests of his father Hyder Ally (who usurped the throne) to the northward which are Meritz, Soonda, Chitteldroog, Harponelly, Sanore, Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Canoul, and Cuddapa. The extent of his territory, from N to S, is 550 miles; its breadth,

in the widest place (the N part of the peninsula) 330 miles, but, proceeding to the S, it diminishes till it ends in a point. Its area has been compared to that of Great Britain. By the peace of 1782, Hyder Ally was to relinquish all but his ancient possessions. How far his successor fulfilled the terms of that treaty, cannot easily be ascertained; but, on the termination of the war in 1792, that prince agreed, over and above a large payment in money, to cede one half of his dominions to the English E India Company, and their allies, the Mahrattas and the nizams of the Deccan. A new war broke out in 1799; when Seringapatam, Tippoo's capital was taken by the English troops and he himself killed in the assault; in consequence of which his dominions have been divided between the East India company and their allies. Mysore, in general is dry, rugged mountainous, and barren. It lies between 10 and 16° N lat. The capital is Seringapatam.

MYSOKE, a town and fortified post of the peninsula of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of a kingdom of the same name, eight miles S of Seringapatam, the present capital.

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NAAS, a borough of Ireland in the county of Kildare, 17 miles SW of Dublin and 26 NW of Leinster. It is the shire town of that county and alternately with Athy the assizes town. It has five fairs in the year, and sends two members to parliament. This place was anciently the residence of the kings of Leinster.

NABAL, a town in the kingdom of Tunis remarkable for remains of antiquity. Near it are several celebrated potteries. It is situated near the seacoast 32 miles from Tunis. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 13 N.

NABLONS, a town of Turkey in Asia, and capital of a province of the same name in Syria, which was anciently celebrated under the name of the kingdom of Samaria. It is situated on the ruins of the Niepolis of the Greeks, and is the residence of a sheik, who is subordinate to the pacha of Damascus, from whom he farms the tribute of the province. The soil of the country is fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton, olives, and some

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It is 24 miles N of Jerusalem, and 90 SSW of Damascus. Lon. 35 24 E, lat. 32 20 N.

NABURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the river Nab, 10 miles SE of Amberg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 59 23 N.

NADEEGSDA. See **KURILES**.

NAEFLS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. It is remarkable for a celebrated victory gained by the inhabitants over the Austrians, in memory of which a chapel was built on the spot, which was rebuilt in 1799.

NAERDEN, a strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province. It was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of Alva in 1572, when all the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, were massacred. It is seated on the Zuider Zee, 14 miles E of Amsterdam, and 15 N of Utrecht. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 52 20 N.

NAGERA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, three miles NW of Calahorra, and 138 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 42 14 N.

NAGOLD, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle 10 miles W of Tubingen.

NAGORE, a town of Hindoostan Proper in the country of Agimere, 40 miles NW of Agimere. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 17 8 N.

NAGPOUR, a city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, capital of that part of Berar which is subject to a chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is a city of modern date; but though extensive and populous, is but meanly built; and, excepting a small citadel, is open and defenceless. It is 360 miles W by S of Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 E, lat. 21 8 N.

NAGYBANJA, a town of Hungary celebrated for its gold and silver mine-works which are of great produce. It is a metal town and one of the royal free towns, and is 30 miles NE of Tamar. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 48 10 N.

NAHE, a river of the palatinate of the Rhine, which running by Birkenfeld, Oberstein, Kreuzenach, and Bingen, falls into the Rhine.

NAIRN, a borough and seaport, the county-town of Nairnshire; seated at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 10 miles E of Inverness, and 104 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 53 33 N.

NAIRNSHIRE, a small county of Scotland bounded on the North by Murray Firth; on the E and S by Murrayshire; and on the W by Invernesshire. Its

greatest length is not above 12 miles, nor its breadth above 10. It is fruitful and its corn soon ripens, has several woods of firs, and several lakes and mountains, yet is well peopled. Its chief town is Nairn.

NAKSIVAN, a city of Armenia, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is seated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

NAMARI, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Messina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

NAMPTWICH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is well built, and has a large church, in the form of a cross, with the tower in the middle. Here are salt springs, on the banks of a fresh water stream, from which are made great quantities of white salt, in which article and cheese this town carries on a considerable trade. The principal dairies of Cheshire are in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Weaver, 26 miles SE of Chester, and 162 NW of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 53 6 N.

NAMUR, a county of the Austrian Netherlands, divided by the river Sambre and Macle into three equal parts, bounded on the N by Brabant, on the E and S by the bishopric of Liege, and on the W by Hainault. This province is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal.

NAMUR, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a strong castle, several forts and a bishop's see. This castle is built in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock. In 1692, this place was taken by Louis XIV. in person, after a siege of six days only; but in 1695, it was taken by king William, after a long and bloody siege, although it was defended by 16,000 men, under the command of marshal Boufflers, and marshal Villeroy was in the neighbourhood, at the head of 100,000. On the death of Cha. II. king of Spain, the French seized this city, but it was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces. In 1746, it was again taken by the French, but restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1781, the emperor Joseph II. destroyed the fortifications of all the barrier towns, except these of Namur, from which, however, in violation of a solemn treaty, he expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was once more taken by the French; but they were compelled to evacuate it the

following year. It soon afterwards, however, again fell into their hands. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, 24 miles WSW of Liege, and 32 SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 29 N.

NANCI, a famous city of France, in the department of Meurthe and late duchy of Lorraine, with a bishop's see. It contains 74,000 inhabitants, and is divided by a canal, into the old town and new. The first, though irregularly built, is very populous, and contains the ducal palace. The primatial church is a magnificent structure, and in that of the Cordeliers are the tombs of the ancient dukes of Lorraine. The new town, whose streets are perfectly straight, was already one of the finest in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I, titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorraine, enriched it. The cathedral is a superb structure. Nanci is 25 miles S by E of Metz, and 212 E. of Paris. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 41 N.

NANFIO, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the N of that of Santorini. It is 16 miles in circumference, and abounds with partridges, but has no harbour. The mountains are nothing but barren rocks and there are no springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 15 N.

NANGASACKI, a city of Japan, in the island of Ximo-Fusen, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and sails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 128 32 E, lat. 32 32 N.

NANG-KANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, built on lake Poyang, and containing four cities of the third class under its jurisdiction.

NAN-KING, or KIANG-NING-FOU, a city of China, and capital of the province of Kiang-nan, and said to have been one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is still the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and three distant from the river Yang-tse-kiang, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. Nan-king has lost much of its ancient splendour; it had formerly

a magnificent palace, no vestige of which is now to be seen; an observatory at present neglected, temples, tombs of the emperors, and other superb monuments, of which nothing remains but the remembrance. A third of the city is deserted, but the rest is well inhabited. Some quarters of it are extremely populous and full of business. The streets are not so broad as those of Peking; they are, however very beautiful, well paved, and bordered with rich shops. The public buildings are mean except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. It is 500 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 119 45 E, lat. 32 46 N.

NAN-NGAN-FOU, a beautiful and populous city of China, in the most southern part of the province of Kiang-si; it is a beautiful, populous and commercial city, and much frequented. It contains in its district, four cities of the third class. It is 200 miles N by E of Canton.

NAN-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-si. It is the residence of a viceroy, and comprehends eight cities in its district.

NANTES, an ancient rich and very considerable town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne. It formerly had a university, and a bishop's see, and was the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a strong castle on the side of the river, which still exists. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. The bridges over the Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs are so large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. Since the peace in 1783, Nantes has had a considerable share in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf, and in the salt marshes of Guerande and Croisic. Large vessels can come no higher than Port Launai, where they are unloaded into smaller vessels which go up to Nantes, being a distance of 12 miles. It was in this place that Henry IV promulgated the famous edict, in 1598, in favour of the protestants, which was revoked in 1685, by Lewis XIV. In 1796, the theatre here took fire, during a time of performance, and several persons lost their lives. Nantes is 58 miles S by E of Rennes, and 217 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 47 13 N.

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Besse, situate at the extremity of a great lake of the same name, 18 miles SE of Bourg. Here Charles the Bold was interred.

NANTUCKET, an island of N America, in the state of Massachusetts, of which it is a county. The inhabitants of which have a considerable whale fishing on the coast, and even in Greenland. It lies to the S of Cape Cod, and is a low, sandy, and barren island, the inhabitants depend almost intirely on the watery element for subsistence. It has but one town, called Sherburne, which is 80 miles S of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 0 N.

NAPUL, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the S by Bahar, on the W by Oude and Rohilkund, on the NW by Sirinagur, and on the NE and E by the ridge of mountains called Himmaleh, by which it is separated from Thibet. Catmandu is the capital.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Italy, comprehending the ancient countries of Samnium, Campania, Apulia and Magna Græcia. It is bounded on the NW by the Ecclesiastical State, on the S and W by the Mediterranean, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. Its extent from NW to SE is 280 miles, and from NE to SW from 96 to 100. It is divided into twelve provinces; namely, Terra di Lavoro (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E side of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became masters of this country, in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterward kings of Puglia: but in, 1282, Peter III, king of Arragon, caused all the Normans in the island of Sicily to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily; and hence the sovereigns took the title of King of the Two Sicilies. It has also been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name which is its capital. France and Spain contended for the sovereignty in the sequel, and bloody wars and revolutions ensued. The country was then torn by the contentions of France and Spain for its sovereignty. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XII was obliged formally to give up all pretensions to the crown, and the country was governed by Spanish viceroys. In 1647, happened the dreadful insurrection of

Massaniello in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on the assassination of Massaniello, the Spaniards continued in peaceable possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Rastadt, in 1714. It was recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734; and the eldest son of the king of Spain is now king of Naples and Sicily. The title of the king's eldest son is Prince of Calabria. The climate of Naples is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; and is said to be one of the most inconstant and unfavourable to valetudinarians: in some seasons it rains every day for six or seven weeks together. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow except on the mountains. But the most disagreeable part of the climate is the sirocco, or SE wind, which is very common in May, and is infinitely more relaxing, and gives rise to vapours in a much higher degree, than the worst of the rainy month of November, in Great Britain. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country, on account of its fertility, is justly termed a terrestrial paradise: for it abounds with all sorts of grain, the finest fruits and rice, flax, oil, and wine, saffron, garden productions of every kind, with manna, alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock-crystal, marble in the greatest plenty and perfection. It affords also wool and silk, and several sorts of minerals. Besides the manufactures noticed in the account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves are also made of the hair or filaments, of a shellfish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Appennines, which traverse this from S to N, and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius, five Italian miles from Naples. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes (see CALABRIA) which the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius contribute, in some measure, to prevent. Another inconvenience is the great number of reptiles and insects engendered by the heat, some of which are very poisonous. The established religion is the Roman catholic; and the clergy and convents were said to possess formerly two thirds of the whole kingdom. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, born but an indifereat character among other nations. Provisions are plentiful and cheap, therefore the lower class

of people work but little ; their delight is to bask in the sun and to do nothing. Persons of a middle rank pass too much of their time in coffee-houses, and places of public resort ; few pursue their callings with the zeal and activity we are wont to meet with in the professional men of colder countries. Gluttony is a much more predominant vice than ebriety, of which instances are extremely rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to all others, and, notwithstanding any effect the genial warmth of the climate may have on the constitution of a Neapolitan woman, Mr. Swinburne doubts whether she would not nine times out of ten prefer a present to a lover ; yet I apprehend chastity is not the characteristic virtue of this place more than it is of any other populous metropolis ; that furious jealousy for which the nation was so remarkable some generations ago, is almost eradicated ; the breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and assassinations among people of an inferior station, but the case is rare, and rivalry between lovers is more frequently productive of such scenes. Of these vices, many are doubtless owing to the slavery and oppression under which they groan, and to a radical defect in the administration of justice.

NAPLES, an ancient and large commercial city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a university, lying in the province called Terra di Lavoro. It is seated at the bottom of the bay of Naples, which is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a round figure, of about 30 miles diameter, and three parts of it sheltered with a noble circuit of woods and mountains. It is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the churches, the private houses, in general, are better built. The circumference, including the suburbs, is said not to be less than 18 Italian miles, and the number of the inhabitants therein little less than 400,000. The houses are of stone, flat-roofed, and generally lofty and uniform ; but many of them have balconies, with lattice-windows. The streets are well paved ; but they are not lighted at night, and in the day-time are disfigured, in many places, by stalls, on which provisions are exposed to sale. Here are a great number of fine churches, convents, fountains, and palaces of the nobility, many of

whom constantly reside here. It is usual to walk on the tops of the houses in the evenings, to breathe the sweet cool air, after a hot sultry day. The climate here is so mild and warm, even in the winter, that plenty of green pease, artichokes, asparagus, and other vegetables, may be had so early as the beginning of the new year, and even all the winter. The fortress of St. Elmo is built on a mountain of the same name, and has the intire command of the town. Lower down on the same mountain, in a delightful situation, is a convent of Carthusians, on which much expense has been lavished, to render the building and the gardens equal to the situation. Naples is admirably situated for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion ; but trade is in a languishing condition. Pictures, statues, and antiquities, are not so common in Naples as might be expected in so great and ancient a city, many of the most valuable pieces having been sent to Spain by the viceroys. Owing to the populousness of the place, many of its streets are more crowded than those of London, and a great proportion of the poorest sort are obliged to spend the night in them for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labour, as Naples ; for the number of priests, monks, fiddlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni, or vagabonds, surpasses all reasonable proportion ; and the last alone are computed at above 30,000. The greater part of these wretches have no dwelling-houses, but sleep every night under porticos, piazzas, or any kind of shelter they can find. Those of them who have wives and children, live in the suburbs of Naples near Peusilippo, in huts, or in caverns or chambers dug out of that mountain. They are generally represented as a lazy, licentious, and turbulent set of people, as indeed by far the greater part of the rabble are, who prefer begging or robbing, or running errands, to any fixed and permanent employment. Yet there are in Naples some flourishing manufactures, particularly of silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoise shells and the lava of Mount Vesuvius, tables, and ornamental furniture of marble. The city is supplied with a vast quantity of water, by means of a very costly aqueduct, from the foot of Mount Vesuvius. The nobility are excessively fond of splendour and show ; as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their at-

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tendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said, counts a hundred persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. A few of these have estates, from 10 to 15,000*l.* a year; a considerable number have fortunes of about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is under 2000*l.* The inferior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having 400*l.* a year paternal estate; many still less; and not a few enjoy the title without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those at Rome in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels, and other ornaments. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but also in the best stile of architecture. The cathedral tho' Gothic is a very splendid edifice. Here are kept the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary saint of Naples; the latter in two glass or crystal vials. The pretended liquefaction of the dry blood, as soon as brought near the head of the saint, is well known; and Mr. Addison says, it is one of the most bungling tricks he ever saw. The harbour, which is spacious, is kept in good repair. It is protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries, but these could not protect the city from a bombardment. The mole runs above a quarter of a mile into the sea, and at the extremity has a high lantern to direct ships safely into the harbour. Naples is 110 miles SE of Rome, 217 SSE of Florence, and 300 S by E of Venice. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 55 N.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, a seaport of Turkey in the Morea, capital of the island of Malvasia, seated on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli-di-Romani. It is very strong, and defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the mainland. It gives name to that excellent wine, called Malmsey; and was anciently noted for the temple of *Æsculapius*. It is 42 miles SE of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 56 57 N.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, a seaport, and an archiepiscopal town of Turkey in the Morea, seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can enter at a time, and is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, besides people of different nations, and very strong both by

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nature and art. It is 56 miles SW of Athens. Lon. 23 4 E, lat. 37 36 N.

NARA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles NW of Meaco. Lon. 134 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

NARBATH, a town in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has an old castle, and is seated on a hill, 12 miles NE of Pembroke, and 229 W by N of London. Lon. 4 46 W, lat. 51 50 N.

NARBONNE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Lower Languedoc. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonensis; and here the emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible; and the canal, from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, by which vessels come close up to it, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E by S of Toulouse. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 43 11 N.

NARBOROUGH, an island of S America, on the coast of Chili, so called because Sir John Narborough refreshed his men here, when sent to the S Sea in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74 35 W, lat. 45 0 N.

NARCONDAM, a barren rock, rising abruptly out of the Indian ocean, uninhabited, and seemingly destitute of vegetation. It is about 20 leagues E of the Andamans.

NARDO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. In this little town there are 8000 inhabitants; it is 20 miles NW of Otranto. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 40 18 N.

NARENTA, a town of Turkey in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a gulf of the same name, 46 miles NE of Ragusa. Lon. 18 27 E, lat. 43 35 N.

NARNALLA, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Berar, 72 miles E of Burnampour. Lon. 77 34 E, lat. 21 25 N.

NARNI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Sabina. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad; as also of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 miles. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the Nera, 20 miles SW of Spoleto, and 40 NE of Rome,

NAROVA, a river of the Russian empire, which issues from the lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town. It is noted for two picturesque waterfalls, pompously described by travellers, but far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Schaffhausen. The breadth of the river is about 200 feet, and the perpendicular height of the falls scarcely exceeds 20 feet.

NARSINGAPATAN, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the territory of Rishnagur. It was the residence formerly of a king, and is situate 400 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

NARVA, a strong town of the Russian empire, in Ingria, or the government of Peterburgh. The houses are built of brick stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangerod, or John's town, the colossal remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Vassilievitch the Great, impend in a picturesque manner over the steep banks of the Narova. Near Narva is the spot celebrated for the victory which Charles XII. in the 19th year of his age gained over the Russian army in 1700. The town was taken by the czar about five years after, who traversed the streets on horseback with his drawn sword in his hand, restrained his troops from pillage, and placed guards at the doors of the principal houses, and before the churches. The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn; the imports, salt, tobacco, wine, salted herrings, spices, tea, sugar, and other grocery wares. It is situate on the Narova, eight miles from its mouth, and 100 W of Peterburgh. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 18 N.

NARWAN, or NARWANA, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated a little above the confluence of the Sindu with the Jumna. It is 127 miles S of Agra. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 25 40 N.

NASEBY, a village in Northamptonshire, famous for the decisive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I. in 1645. It is 12 miles N of Northampton.

NASHVILLE, a town of N America, in the State of Tennessee, and capital of the district of Mero. It is seated on Cumberland River, 160 miles E of Knoxville. Lon. 87 40 E, lat. 36 2 N.

NASSAU, a county of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by Westphalia, on the E by the county of Solmes, on the S by the territory of Mentz, and on the W by the electorate of

Treves. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, the house of whose sovereign is divided into several branches. It is seated on the river Lahn, 22 miles SE of Coblenz. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 50 18 N.

NASSUCK, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat, 128 miles W of Aurungabad, and 95 SSW of Surat. Lon. 73 49 E, lat. 19 30 N.

NASTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles SE of Coblenz, and 22 NW of Mentz. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 19 50 N.

NATA, a seaport of S America, in the government of Panama, seated in a fertile country, on the bay of Parita, 70 miles SW of Panama. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 8 10 N.

NATAL, a country on the E coast of Africa, lying NE of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by the Boshman Hottentots. See HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE.

NATCHITOCHES, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi, at Point Coupee.

NATOLIA, a country, formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, extending from the Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is bounded on the N by the Black Sea, and on the S by the Mediterranean. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the soil generally fertile. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E to W, and watered by a great number of rivers.

NATTAM, a town and fortress of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the country of Madura, 18 miles N of Madura, and 45 SSW of Trichinopoly. Lon. 78 18 E, lat. 10 10 N.

NAVARINO, a strong and populous town of the Morea, with an excellent large harbour, defended by two forts. It is seated on a hill, near the sea, eight miles NE of Modon, and 17 NW of Curon. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 37 2 N.

NAVARRÉ, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholesome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain; and, though a mountainous country, it is pretty fertile, abounding in all sorts of game, and

in iron mines. It is divided into five districts; whose capital towns are Pampeluna, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guefea. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and now forms the territory of Basques, and department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 miles in length and 12 in breadth. From this country, the late king of France took his other title of the king of Navarre. See PALAIS, ST.

NAVARREINS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late territory of Bearn, seated on the Gave-d'Oleron, 26 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. $0^{\circ} 45'$ W, lat. $43^{\circ} 19'$ N.

NAVIDAD, a seaport of New Spain, seated on the Pacific Ocean, 350 miles W of Mexico. Lon. $106^{\circ} 0'$ W, lat. $19^{\circ} 0'$ N.

NAVIGATORS ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S-Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are a strong and handsome race; scarcely a man to be seen among them less than six feet high, and well proportioned. The women are delicately beautiful; their canoes, houses, &c. well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy, than any of the islands in this ocean. They are surrounded by a coral reef, but boats may land with great safety. Lon. $169^{\circ} 0'$ W, lat. $14^{\circ} 19'$ S. See MAOUNA.

NAUEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg. Lon. $12^{\circ} 52'$ E, lat. $52^{\circ} 37'$ N.

NAUENHÖF, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, eight miles E of Leipzig.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, 14 miles WSW of Cassel, and 36 SW of Gottingen. It is situated on the Eder.

NAUMBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Saxe Naumburg, seated on the Sala, 37 miles NE of Erfurt, and 60 W of Dresden. Lon. $12^{\circ} 20'$ E, lat. $51^{\circ} 12'$ N.

NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade, and a plentiful fishery here. It is 60 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. $11^{\circ} 31'$ E, lat. $54^{\circ} 54'$ N.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a considerable island of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length, and 88 in circumference. It abounds with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees; and, though it has no harbour, carries on a considerable trade in barley, wine, oil, cheese, figs, cotton, silk, flax,

salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, has four archiepiscopal sees, and a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter; but there are no antiquities, except some small remains of a temple of Bacchus. The female dress of this island has something ridiculous in its appearance. The two wings of black velvet, which they fix behind to their shoulders, are altogether preposterous. The Greek women at Smyrna cover their breasts with a single gauze; at Naxia, they wear a heavy stomacher or breast-piece of velvet, covered with embroidery and small pearls. They add to this romantic cumbrous dress all the coquetry of behaviour they can assume. They paint, blacken their eyebrows and eyelashes, and cover their faces with patches, made of a black smearing talt, which they find in the island. This island was anciently famous for a sort of marble called ophitus, from its being spotted like the skin of a serpent, with green and white spots. On the mountains near the coasts of the Mediterranean is found the best emery, whence the neighbouring promontory is by the Italians called Cape Smeriglio. On the S side of the island is a town defended by a castle. About a gunshot from hence is a fine marble tower on a rock, in the middle of a heap of stately ruins of marble and granite, probably the remains of Bacchus's temple. Lon. $26^{\circ} 20'$ E, lat. $36^{\circ} 41'$ N.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, the capital of the isle of Naxos, with a cattle and two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. $25^{\circ} 59'$ E, lat. $37^{\circ} 8'$ N.

NAZARETH, a town of Palestine, famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ, in the early part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. $35^{\circ} 20'$ E, lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$ N.

NAZARETH, a town of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, and is delightfully situate 10 miles N of Bethlehem, and 63 of Philadelphia.

NAZE, or CAPE LINDENAS, the most southern promontory of Norway. Lon. $7^{\circ} 20'$ E, lat. $57^{\circ} 30'$ N.

NEAGH, LOUGH, a lake of Ireland situate in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largest in Europe, those of Ladoga, and

Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland, excepted; being 20 miles long and 15 broad. It is remarkable for a healing virtue, and also for petrifying wood, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent soil, at a considerable depth. On its shores several beautiful gems have been discovered.

NEATH, a corporate town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday. It is situate on the Neath, over which is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coal. On the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery, and in the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines. It is governed by a portreeve, who is sworn in by the deputy constable of the castle of Neath, and seated near the Bristol Channel, 32 miles NW of Landaff, and 200 W by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 51 43 N.

NEATH, a river in Glamorganshire, which falls into the Bristol Channel, below the town of Neath.

NEB, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish sea, at Peel Castle.

NEBIO, or NEBBIO, a ruined city on the W side of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see, whose bishop resides at St. Fiorenzo, a mile distant.

NEBRA, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It is 12 miles NW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 26 E, lat. 51 13 N.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which rises in the black Forest, crosses the duchy of Wirtemberg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine, at Mannheim.

NECKARS-GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 49 26 N.

NECKARS-ULM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the Neckar. It belongs to the grand-master of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 49 22 N.

NEDROMA, a city of Algiers, remarkable for its magnificent ruins. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 35 40 N.

NEEDHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Orwell and has some trade in Suffolk-blues, and cloths; and women are employed in spinning and weaving bonelace. It is 10 miles NW of Ipswich, and 73 NE of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 52 15 N.

NEEDLES, two rocks in Hampshire, N of the isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities.

NEEHEEHEOW, one of the Sandwich islands, five leagues W of Atooi. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

NEERWINDEN, a village of Austrian Brabant, a little N by W of Landen. Here were fought two celebrated battles which are sometimes called by the name of Neerwinden; the one in 1693, the other in 1793 when the French were compelled to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands. See LANDEN.

NEFTA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, 250 miles S by W of Tunis. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 33 0 N.

NEGAPATAM, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken by the Dutch who were dispossessed of it by the English in 1782; but, by the peace of 1783, it was agreed to be restored to the Dutch, whenever they should give an equivalent for it. Negapatam is 183 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 10 46 N.

NEGAMBO, a seaport on the W coast of the isle of Ceylon. It has a fort built by the Portuguese, which was taken, in 1640, by the Dutch, who were forced to give it up to the English in February 1796. Lon. 83 45 E, lat. 7 30 N.

NEGRAIS, a seaport on the E side of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles WSW of Pegu. Lon. 94 4 E, lat. 15 50 N.

NEGRIL-POINT, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica.

NEGRO, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the W coast of Angola, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 15 54 N.

NEGRO'S-ISLAND, one of the Philippine islands, between Panay and Zebu.

NEGROLAND, or NIGORITIA, a country of Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It has the great desert of Zahara on the N, and stretches far to the S, but the inland parts are very little known. The Europeans have many settlements on the coast, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold dust, and Elephants teeth.

NEGROPONT, an island of Turkey in Europe, the largest in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Euboea, and is near the N coast of Livadia, separated from it by the strait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 90 miles in

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length, and 25 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits.

NEGROPONT, a strong city, capital of an island of the same name, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the city, in which the Turks and Jews reside, are two miles and a half in circumference; but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. It was taken, in 1469, from the Venetians, who attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles NE of Athens, and 260 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

NEVAHAND, an ancient town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the califf Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in 1638, when he lost that kingdom. It is 170 miles NW of Ispahan. Lon. 47 10 E, lat. 34 20 N.

NEIDENAU, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, situated on the Jaxt. It is 33 miles ESE of Heidelberg.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Prussia, with a castle on a mountain, 75 miles E of Culm.

NEILSTON, a village in Renfrewshire, to the S of Paisley. It is noted for a cotton manufactory. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 53 22 N.

NEISSE, a town of Silesia, surrounded by thick walls and deep ditches. The bishop of Breslaw generally resides here, and has a magnificent palace. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place suffered greatly in 1749, by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who, after the peace, in 1742, built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. It is seated on a river of the same name, 27 miles NE of Glatz, and 35 SE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 31 N.

NELLENBURG, a town of Suabia, capital of a landgrate of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance, and 20 NE of Schaffhausen. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 59 N.

NELSON, an English settlement in N America, on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the river Nelson, 250 miles SE of Churchill Fort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company, who carry on a great trade in beaver and other skins. Lon. 92 35 W, lat. 57 7 N.

NEMEA, a village of the Morea, famous for the Nemean games anciently celebrated here.

NEMOURS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late

province of the Isle of France, with an old castle, between two hills. It is seated on the Loing, 10 miles S of Fontainebleau, and 15 SE of Paris. Lon. 2 37 E, lat. 48 16 N.

NEN, the principal river of Northamptonshire, which rises in the W part of the county. It is made navigable at Northampton, leaves the county at Peterborough, and crossing the isle of Ely, forms part of the W boundary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnshire Wash. It likewise communicates, by several channels, with the Great Ouse.

NEOCASTRO, a fort of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, where the Turks always keep a good garrison. It is seated in the middle of the strait of Constantinople, 12 miles from that city. Lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 10 N.

NEOTE, St. a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is a well built town, has a considerable church, with a fine steeple, and a considerable trade in coal. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is a fine stone bridge, 20 miles WSW of Cambridge, and 56 NNW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 7 N.

NEPEAN ISLAND, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the S coast of Norfolk Island, consisting entirely of one mass of sand, held together by the surrounding cliffs, which are a border of hard rocks. The surface was covered with a kind of coarse grass, and upward of 200 fine pines were growing on it.

NEPI, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Triglia, 20 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 34 E, lat. 42 14 N.

NERAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It is situated on the river Baïse, which is navigable here, and is divided by that river into great and little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the residence and capital of the lords of Albert. Their stupendous castle, where Henry IV spent part of his youth, is now in ruins. In the 16th century, the greatest part of its inhabitants embraced the reformed religion, but were obliged to surrender to Louis XIII, in 1622. Nerac is 20 miles SW of Agen, and 380 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 44 2 N.

NERBUDDA, a river of India, which issues from a lake on the southern confines of the province of Allahabad, forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, below Baroch.

NERICIA, a subdivision of Sweden Proper, bounded on the N by Westmania, on the E by Sundermanland, on the S by E Gothland, and on the W by W Gothland. Orebo is the capital, and the most considerable place in it.

NERO, an island in the E Indies, the second of the Banda Islands, where the Dutch have a fort called Fort Nassau. Here are large serpents, but not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very singular kind. Lon. 129 43 E, lat. 4 40 N.

NERTCHINSK, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Nertcha, which falls into the Schilka.

NESLE, a town of France, in the department of Sonime and late province of Picardy. It is seated on the Lingon, eight miles NE of Royes, and 66 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 49 51 N.

NESS, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Invernesshire, 22 miles in length, and, for the most part, one in breadth, tho' sometimes two. It is sheltered on the NW by the high mountains of Urquhart and Meall-fourvoney, and edged with coppices of birch and oak.

Ness, a river of Scotland, which is the outlet of Loch Ness, and falls into the frith of Murray, a little below the town of Inverness.

NETHERLANDS, or LOW COUNTRIES, a large country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica. In the ninth century, the sons of the emperor Lewis the Pious having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist; for it was soon divided into two; and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the N, had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long, it being divided into 17 provinces, under different names, which still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them; and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiss, in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary his only child; who, marrying the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands fell to the house of Austria. The emperor

Charles V, king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and soon after, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II. who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities of the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they, under the conduct of William I, prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the Seven United Provinces. After a long and bloody war, the Spaniards agreed to a truce with the United Provinces, the very first article of which acknowledged them to be free and independent states. The war was renewed in 1621; but, at last, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, Philip IV. of Spain expressly renounced all claim to sovereignty over the United Provinces. The other ten provinces, however, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favourable stipulations with respect to their ancient laws and liberties. On the death of Charles II. king of Spain, and the subsequent accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to that monarchy, it was stipulated, by the treaty of Baden in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria. Some considerable parts, however, fell by conquest, or cession, to the French and Dutch; the province of Artois, the Cambresis, and part of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault, were in the hands of the French, and called the French Netherlands; while the Dutch possessed the N part of Brabant and Flanders, from them denominated Dutch Brabant and Flanders. The emperor Charles VI, left the Austrian Netherlands to his daughter Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who married Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, afterward emperor. During her reign, no sovereign could be more beloved; no people more content and happy. But her son, Joseph II, having projected many innovations in the constitutions, both in church and state, and enforcing them with violence, an universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces, now openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested; and by the end of December 1790, the Austrian forces were entirely expelled from the Netherlands. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for which, indeed, the manner in which the congress exercised its powers was

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far from being calculated. Leopold II. (the successor of the capricious and unfortunate Joseph, who died in the early part of 1790) was enabled, partly by force of arms, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of the courts of London, Berlin, and Hague, to recover the entire possession of his authority in these provinces, and that, in a great measure, to the satisfaction of the people; the ministers of the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution, as enjoyed under the happy reign of the empress queen Maria Theresia. In 1792, the French overran the Netherlands, and endeavoured to effect another revolution, but were driven out of the country in 1793. In 1794 they again recovered possession; and in 1795 the Netherlands were decreed to form a part of the territory of the French Republic. The Netherlands, in general, are 360 miles long, and 260 broad; lying between 2° and 7° deg. E. lon. and 49° and 54° deg. N. lat. They are bounded on the W. and N. by the German Ocean, on the E. by Germany, and on the S. by France. They once constituted a part of the German empire, under the name of the circle of Burgundy. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Maese, Moselle, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals, which are of great advantage to the commerce of the country. The air is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen up in the winter. The soil is extremely fertile in corn and pastures; and there are several fine manufactures of lace, lawns, cambrics, tapestry, &c. See UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS.

NETTKAU, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of S. Voigtland, seated on the Gollsch, 12 miles SW of Zwickau.

NETTUNO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is but thinly peopled, though seated in a fertile soil, at the mouth of the Loricina, and the inhabitants are almost all hunters. It is 24 miles S of Rome. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 42 32 N.

NEVA, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Ladoga, and falls into the gulf of Finland, below Petersburg.

NEUBURG, the duchy of, in Germany, and circle of Bavaria, divided into two parts, E and W. The W is about 50 miles long, and 8 broad, the E is about 27 miles long, and the same broad.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, in the Brigaw, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated near the Rhine, 12 miles N

of Basse and 12 S of Brisch. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 47 47 N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a famous monastery, seated on the Danube, five miles from Vienna. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 48 13 N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle, seated on the Entz, 25 miles W of Stuttgart. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 48 52 N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a duchy of the same name, subject to the elector palatine. It is 28 miles NE of Augsburg, and 40 SW of Ratibon. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 45 N.

NEUBURG, a strong town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the isle of Funen, with a famous harbour, 33 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 30 N.

NEUCHÂTEL, a territory of Switzerland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, between the lake of Neuchâtel and the borders of France; extending 36 miles from N to S, and 18 in its greatest breadth. By the death of the duchess of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchâtel and Vallengin was claimed by Frederick I. of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange; and his right was acknowledged by the states of the country. The constitution is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are protestants, except in the two districts of Landern and Cressier, where there are most catholics. In 1729, this principality entered into an alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucerne. The air is healthy and temperate; but the soil is not equally temperate every where, however there are large vineyards that produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of all sorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests, and a great many fish in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active, and industrious.

NEUCHÂTEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of a principality of the same name. It contains not more than 3000 souls, and is situate partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchâtel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, which is much esteemed, and produced from the vineyards in its vicinity; and there are here manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Among the many public works which have been lately executed here, are the new townhouse, and a super

causeway leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel is governed by a great and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons; the second consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. It is 25 miles NE of Lausanne, and 25 W of Bern. Lon. 7° E, lat. 47° 5' N.

NEUCHATEL, or YVERDUN, a lake of Switzerland, which takes its name from a town of the same name, stretches about 20 miles in length from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from SW to NE, at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Bienné by a narrow outlet, and is 17 miles long, and 5 broad.

NEVERN, a village in Pembrokeshire, near a river of the same name, one mile NE of Newport. There are several monuments of antiquity in this parish, and among the rest a single stone, of a square form, 13 feet high and two broad, with a circular top, charged with a cross, and all the sides are neatly carved with knotwork of various patterns.

NEVERS, a considerable episcopal town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, seated on the Loire over which it has a handsome bridge. The town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, containing many elegant buildings, among which is the ancient palace, in which John Casimir, king of Poland, expired in 1672. It is 125 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 3° 14' E, lat. 46° 59' N.

NEUFCHATEL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, noted for excellent cheese, commodiously seated on the river Arques, 20 miles SE of Dieppe, and 75 NW of Paris. Lon. 1° 30' E, lat. 49° 46' N.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, 27 miles WNW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5° 30' E, lat. 49° 53' N.

NEUFCHATEAU, a commercial town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorrain. It is seated in a soil fertile in corn, wine, and all the necessities of life, on the river Mouzon, 25 miles SW of Nancy, and 150 E by S of Paris. Lon. 5° 47' E, lat. 48° 24' N.

NEUHAUS, a strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle. Lon. 13° 30' E, lat. 49° 8' N.

NEHAUS, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. It was once a place of great trade, and had a commodious harbour at the mouth of the Oste, but a sand bank accumulating in it, at the issue of the Oste,

into the Elbe, its trade was almost annihilated, and it is now of much less consequence than formerly. It is 19 miles NNW of Slades. Lon. 8° 27' E, lat. 53° 52' N.

NEUHAUSEL, a strong town of Upper Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neytracht, 15 miles NW of Comora, and 40 SE of Presburg. Lon. 18° 10' E, lat. 48° 11' N.

NEVIN, or NEWIN, a town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Irish Sea, 20 miles S by W of Carnarvon, and 249 WNW of London. Lon. 4° 25' W, lat. 52° 52' N.

NEVIS, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, divided from the E end of St. Christophers by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath, in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital.

NEUMARK, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merisch, 56 miles N of Clausenburg. Lon. 23° 35' E, lat. 47° 19' N.

NEUMARK, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 30 miles NNW of Ratibon. Lon. 12° 25' E, lat. 49° 18' N.

NEUS, a river of N Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

NEUSALTZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 12 miles NW of Glogau.

NEUSIDLE, a town of Hungary, 24 miles SW of Presburg, situate on a lake of the same name.

NEUSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, it has a large castle, in which is a church, covered with copper. It is noted for the greatest copper mines in all Hungary, which are in its neighbourhood, and is seated on the Gran, 10 miles N of Cremnitz, and 50 NE of Leopoldstadt. Lon. 19° 29' E, lat. 49° 9' N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Baltic, 22 miles NNE of Lubec. Lon. 11° 0' E, lat. 54° 10' N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11° 50' E, lat. 53° 24' N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenburg, with a strong castle, 15 miles NW of Hannover. Lon. 9° 55' E, lat. 52° 34' N.

NEUSTADT, an episcopal town of Lower Austria, with a castle, and an asse-

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24, 30 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 47 48 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Sale, 11 miles NE of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 24 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 miles NNE of Halibron. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 49 17 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small chain of mountains nine miles N by W of Landau. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 49 40 N.

NEUVILLE, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle. Before Switzerland was invaded by the French, it was governed by two burghermasters and a small and great council, each consisting of twenty-four members.

NEUWIED, a flourishing commercial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of the principality of Wied. It contains between 6 and 7000 inhabitants. Neuwied is 10 miles NNW of Coblenz. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 50 32 N.

NEWARK, a flourishing town of the United States, in New Jersey, with one episcopal and two presbyterian churches one of which is the largest in the state. It has the reputation of making the best cider in the world, and is nine miles W of New York.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. Newark has a good trade, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles NE of Nottingham, and 124 N by W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 53 6 N.

NEWBERN, the county town of Craven, in the state of N Carolina, situate on a flat sandy point of land at the confluence of the Neus and the Trent, 499 miles S by W of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 35 20 N.

NEWBIGGIN, a fishing town of Northumberland, seven miles E of Morpeth. It is situate on the N side of the bay of Newbiggin.

NEWBURY, a corporate town in the Isle of Anglesey, with a market on Tuesday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the river Brant, 15 miles SW of Beaumaris, and 157 NW of London. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 53 20 N.

NEWBURN, a petty village in Nor-

thumberland, on the W side of Newcastle, inhabited by Colliers. Here, a part of the army of Charles I, under lord Conway, was defeated by the Scotch in 1640.

NEWBURY, a corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Thursday, its poor are chiefly employed in spinning. Two battles were fought near this town with dubious success, between the forces of Charles I and the parliament, in 1643 and 1644. Newbury is commodiously seated on the river Kennet, 16 miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 25 N.

NEWBURY-PORT, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts. This town is noted for ship building which is carried on to a great extent, and is situate on the river Merrimack, two miles from the sea, and 45 E of Boston. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 42 45 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town in Carmarthen-shire, with a market on Friday. It is a poor town and its once fine castle, is now in ruins. It is seated on the Tyvy, 17 miles NW of Carmarthen, and 219 WNW of London. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 52 4 N.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, a borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Monday. It had four churches, now reduced to one; and the castle, whence it took its name, is quite demolished. It has a manufacture of hats, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is a large place with broad paved streets and is famous for more stone-ware being made near it than at any place in England. It is seated on a rivulet, 15 miles of Stafford, and 149 NNW of London. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 53 12 N.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, a large borough and seaport in Northumberland, situate between the Picts Wall and the Tyne. The river is so deep, that ships of 600 ton burthen may come up to the town, in ballast but the colliers wait at Shields for their lading which is brought down the river in lighters. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, of which Gateshead, on the Durham side, is one; and both were joined by a stone bridge, which originally consisted of 12 arches; but by the embankment of the river to form the quays on the N side, they were reduced to nine. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of those arches, with some houses that stood upon them; and the bridge was entirely rebuilt in 1779. Through this place went part of that wall

which extended from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts. The town was defended by a strong wall, in which were seven gates, and as many turrets, with several casements bomb-proof; but the castle and walls are now in ruins. Here is a noble exchange; and the finest quay in England except that of Great Yarmouth being longer than that of London and Bristol. Here are four parish churches, beside one at Gateshead. St. Nicholas church stands on the top of a high hill, and has a lofty steeple of curious architecture. Among the other public buildings is a mansion house for the mayor, who is allowed 600 a year for his table, besides a coach and barge, a hall for the surgeons; a large hospital, built by the contribution of the keel men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity, and several charitable foundations, situate in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This is the staple trade of, and has been the source of great wealth to Newcastle the coals carried thence annually are computed to amount to 1,187,000 tons; it also manufactures steel, iron, glass, woollen cloth; earthen ware, white lead, milled lead &c. to a great extent, and here is a round tower for the manufactory of patent shot; it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and is particularly famous for its grindstones, that scarce a vessel goes from thence without some of them; hence the proverb, "that a Scotchman and a Newcastle castle grindstone travel all the world over." Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery, and the trade to the West Indies has become very considerable. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, and very uneven, being built on the declivity of, a steep hill, but the Upper or N part of the town, which is inhabited by the politer sort of people is much pleasanter and has several level, well built, and spacious streets. The suburbs are chiefly used as glass houses, iron manufactories, and breweries, where beer is made which has obtained great reputation, and they are inhabited by keel-men a rough and sturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ships. The annual revenue of the customs here is computed to amount to near 100,000*l*. Newcastle was made a borough by William I, and the first charter for digging coal was granted by Henry III in 1239. It is 34 miles S of

Alnwick; 94 N of York, and 271 N by W of London. Lon. 127 W, lat. 55 3 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of the United States, in Delaware. It was taken from the Dutch by the English, who called it Newcastle, and was the first town settled on the river Delaware, and is 35 miles SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 38 W, lat. 39 37 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Virginia, seated on the Pamunkey, a branch of York River, 40 miles NW of Williamsburg.

NEWDIGATE, a village in Surry, with a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Epfom.

NEWENHAM, CAPE, a rocky point of considerable height, on the W coast of N America. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 24 W, lat. 58 43 N.

NEWENT, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday, seated near a branch of the Severn, eight miles NW of Gloucester, and 114 WNW of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 56 N.

NEUFIDLER-SEA, a lake of Hungary 17 miles long and six broad, 20 miles S by W of Presburg, and 28 ESE of Vienna.

NEW FOREST, a forest in Hampshire, situate in that part of the county which is bounded on the E by Southampton Water, and on the S by the English Channel. It was afforested by William the Conqueror, who expelled the inhabitants for that purpose, and was then 10 miles longer than it is now. His son William Rufus was killed in this forest, by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, which had accidentally glanced against a tree. The spot is pointed out by a triangular stone, its timber is now appropriated to the use of the royal navy.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island on the E coast of N America, between 47 and 52° N lat. Its form is triangular; the N point is separated from Labrador by the strait of Belleisle, and from this apex it is 350 miles in length to the base, which is 200 in breadth. It is a mountainous, country and the climates rather severe, the ground being covered with snow five months in the year. The coasts are high and the shores most remarkably wooded and the hills are clothed with birch, hazel, spruce fir, and pine. In some parts of it there are trees sufficiently large for the building of merchantmen, the hull is made of juniper, and the pine furnishes masts and yards, but no masts have yet been found for a large cutter. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer time is visited by the Esqui-

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St. John's, a town in the island of St. John's, New Brunswick, Canada. It has several bays and harbours, and there are about 500 English families who continue here all the year, besides the garrison of St. John's Placentia, and other forts. The great importance of this island arises from its fishery, which begins in May and ends in September; the great fishing-banks to the SE of this island, are resorted to by at least 10,000 people and 8 or 900 sail of ships, and the fish when cured are exported to Spain, Portugal, Italy and the West Indies. In winter the chief employment of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the smallest kind, used for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and harnessed for that purpose. There is great plenty of game, fish, and fowl, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle. St. John's is the principal settlement.

NEWHAVEN, a town of Suffolk, at the mouth of the river Ouse, with a quay on the E side, where ships may ride secure in foul weather. It is chiefly inhabited by maritime people, and is seven miles S by E of Lewes, and 56 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 48 N.

NEWHAVEN, a flourishing town of the United States, in Connecticut, with a university, consisting of one college, called Yale College, and a considerable trade with New York and the W India islands; it lies round the head of a bay, four miles N of the Sound, and 133 NNE of New York. Lon. 72 38 W, lat. 41 17 N.

NEWMARKET, a town partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It has one parish in each county, but all the town is in Suffolk. It is the most celebrated place in England for horse-races; and here Charles II built a house for the sake of this diversion. It has two charity schools settled by Queen Anne with 50l. a year each. It is 14 miles E of Cambridge, and 60 N by E of London. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 52 20 N.

NEWNHAM, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Severn, eight miles SW of Gloucester, and 112 WNW of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 46 N.

NEWPORT, a borough in the Isle of Wight, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large populous and well frequented town governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated almost in the middle of the island, on the river Cowes, which is navigable for small vessels, 17 miles S by E of Southampton, and 91 SW of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 40 N.

NEWPORT, a borough in Cornwall,

which has no market, but sends two members to parliament. It is 3 miles N of Launceston, and 214 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 43 N.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday and a handsome free-school, 17 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 140 NW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 45 N.

NEWPORT, a seaport town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday, it had once a strong castle which is now demolished. It is seated on the river Ust, over which is a handsome bridge, 19 miles SSW of Monmouth, and 152 W by N of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 51 36 N.

NEWPORT, a corporate town in Pembrokehire, with a market on Saturday, and the ruins of a castle. It is governed by a mayor, and seated at the foot of a high hill, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 18 miles NE of St. David's, and 235 WNW of London. Lon. 4 50 W, lat. 52 6 N.

NEWPORT, a seaport of the United States, in Rhode Island. Its harbour which is one of the finest in the world; spreads Westward before the town which lies upon a gradual ascent and exhibits a beautiful view from the water, and to the W of the town is Goat Island, on which is a fort. Newport has a handsome state-house and an elegant public library. It is 80 miles NE of New York. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 41 35 N.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of bonelace, and is seated on the Ouse, over which it has 2 bridges 14 miles ENE of Buckingham, and 51 NNW of London. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 52 4 N.

NEW RIVER, for supplying London with water. This river has its rise at Amwell, near Ware, in Herts, and was formed by the great Sir Hugh Middleton, who was obliged, in order to avoid the eminences and vallies in the way, to make it run a course of about 39 miles, and to carry it over two vallies, in long wooden troughs lined with lead; that at Bushill being 660 feet in length, and 30 in height; under which is an arch, capacious enough to admit the largest waggon loaded with hay or straw. In short, over and under this river, which sometimes rises thus high, and at others is conveyed under ground, run several considerable currents of land waters, and both above and below it a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courses have their passage.

NEWRY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is Newry-water, having over it two stone bridges; and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford bay. It has suffered greatly by the rebellions in Ulster, and was burnt by the duke of Berwick in 1689; but it is now so much improved in trade and buildings, that it is the largest town in the county. It is 49 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 6° 20' W, lat. 54° 15' N.

NEWRY-WATER, a river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Armagh and Down, and watering Newry, enters Carlingford Bay.

NEWSHAM, a village in Durham, situate on the Tees, five miles from Darlington. This being the usual ford over the river from the S, the bishop of Durham is met here, at his first coming to the see, when the lord of Stockbourn, just below it, being at the head of the country gentlemen, advances into the middle of the river, with his truncheon, and presents it to the bishop, who returns it, and is then conducted along amid the acclamations of the populace. Here was formerly a nunnery.

NEWTOW, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is five miles N of Warrington, and 190 NW of London. Lon. 2° 45' W, lat. 53° 28' N.

NEWTON, a borough in the Isle of Wight, which sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is 14 miles S of Southampton, and 93 SW of London. Lon. 1° 16' W, lat. 50° 43' N.

NEWTON, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Severn, seven miles SW of Montgomery, and 169 WNW of London. Lon. 3° 12' W, lat. 52° 21' N.

NEWTON-BUSHEL, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Teign, 13 miles S by W of Exeter, and 188 WSW of London. Lon. 3° 38' W, lat. 50° 32' N.

NEWTONSTEWART, a town in Wigtownshire, situate on the navigable river Cree, over which there is a handsome bridge, and whose mouth, in Wigtown Bay, affords a valuable salmon-fishery. Several manufactures have been commenced with success in this town. It is 66 miles E by N of Port Patrick.

NEWTON, a village in Renfrewshire, to the S of Paisley. It is noted for several large print-fields.

NEWTOWN, the capital of the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, in the United States five miles from the Delaware, and 20 NNE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75° 1' W, lat. 40° 14' N.

NEWTOWN LIMAVADY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated near the E coast of Lough Foyle, 15 miles ENE of Londonderry.

NEW-YEAR'S-HARBOUR, a port of Staten Land, in S America. Lon. 64° 11' W, lat. 54° 48' S.

NEW-YEAR'S-ISLANDS, small islands of S America, on the N side of Staten Land. Great numbers of sea lions, seals, &c. resort to these islands.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of sags and bays. It is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 16 miles SW of Ipswich, and 57 NE of London. Lon. 1° 5' E, lat. 52° 1' N.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Neytra, 40 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 17° 49' E, lat. 48° 28' N.

NGAN-KING-FOU, the capital of the western part of the province of Kiangnan in China; its situation is delightful. It is governed by a particular viceroy, who keeps a large garrison in a fort built on the banks of the river Yang-tse-kiang. The commerce and riches of this city render it very considerable; and every thing that goes from the southern part of China to Nan-king must pass through it. All the country belonging to it is level, pleasant, and fertile. It has under its jurisdiction only six cities of the third class. Lon. 116° 45' E, lat. 30° 35' N.

NGAN-LO-FOU, a rich and populous city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, containing, in its district, two cities of the second and five of the third class. It is 445 miles W by S of Nan-king.

NIAGARA, a river of N America, which forms the communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and runs from S to N about 30 miles. At the entrance of this river, on its eastern shore, is Fort Niagara; and 18 miles N of this are those remarkable falls, which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. Above the falls in the middle of the river, is an island 800 or 900 feet long; the lower end of which is just at the perpendicular edge of the fall. On both sides of this island all the waters that come from the lakes of Canada, rush with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous

precipice of 137 feet perpendicular; and in a strong rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, fall near as much more. Before the water comes to this island, it runs but slowly compared with its motion afterwards, when it grows the most rapid in the world. Before it comes to the fall it is perfectly white and in many places thrown up high into the air and seems to outfly an arrow in swiftness. The river then loses itself in Lake Ontario. The noise of the Niagara Falls, in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard at the distance of 45 miles. When the water strikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great height, and causes a thick cloud of vapours, on which the sun, when it shines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

NIAS, a small island, in the E Indies; the women are remarkable for their beauty, and are purchased as slaves by the Dutch and Portuguese. It is situated at the W end of Sumatra. Lon. 97° E, lat. 1° 10' N.

NIBANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 57 miles W of Parma. Lon. 10° E, lat. 45° 3' N.

NICARAGUA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala, bounded on the N by Honduras, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the SE by Costa Rica, and on the SW by the S Pacific Ocean, being about 400 miles from E to W, and 120 from N to S. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of Mexico, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is temperate and wholesome; and the country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

NICARAGUA, a lake of New Spain, in a province of the same name. It is 200 miles in circumference, has some islands in it, and stretching from the city of Leon NW to SE, communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Juan.

NICARIA, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, anciently called Icaria, 50 miles in circumference. A chain of mountains covered with wood and full of rocks, which the inhabitants who are very poor, make their abode, runs through the middle of it and supports them with water. They are of the Greek religion, about 3000 in number, and apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck. Lon. 26° 30' E, lat. 37° 40' N.

NICASTRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 miles S of Cosenza. Lon. 16° 22' E, lat. 39° 3' N.

NICK, a county of Italy, bounded on the W by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France; on the N by Piedmont; on the E by the territories of Genoa; and on the S by the Mediterranean. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France, but has for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. In 1792, it was conquered by the French. The inhabitants supply Genoa with timber for ship building and carry on a trade in paper and other articles. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad, and contains about 125,000 inhabitants.

NICE, an ancient and considerable city of Italy, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel and a bishop's see. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the E, the river Paglion on the W, and the Mediterranean on the S; from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk. The harbour is on the E side of the rock, and called Limpia, from a small river that falls into it. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. It has been several times taken by the French, and lost of all in 1800. It is four miles E of the mouth of the Var, and 83 S by W of Turin. Lon. 7° 23' E, lat. 43° 42' N.

NICE, a city of Asia. See ISNICUS.

NICHABURG, a city of Persia, and the largest and richest in Khorasan, famous for a mine of turcois-stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles S of Meshed. Lon. 57° 48' E, lat. 36° 30' N.

NICHOLAS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which pilgrims formerly resorted, from all quarters. It is seated on the Meurthe, five miles SE of Nanci, and 265 E of Paris.

NICHOLAS, ST. a seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, seated at the mouth of the Dwina, on the White Sea, six miles S of Archangel.

NICHOLAS, ST. or **MOLE ST. NICHOLAS**, a town, harbour, and cape of the W Indies, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo, commanding the strait called the Windward Passage. The harbour is very capacious at the entrance, and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, during the greatest storm. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793. Lon. 73° 40' W, lat. 19° 35' N.



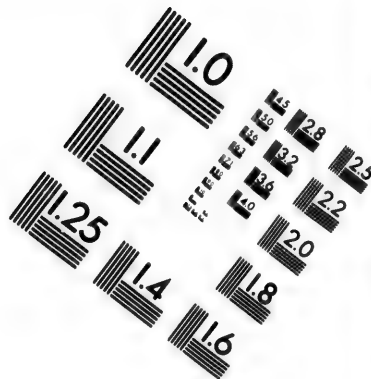
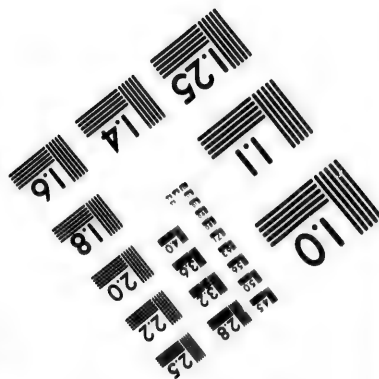
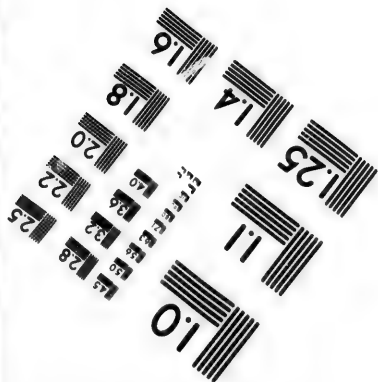
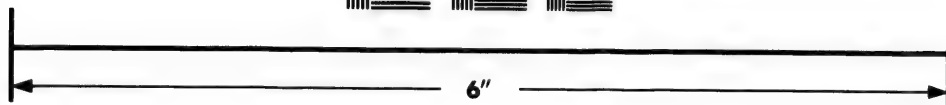
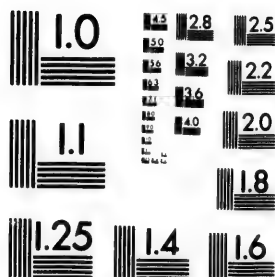


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NICKLESBURG, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a castle, 27 miles N of Vienna.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, several islands at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the melli or lerum (a kind of bread-fruit) and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously to the greatest perfection. The largest of these islands is about 40 miles long, 15 broad, and the inhabitants are said to be a harmless sort of people, low in stature but very well made, and surprisingly active and strong. They are naturally good humoured and gay, and are very fond of sitting at table with Europeans, and eat most enormously. There subsists among them a perfect equality. A few aged people, have a little more respect paid them, but there is no appearance of authority over one another. These islands extend northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largest of them, which gives name to the rest, is 40 miles in length and 15 in breadth. Its S extremity is in lon. 94 23 E, lat. 8 0 N.

NICOLAS, St. one of the largest of the Cape de Verd Islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in length; and the land is stony, mountainous, and barren. Lon. 14 10 W, lat. 16 32 N.

NICOLO, St. the most considerable, and most populous town of the isle of Treme, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Turkey in Asia in Natolia, now called Ischnich, or Schmit. It was formerly a large place, as appears by the fine ruins; and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is still a place of consequence and carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthen ware. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 50 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 40 30 N.

NICOPOLI, a town of Bulgaria, famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396, when the emperor Sigismund lost the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the Danube, 130 miles NW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 33 E, lat. 44 26 N.

NICOPOLI, or **GLANISH**, an ancient town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is seated on the Cerauna, 165 miles SW of Erzerum. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 38 15 N.

NICOSIA, a strong town, capital of the island of Cyprus, and the residence of a Turkish bashaw, delightfully seated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is three miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interspersed among the houses, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque, and destroyed the ornaments. It is 100 miles W of Tripoli, and 160 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 34 54 N.

NICOTERA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 35 miles NE of Reggio, and 185 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

NICOYA, a town of New Spain, on the Pacific Ocean, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles SE of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 88 0 W, lat. 10 15 N.

NICARA, an archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania. Lon. 36 9 E, lat. 39 25 N.

NIDAW, or **NIDOW**, a handsome town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is situate on the lake of Biemme, 15 miles NW of Bern, and 60 SW of Zurich.

NIDDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 20 miles NE of Frankfort, and 38 ENE of Mentz. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 50 17 N.

NIDECKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Juliers. It is situate on, and surrounded by rocks, and is 13 miles SSE of Juliers. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 50 46 N.

NIDJIBABAD, a small town of Hindoostan Proper, 80 miles NNE of Delhi. Lon. 78 41 E, lat. 29 35 N.

NIEBLA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W of Seville. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 37 26 N.

NIEDERBIEBER, a village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, three miles from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city, were discovered here in 1791.

NIEMECZ, a strong town of Moldavia, between Soczoway and Brasslaw, being 25 miles from each. Lon. 16 16 E, lat. 46 58 N.

NIEMEN, a large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, and passes by

Bielica and Grodna: it afterward runs through part of Samogitia, and Eastern Prussia, where it falls into the arm of the sea, called the Curisch-haff, by several mouths, of which the most northern is called the Rufs, being the name of the town it passes by.

NIENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool, and is a rich and strong town, seated on the Weser, 30 miles NW of Hanover, and 37 SE of Bremen. Lon. 9 46 38, lat. 52 45 N.

NIEN CLOSTER, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Schwerin, three miles E of Wismar.

NIENHUIS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Lippe, 20 miles E of Lipstadt. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 50 N.

NIEPER. See DNIIEPER.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 53 59 N.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Fuyhre, 25 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 52 49 N.

NIESTER. See DNIESTER.

NEUPORT, a seaport of Austrian Flanders, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Yperlee. It has been taken and retaken in various wars, the last time by the French in 1794. It is nine miles SW of Ostend, and 16 NE of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 7 N.

NIGER, a large river of Africa, formerly very little known. In order to ascertain the rise, course, and termination of the Niger, Mr. Park was sent out by the African Association in 1795. The course of this river which was formerly supposed to be from E to W, is now determined by Mr. Park to be from W to E. In tracing the rise of the Niger Mr. Park proceeded as far as Silla, the end of his journey Eastward; he was disabled from proceeding farther by sickness, hunger and fatigue; particularly as he must have relied on the charity of the Moors, if he had continued his journey, who seemed to be a set of mercenary fanatics. So great is the rapidity with which the Niger traverses the empire of Cashna, that no vessel can ascend the stream; and in the rainy season, it swells above its banks, floods the adjacent lands, and often sweeps before it the cattle and cottages of the inhabitants.

NIGRITIA. See NEGROLAND.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Falster, or Hulfster, in the Baltic, with a strong fort, 55 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 54 50 N.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, 60 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 40 N.

NILE, a large and celebrated river of Africa, to which the country of Egypt owes its fertility; and the exploring of whose sources has, from the remotest ages, been accounted an impracticable undertaking. This discovery has however, been lately made by Mr. Bruce, who spent several years at the court of Abyssinia, and by the favour of the emperor and great people of the country, was enabled to accomplish this arduous task. In the middle of a marsh, near the bottom of the mountain of Geesh, arises a hillock of a circular form, about three feet from the surface of the marsh itself, though apparently founded much deeper in it. The diameter of this is something short of twelve feet; it is surrounded by a shallow trench, which collects the water, and voids it eastward; it is firmly built with sod or earthen turf, brought from the sides, and constantly kept in repair, and this is the altar upon which all their religious ceremonies are performed. This mouth, or opening of the source, is some parts of an inch less than three feet in diameter, and the water stood about two inches from the lip or brim. This spring is about six inches deep. This is the first fountain of the Nile. Ten feet distant from the first of these springs, a little to the west of south, is the sacred fountain, about eleven inches in diameter; but this is eight feet three inches deep. And about twenty feet distant from the first, is the third source, its mouth being something more than two feet large, and it is five feet eight inches deep. The Nile thus formed by the union of streams from these three fountains, runs E for about 30 yards, with very little increase of water, till it is turned gradually NE and then N by the grassy brink of the land descending from Sacala. Here it receives the addition of several springs, and becomes capable of turning a common mill. From this it turns W about four miles farther, where is a cataract of about six feet, after which it leaves the mountainous country, and takes its course thro' the plains of Goutto. Here it flows so gently, that its motion is scarcely discernible, and its direction is so winding, that it forms more than 20 sharp angular peninsulas, in a course of 3 miles. Its course then inclines to the NE and S, when it falls

down another cataract, and then receives the Jemna, a stream not inferior in size to itself. Proceeding to the N, it crosses the southern part of the lake Tzana, or Dembea, and issues out at the W side of it in the territory of Dara. After emerging from this lake, it first receives the name of the Nile. The banks in the course of a few miles become very high, and are covered with the most beautiful and variegated verdure that can be conceived. It is now confined by the mountains of Begemder till it reaches Alata, where is the third cataract, which is represented by Mr. Bruce as the most magnificent sight he ever beheld. The river had been considerably increased by rains, and fell in one sheet of water, without any interval, about half an English mile in breadth, with a force and noise that was truly terrible, and which stunned, and made him for a time, perfectly dizzy. A thick fume, or haze, covered the fall all round, and hung over the course of the stream both above and below, marking its tract, though the water is not seen. The river, though swelled with rain, preserved its natural clearness, and fell, as far as he could discern, into a deep pool, or basin, in the solid rock, which was full, and in twenty different eddies to the very foot of the precipice; the stream when it fell, seeming part of it to run back with great fury upon the rock, as well as forward in the line of its course, raising a wave, or violent ebullition, by chafing against each other. About half a mile below the cataract, the Nile is confined between two rocks, where it runs into a narrow channel with impetuous velocity and great noise. Below this tremendous waterfall the Nile takes a S direction along the W side of Begemder and Amhara, on the right inclosing the province of Gojam. It receives a great number of streams from both sides, and after several turns takes at last a direction almost due N, and approaches within 62 miles of its source. It now seems to have forced its passage through a gap in some very high mountains, which bound the country of the Gangea, and falls down a cataract 280 feet high, and immediately below this are two others of very considerable height. It now runs close by Senaar, in a direction nearly N and S, and afterwards makes a sharp turn to the E. Leaving Senaar, it passes by many large towns inhabited by Arabs, and turning to the NE it joins the Teraaze, and passes a large and populous town named Chendi. Having at length received the great river Atbara, it turns directly N for about two degrees; it then runs to W

by S, for more than two degrees in longitude, and arrives at Korti. From Korti it runs almost SW till it passes Dongola, after which it comes to Mofho. From thence turning to the NE, it meets with a chain of mountains in about 22° 15' of N lat, where is the seventh cataract named Jan Adel. This is likewise very tremendous, though not above half as high as that of Alata. This course is now continued till it falls into the Mediterranean, there being only one other cataract in the whole space which is much inferior to any of those already described. The Nile overflows regularly every year; the causes of its inundations are thus described by Mr. Bruce. The sun being nearly stationary for some days in the tropic of Capricorn, the air there becomes so much rarefied, that the heavier winds, charged with watery particles, rush in upon it from the Atlantic on the W, and from the Indian ocean on the E. Having thus gathered such a quantity of vapours as it were to a focus, the sun now puts them in motion, and drawing them after it in its rapid progress northward, on the 7th of January, for two years together, seemed to have extended its power to the atmosphere of Gondar, when for the first time, there appeared in the sky white, dappled, thin clouds, the sun being then distant 34° from the zenith, without any one cloudy or dark speck having been seen for several months before. Advancing to the line with increased velocity, and describing larger spirals, the sun brings on a few drops of rain at Gondar the 18th of March, being then distant 5° from the zenith; these are greedily absorbed by the thirsty soil; and this seems to be the farthest extent of the sun's influence, capable of causing rain, which then only falls in large drops, and lasts but a few minutes: the rainy season, however, begins most seriously upon its arrival at the zenith of every place, and these rains continue constant and increasing after he has passed it, in his progress northward. In April, all the rivers in Amhara, Begemder, and Lasta, first discoloured, and then beginning to swell, join the Nile in several parts of its course nearest them; the river then, from the height of its angle of inclination, forces itself through the stagnant lake without mixing with it. In the beginning of May, hundreds of streams pour themselves from Gojam, Damot, Maitha, and Dembea, into the lake Tzana, which had become low by intense evaporation, but now begins to fill insensibly, and contributes a large quantity of water to the Nile, before it falls down the cataract of Alata. In the beginning of June, the sun,

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having now passed all Abyssinia, the rivers there are all full, and then is the time of the greatest rains in Abyssinia, while it is for some days, as it were, stationary in the tropic of Cancer.

NIMEGUEN, a large and commercial city, capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1693; and has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Waal, 35 miles SE of Utrecht, and 70 NE of Antwerp. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 55 N.

NING-KOW-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed; and containing, in its district, six cities of the third class.

NING-FO-FOU, called by the Europeans **LIAMPO**, an excellent seaport of China, on the E coast, opposite to Japan, in the province of Tche-kiang. The silks manufactured here are much esteemed in foreign countries, especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold, and silver. This city has four others under its jurisdiction, besides a great number of fortresses. It is 830 miles SE of Peking. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 57 N.

NINGOUTA, a city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It is surrounded by a wooden wall, composed of plain stakes, driven into the earth. Without this palisado, there is another of the same kind, a league in circumference, which has four gates, corresponding to the four cardinal points.

NINOVE, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Bender, with an abbey, 13 miles W of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 52 N.

NIO, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. It has several commodious harbours, and is remarkable for nothing but Homer's tomb, who is said to be buried here. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 36 43 N.

NIORT, a town of France, in the department of the Two Seines, and late province of Poitou. Its dry forests are much esteemed, and it is noted for manufactures of coarse woollen goods. It is 28 miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 46 20 N.

NIPHON, the largest island of Japan, 600 miles long, and 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. It was discovered, in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast on shore by a tempest. The chief town is Jedo. It is 134 miles E of China.

NISHEREI-NOVOGOROD, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, in a government of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated on a mountain, at the confluence of the Volga and Occa, 280 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 56 34 N.

NISIBEN, or **NESBIN**, a very ancient and celebrated town of Diarbeck, now only the shadow of what it was, and seated in a vast plain, 70 miles SW of Diarbeck. Lon. 38 26 E, lat. 36 10 N.

NISITA, a small island on the coast of Naples, very fertile, and would be more so but for the great number of rabbits. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone.

NISMES, a flourishing city of France in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. The *Maison Quaree*, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. Nismes was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinists; but Lewis XIV. demolished their church, in 1685, and built a castle to keep them in awe. The population of Nismes is computed at near 50,000. It is seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 12 miles NW of Arles, and 75 NE of Narbonne. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 43 51 N.

NISSA, or **NESSAVA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the Moravia. It was burnt by the imperialists in 1689, and is 20 miles E of Precop, and 120 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 22 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

NITH, a river in Dumfriesshire, which issues from a lake in the mountains to the NW, and passing the towns of Sanquhar, Morton, and Drumlanrig, joins the Cairn, a little above Dumfries, and their united streams form a fine estuary in Solway Frith.

NITHSDALE, a division of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, lying to the W of Annandale. It is a large and mountainous country, and derives its name from the river Nith. It was formerly shaded with noble forests, which are now almost destroyed. It yields lead, and the mountains are covered with sheep and black cattle.

NITRIA, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from

a salt lake, out of which is got the natrum of the ancients.

NIVELLE, a town of Austrian Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of noble canonesses, whose abbess is styled princess of Nivelles. Here also is John of Nivelles, so much admired by the common people; which is the figure of a man in iron, standing on the top of a tower near the clock, who strikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a manufacture of cambrics. It is 15 miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 36 E, lat. 50 35 N.

NIVERNOIS, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nièvre.

NIXABOUR, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 80 miles SE of Meshed. Lon. 61 32 E, lat. 35 40 N.

NIXAPA, a considerable town of New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 miles SE of Antequiera. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 16 42 N.

NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, a town of Italy, in Monterrat, seated on the Belbo, 15 miles SW of Alexandria. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 45 15 N.

NOANAGUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situated on the S coast of the gulf of Cutch. It is capital of a district inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 300 miles NW of Bombay.

NOCCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 18 miles NE of Spoleto. Lon. 12 49 E, lat. 43 1 N.

NOCERA-DI-PAGANI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 15 miles S of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

NOGARCOT, a town of Hindoostan Proper, noted for a celebrated pagoda. It lies in the province of Napol and is 50 miles NE of Catmandu. Lon. 85 12 E, lat. 28 40 N.

NOGAYANS, the name of a Tartar nation which occupy the deserts on the northern side of the Euxine and the Caspian sea, and on the northern side of Mount Caucasus; besides several settlements to the W and NW of the Euxine; in such a manner that they occupy the lower part of Volga, the rivers Terek, Kouma, and Kouban, the environs of the Palus Mæotis, the borders of the Tanais in the peninsula of Crimea, and the

banks of the Borysthenes and the Dniester, to the other side of the Danube.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Champagne, seated on the Seine, 25 miles NW of Troyes. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 30 N.

NOGENT-LE-ROTHOU, a pretty populous town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, seated on the Huïfne, 35 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 48 26 N.

NOIR, CAPE, a promontory of America, at the S extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73 3 W, lat. 54 32 S.

NOIRMOTIER, an island of France, near the mouth of the river Loire. It is 17 miles in length and eight in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good pastures. The English attacked it without success in 1795. The principal town is of the same name. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 47 0 N.

NOLA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, 10 miles NE of Naples. The ruins of its ancient edifices are almost obliterated, and nothing remains of the two amphitheatres but some brick walls, the marble casing having been taken away by an earl of Nola to build his palace. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 40 56 N.

NOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is five miles NE of Final, and 30 SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 18 N.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, a little E of Porto-Bello, to which its once flourishing trade is now transferred. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 9 40 N.

NOMENY, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Selle, 15 miles N of Nanci. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 48 56 N.

NON, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, opposite the Canary Islands. It was long considered by the Portuguese, in their attempts to explore Africa as an impassible boundary denoted by its name. But they doubled it at last, in 1412. Lon. 10 30 W, lat. 28 30 N.

NONA, a small but strong town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, seven miles N by W of Zara. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 44 35 N.

NONTRON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, 21 miles N of Périgueux, and 30 SSW of Limoges. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 45 32 N.

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per, in the province of Guzerat, 35 miles
E of Surat, and 142 W of Burhanpour.
Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 21 15 N.

NOORDEN, a considerable town of
Westphalia, 12 miles N of Embden. Lon.
75 E, lat. 53 38 N.

NOOTKO. See KING GEORGE'S
SOUND.

NORBERG, a town of Sweden, in
Westmanland, 34 miles N of Stroemsholm.
In its vicinity are the best iron mines in
the province. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 60 2 N.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy
of Spoletto. It is a kind of republic,
and seated among the mountains, 20 miles
SE of Spoletto. Lon. 13 4 E, lat. 42
36 N.

NORD. See NORTA.

NORDBURG, a town of Denmark, at
the N extremity of the isle of Alslen, with
a castle, nine miles NNW of Sunderburg.

NORDGAW. See BAVARIA, UPPER
PALATINATE OF.

NORDHAUSEN, an imperial town of
Lower Saxony, under the protection of the
elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are
protestants. It is 25 miles SW of Halber-
stadt. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 51 45 N.

NORDHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony,
in the duchy of Brunswick, situate between
the Ruhme and Leina, ten miles N of Got-
tingen, and 45 S of Hanover. It carries on
a pretty considerable commerce. Lon. 9
32 E, lat. 51 34 N.

NORDKIÖPING, a town of Sweden, in
E Gothland. It is one of the largest and
most commercial provincial towns in
Sweden, and covers a large space of
ground, being 10 miles in circumference;
but the houses are scattered, and the in-
habitants do not exceed 10,000. The
river Motala flows through the town,
forms a series of cataracts, and is divided
into four principal streams, which encir-
cle several rocky islands, covered with
buildings: at the extremity of the town
it is navigable for small vessels. Here
are manufactures of cloth, which employ
1500 men; three sugar houses; one of
snuff; fifty mills for grinding corn, which
is exported in large quantities; and a
bras foundery. They have also a salmon-
fishery which gives employment and riches
to many of the inhabitants. It is 90 miles
SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 58
28 N.

NORDLAND, a province of Northern
Norway, included in the government of
Drontheim.

NORDLINGEN, a commercial and free
imperial town of Suabia, seated on the

Aigre, 38 miles NW of Augsburg. Lon.
11 49 E, lat. 48 52 N.

NORDSTRAND, an island of Denmark,
in the duchy of Sleswick, which was
entirely overflowed in 1634. Lon. 9 15 E,
lat. 54 40 N.

NORFOLK, a county of England, 77
miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the
N and E by the German Ocean, on the
W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire,
and on the S and SE by Suffolk. It con-
tains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market-
towns, and 660 parishes; and sends 12
members to parliament. The air differs
in different parts of the county according
to the soil, which in some places is marshy,
especially on the sea-coast, and there the air
is foggy and unwholesome; in others it is
clayey and chalky, poor, lean and sandy,
and there the air is good. The county is
almost all champaign, except in some
places where rise gentle hills. The marsh
lands yield rich pasture for cattle: the clay
grounds pease, rye and barley; and the
sandy heaths feed vast flocks of large
sheep, of which some villages are said to
keep 4000 or 5000. These heaths also
abound in rabbits of a silver gray colour.
Great quantities of mackerel and herring
are caught upon the coasts of this county,
the former in the spring and the latter in
September; especially at Yarmouth, where
they are cured in a particular manner, and
to great perfection. Wood and honey are
also very plentiful on this county, and on
the coasts jet and ambergrease are some-
times found. Turnips are also more
generally grown here than in any other
part of the country; likewise buck-wheat,
which is used for feeding swine and poul-
try. The manufactures of the county,
which is exceedingly populous, are chiefly
woollen and worsted stuffs and stockings,
for which they are well supplied with wool
from the vast flocks of sheep fed on it.
The county is well watered and supplied
with fish by the rivers Yare, Thyrn,
Waveney, the Greater and Lesser Ouse,
and the Bure, besides rivulets. Turkeys
are reared here to a larger size than else-
where, and there is abundance of game,
especially pheasants. Norwich is the
capital.

NORFOLK, a town of the United
States, the most populous in Virginia,
seated on James River, 105 miles SE of
Richmond. Lon. 76 25 W, lat. 35 40
N.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in the
Pacific Ocean, lying E of New S Wales,
and settled by a colony of convicts, sub-

ordinate to that government. It is very hilly, but some of the vallies are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The island is well watered; at or near Mount Pitt, rises a copious stream which, flowing thro' a very fine valley, divides itself into several branches, each of which retains sufficient force to be used in turning mills. The whole island is covered by a very thick forest, choaked with underwood, and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The woods are inhabited by innumerable tribes of birds, many of them, very gay in plumage. The soil, when cleared, may be rendered very productive; and the air is very wholesome. The spring is perceptible in August; but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. In summer, the heat is excessive; from February to August may be called the rainy season; and the winter, from April to July, is very pleasant. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and the want of a safe harbour is a great inconvenience. The settlement is formed in Sydney Bay, on the S side of the island, in lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

NORFOLK SOUND, is a very extensive place; it lies in Lon. 135 36 W, lat. 57 3 N. How far it stretches to the N is not known.

NORLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Gestríkland, Helsingland, Medelpadia, Hiemland, Herjedalia, Ongermania, and West Bothnia.

NORMANDY, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by the English Channel, on the E by Picardy and the Isle of France, and on the S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. It is one of the most fertile in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now comprehends the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Chamel, Orne, and Lower Seine.

NORRISTOWN, a town of the United States, capital of the county of Montgomery, in Pennsylvania. It is seated on the river Skuykill, 18 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 40 7 N.

NORTELGA, or NOR TELGE, a maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, near which is a forge for making fire arms. It was much injured by the Russians in 1719, who ravaged the town.

It is 36 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 59 44 N.

NORTH, or NORD, a department of France, which comprehends the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and the Cambresis.

NORTH CAPE, the most northern promontory of Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 20 N.

NORTH COAST, a department of France. See COTES DU NORD.

NORTH FERRY, a small town at the N side of the frith of Forth, at the Queen's ferry passage. It formerly had a chapel endowed by Robert I.

NORTHALLERTON, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wiff. It is a well-built trading place, 30 miles NNW of York, and 213 N by W of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 54 23 N.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of Pennsylvania, 111 miles long and 35 broad. By a computation of the inhabitants made in 1790, it contained 242,350. Easton is the capital.

NORTHAMPTON, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts. It is the capital of Hampshire and is situate on the Connecticut, 100 miles W of Boston.

NORTHAMPTON, the county-town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nene, which is navigable to Lynn. Its fairs are noted for horses both for the draught and saddle; and it is besides a great thoroughfare for the W and N roads. Its principal manufacture is shoes, of which great numbers are sent beyond sea; and the next to that stockings and lace. The horse market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it being deemed the centre of all its horse-markets and horse fairs, both for saddle and harness, and the chief rendezvous of the jockies from York and London. It is a handsome town, has a spacious market-place, and had seven churches, which are now reduced to four. It was almost intirely destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought, in 1460, between Henry VI. and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner; and near it is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I in

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memory of his queen Eleanor. This town is 10 miles SE of Coventry, and 66 NW of London. Lon. 1° 11' W, lat. 52° 11' N.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadest; bounded on the S by Bucks and Oxfordshire, on the W by that county and Warwickshire, on the NW by Leicester-shire, and Rutlandshire, on the N by Lincolshire, and on the E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough, contains 20 hundreds, one city, 12 market-towns, and 330 parishes and there are 150,000 inhabitants. As this county is dry, well cultivated, free from marshes, except the fens of Peterborough, in the centre of the kingdom, and of course at a distance from sea, it enjoys a very pure and wholesome air. In consequence of this it is very populous, and so full of towns and churches, that 30 spires or steeples may be seen in many places at one view; and even in the fens the inhabitants seem to enjoy a good state of health, and to be little affected by the water which frequently overflows their grounds, especially in winter, but it is never suffered to remain long upon it. Its soil is fertile both in corn and pasturage in which it is peculiarly celebrated; but it labours under a scarcity of fuel, as it doth not produce much wood, and by lying at a distance from the sea cannot be easily supplied with coal. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Wood for the diers is cultivated here; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. Besides many lesser brooks it is well watered by the rivers Nen, Well and Ouse, Leam, Cherwell and Avon, the three first of which are for the most part navigable.

NORTHCURRY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Tone, 20 miles SW of Wells, and 134 W by S of London. Lon. 3° 0' W, lat. 51° 0' N.

NORTHFLEET, a village in Kent, seated on the Thames, one mile W of Gravesend, and 21 from London. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monument, as ancient as the fourteenth century. Vast quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up here.

NORTHLECH, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, several almshouses, and a free grammar-school. It is seated on the

Lech, 25 miles E of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London. Lon. 1° 43' W, lat. 51° 46' N.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, which received its name from being situate N of the Humber. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained also the counties of York, Lancashire, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland. It forms the N extremity of England, and is bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the bishopric of Durham, on the SW and W by Cumberland, and on the NW and N by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Tweed. It extends 70 miles from N to S, and 50 from E to W. It lies in the diocese of Durham; contains 12 market-towns, and 460 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. The air of this county is not so cold as might be imagined from the lat. in which it lies; for its situation between two seas, in the narrowest part of England, gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the vapours of each; and, for this reason, the snow seldom lies long in this county, except on the tops of high hills. The air is very healthful, and the people who generally live to a great age, are seldom afflicted with sickness. The soil is various, the eastern part, which is fruitful, having very good wheat, and most sorts of corn, and has rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the western part is generally barren, it being mostly heathy and mountainous. The SE part abounds with pit-coal, of which 658,858 chaldrons are computed to be annually shipped from thence to London. There are also large quantities of lead and timber. The rivers cause the country to be well watered, and afford great plenty of salmon and trout. The principal of these are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Cocket. Alnwick is the county town, but the largest is Newcastle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 180 miles long and 80 broad. A computation was made of its inhabitants in 1790, when it contained 17,161. Sunbury is the capital.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a town of Pennsylvania, seated in the angle formed by the junction of the W and E branches of the Susquehannah, just above Sunbury, and 138 miles NW of Philadelphia.

NORTHWRICH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Weaver near its conflux with the Dane, and is noted for its salt-works. The stratum of salt lies about 40 yards deep

and some of them are hollowed into the form of a temple. Vast pits of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised; and much of it, in its crude state, goes to Liverpool by the river Weaver, to be exported. Northwich is 20 miles NE of Chester, and 173 NW of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 53 16 N.

NORTON, or CHIPPING NORTON, a corporate town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Roman coins have been frequently found here. It is 12 miles SW of Banbury, and 74 NW of London. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 51 55 N.

NORTON SOUND, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of N America, discovered by captain Cook in his last voyage. There is no good harbour in all the sound, nor even a tolerable station for ships. Lon. 162 47 W, lat. 64 55 N.

NORWAY, a kingdom of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia, lying between the 57th. and 72nd. degrees of N lat. and between the 5th. and 31st. degrees of E lon. extending in length about 1000 miles in a direct line from Lindisnaes, in the diocese of Christianfand to the N cape at the extremity of Finmark. It is bounded on the N and W by the Northern Ocean, on the E by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and on the S by the Categate. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 30 to 280 miles. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys or Christiania, Christianfand, Bergen, and Drontheim. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. Mr. Coxe has calculated the number of inhabitants to be 750,000, but he is supposed to have overrated them considerably. They maintain their own army, which consists of 24,000 foot, and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much esteemed for their bravery, and, like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway is blessed with a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Griessfeld, at the command of Christian V, the great legislator of his country. By this law, peasants are free, a few only excepted on some noble estates near Fredericksfadt; and the benefits of this code are visible in the great difference, in their appearance, between the free peasants in Norway and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though both living under the same government. The Norwegians are generally well formed, tall, sturdy and robust, brave, hardy, honest, hospitable and ingenious; yet savage, rash, quarrelsome

and litigious. Their women are well shaped, tall, comely, remarkably fair and obliging. The mountaineers acquire surprising strength and dexterity by hard living, cold, laborious exercise, climbing rocks, skating on the snow and handling arms. Those who dwell in the maritime parts of Norway exercise the employment of fishing and navigation, and become very expert mariners. The peasants never employ any handicraftsmen for necessities to themselves and families; they are their own hatters, shoemakers, taylor, tanners, weavers, carpenters, smiths, and joiners; they are even expert in ship-building; and some of them make excellent violins. Great part of Norway is covered with forests of wood, which constitute the principal article of commerce in this country. They chiefly consist of fir and pine, for which great sums are received from foreigners, who export an immense number of masts, beams, planks, and boards. The climate of Norway is very different in different parts of the kingdom. At Bergen the winter is so moderate, that the seas are always open and practicable, except in creeks and bays. On the E side of Norway, from the frontiers of Sweden to Filefield, the cold generally sets in about the middle of October with great severity, and lasts till the middle of April. The soil of Norway varies in different places, according to the situation of rock or valley. The mountains are bare and barren; but the earth washed down from them, enriches and fertilizes the vallies. In these the soil generally consists of black mould, sand, loam, chalk, and gravel, lying over one another in unequal strata. The face of the country is in many places deformed by large swamps and marshes, very dangerous to the traveller. The ploughed lands in respect to mountains, woods, meadows and wastes do not exceed the proportion of 1 to 80, so that the whole country does not produce corn to maintain above half the number of its inhabitants. The principal trees, as noticed above, are the fir and pine; it produces likewise oak, plenty of elm trees, ash, hazel, and birch. They carry on a considerable trade with foreign nations. Their exports are copper wrought and unwrought; iron cast into cannon, stoves, and pots, or forged into bars, masts, timber, deal-boards, planks, marble, mill-stones, herring, cod, ling, flounders, cow-hides, goat-skins, seal-skins, the furs of bears, &c, down, feathers, butter, tallow, train-oil, tar, juniper and other sorts of berries and nuts. They have inexhaustible quarries of excellent marble, black, white,

blue, green, wife been consider wrought Danish Mr. Co produces only 50 the preg more pr rivers; pear like formerly sovereign in 1319 in the fe his perfe Norway kingdom husband at his de to Den dying w raised to of the na with De Eric. from De of Gusta united Christian NOR city, the ket on day. I much d which r Yarmou has been is void and, fr with tre It adds the vast all other from the fractures though ed from Sweden county and fer There church some d Roman castle, and the city bei is reck 12 gat and co

blue, grey and variegated. Gold has likewise been found in a small quantity, and a considerable silver mine is at present wrought at Koningberg at the risk of his Danish majesty. These were visited by Mr. Coxe, who says that they formerly produced 70,000l; but they now produce only 30,000l. The mines of cobalt, and the preparation of Prussian blue is much more productive. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large, that they appear like inlets of the sea. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns. On the demise of Hagen v, in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Smek, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen vi, husband of the celebrated Margaret; and, at his decease, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof v. who dying without issue, Margaret herself was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death, it descended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterward separated from Denmark by the valour and address of Gustavus Vasa; but Norway continues united to Denmark. The capital is Christiania.

NORWICH, an ancient and populous city, the capital of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is surrounded by a wall, now much decayed, and seated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth, without locks. Though, as it has been said, it is a populous city, yet there is void enough in it for another colony; and, from the intermixture of its houses with trees, it is called a city in an orchard. It adds much to the trade of Yarmouth, by the vast cargoes of coal, wine, fish, oil, and all other heavy goods, which come to it from thence by the river Yare. Its manufactures are generally sent to London, though considerable quantities are exported from Yarmouth to Holland, Germany, Sweden, and Norway, &c. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. There are, beside the cathedral, 36 parish churches, two churches for the Flemings, some dissenting meeting-houses, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which is the shire-house and the county gaol; the assizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. The city is reckoned six miles in compass. It has 12 gates, and six bridges over the Yare, and contains about 45,000 inhabitants.

This town is famous for its worsted manufacture. By a late calculation from the number of looms at work in the city only, it appeared there were no less than 120,000 people employed in their manufactures of wool, silk, &c. in and about the town, including those employed in spinning the yarn used for such goods as are all made in this city. There is a stocking manufactory also here, which has been computed at 60,000l. a year. It is 43 miles N of Ipswich, and 109 NE of London. Lon. 120 E, lat. 52 40 N.

NORWICH, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, seated at the head of the Thames, 12 miles N of New London: at which place and Norwich the executive courts of law are held alternately. Here are made paper of all kinds, stockings, and buttons, stone and earthen ware, and all kinds of forge-work.

NORWICH, a town of the State of Vermont, 182 miles N of New York. Lon. 72 22 W, lat. 43 40 N.

NOSSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situate on the Muldau, 18 miles W of Dresden. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 51 2 N.

NOTCHENGONG, a town of the Deccan in the province of Berar, 75 miles SSW of Ellichpour. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 20 34 N.

NOTEBURGH, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria, before Petersburg was built. It is 25 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 31 9 E, lat. 59 56 N.

NOTO, an ancient large and handsome town of Sicily, and capital of Val-di-Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but another town was built at some distance from it, called Noto Nuovo. It is 22 miles SW of Syracuse. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 36 50 N.

NOTTELEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, seven miles W of Munster.

NOTTINGHAM, a town of the United States, in Maryland, five miles NE of Baltimore.

NOTTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate on a rocky eminence, crowned by its castle; a magnificent modern structure, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, and built on the site of an ancient fortress, celebrated in English history. It is a populous and

handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted for its excellent ale. It is one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton; and has also a manufacture of coarse earthen ware. It has three parish churches, and several meetings for the dissenters. The streets are well paved, and from their situation in a rock always clean. It is remarkable for its vaults, or cellars, cut into the rock; and in the neighbourhood are many coalpits, which afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. At this town Charles I set up his standard, at the commencement of the civil war. Nottingham is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a river which communicates with the Trent, one mile to the S. It is 16 miles E of Derby, and 123 N by W of London. Lon. 12 W, lat. 52 58 N.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 48 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, on the E by the latter county, on the S by Leicestershire, and on the W by Devonshire. It lies in the diocese of York: contains 95,000 inhabitants, and sends eight members to parliament. No county in England enjoys a pleasanter and healthier air. As for the soil, it differs widely in various parts of the county. Towards the W where lies the forest of Sherwood, which takes up the greatest part of it, it is sandy, but the S and E parts, watered by the Trent and rivers that fall into it, are fruitful, both in corn and pasture; but the former produces little, except, wood, coal, and some lead. The county has a variety of manufactures and commodities, as wool, leather, tallow, stockings, earthen ware, and strong ale. The principal rivers are the Trent, and Idle; the former inferior only to the Severn, Thames, and Humber.

NOVALLE, a small, but populous town of Italy, 10 miles NE of Padua, and 12 SW of Treviso. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 29 N.

NOVARA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Novarese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles NE of Verceil, and 25 W by S of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 25 N.

NOVASCOTIA, or ARCADIA, a country of British North America, bounded on the W by the United States, on the N by the river St. Lawrence, on the E by the gulf of that name, and on the S by the Atlantic and bay of Fundy; being so indentured by

the latter, that its eastern part forms a peninsula. It extends from Cape Sable, its most southern point, in lat. 43 23 to 49 30 N, and from 60 15 to 67 0 W Lon. In 1784, part of this country was formed into a new province. See **NEW BRUNSWICK**. It is very unhealthy, on account of the thick fogs which obscure the atmosphere for a great part of the year, and for four or five months it is intensely cold. The most part of the country is one continued tract of forest, and the soil, except on the rivers' banks, is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

NOVELLARA, a town of Italy, capital of a small district of the same name, with a castle, where the sovereign resides. It is 17 miles E by N of Parma, and 20 S by W of Mantua. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 44 48 N.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 22 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

NOVI BAZAR, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, near the Oresco, 72 miles W of Nissa, and 103 S of Belgrade. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 43 35 N.

NOVIGRAD, a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 25 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 36 N.

NOVIGRAD, a strong town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a lake of the same name, near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Nona, and 25 NW of Zara. Lon. 16 35 E, lat. 44 36 N.

NOVIGRAD, a very strong place of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 miles N of Nissa. Lon. 22 32 E, lat. 44 6 N.

NOU-KIAN, a river of Asia. See **AVA**.

NOVOGOROD, one of the most ancient cities, and once the metropolis of Russia, now capital of a government of the same name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other Russian towns of the same appellations. It was, for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was, in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. At this period its dominions were so extensive, extending to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the NW limits of Siberia, its power great, and

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is situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the gods and Great Novogorod? It continued in this flourishing state till the 15 century, when Ivan Vassilievitch grand Duke of Russia laid siege to the town. The inhabitants were constrained to surrender and deliver up the charter of their liberties. It still continued to be the most flourishing, and commercial town of Russia and at this period contained 400,000 souls. The prosperity of Novogorod at this time experienced a most fatal downfall from which it never recovered. Ivan, having discovered conspiracy between the inhabitants and the king of Poland, butchered about 25,000 or 30,000 of the inhabitants. But the splendour of this once flourishing town was not totally obscured, until Peter the Great founded Petersburg to which he transferred the commerce of the Baltic. It now contains scarce 7000 souls; but a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff; a river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia, which are united by a bridge. Novogorod is situate near the lake Ilmen, 125 miles SSE of Petersburg. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 58 20 N.

NOVOGOROD SEVERSKOI, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Kiof, seated on the Desna, 140 miles NNE of Kiof.

NOVOGORODECK, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S of Wilna. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 53 35 N.

NOVOMIRGOROD, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 136 miles WNW of that place. Lon. 31 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

NOUTRA, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. It lies on the frontiers of Hungary, and possesses mines of gold and silver. It is 30 miles S of Cracow. Lon. 19 49 E, lat. 49 40 N.

NOYA, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Tamara, 15 miles W of Compostella.

NOYERS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Serin, in a valley surrounded by mountains, where there are many vineyards 17 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 39 N.

NOYON, an ancient and formerly episcopal town of France, in the department

of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It gave birth to the famous Galvin and is seated near the Oise, 23 miles NW of Soissons, and 60 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 35 N.

NOZEROT, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comte, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, 20 miles SE of Salines, and 30 S of Besancon. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 46 47 N.

NUBIA, or SENNAR, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Egypt, on the E by the Red Sea, on the S by Abyssinia, and on the W by Bornou. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which, and of the other rivers, it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The inhabitants make their bread and drink of a small round seed called doca, or fess, which is very ill tasted. Their houses have mud walls, are very low, and covered with reeds. The dress of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid debauched people, but profess to be Mahometans. The productions of the country are gold, elephants teeth, civet, and sandal-wood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sennar.

NUESTRA SENORA-DE-LA-PAZ, a town of S America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding with vines and fruits, which begin to be ripe in January. Lon. 64 5 W, lat. 16 50 S.

NUESTRA SENORA-DE-LA-VITTORIA, a town of N America, in the province of Mexico, on the coast of the bay of Campeachy, and in the province of Tabasco. Lon. 92 35 W, lat. 18 0 N.

NUEVA SEGOVIA, a town of the E Indies, in the Isle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines, with a bishop's see. The Portuguese alcaide, major of the province, resides in this place. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. 126 30 E, lat. 18 59 N.

NUITZ, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SW of Dijon, and 130 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 47 10 N.

NUMANCIA, anciently a considerable

town of Spain, in Old Castile, celebrated for a siege of 14 years maintained against the Romans, who finally subdued and destroyed it, in the year 133 B. C. The ruins of it are still to be seen, near the head of the river Douero, four miles above the town of Soria.

NUN, or **NED DE NUN**, a province of Africa, separated on the S from the kingdom of Sus, by a sandy desert. The emperor of Morocco pretends to be sovereign of this country, but his authority is only nominal. This vast, but desert province, is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, who are scattered over every part capable of cultivation.

NUNDYDROOG, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of a district, in the Mysore country. Its fortress is built on the summit of an almost inaccessible mountain, 2700 feet in height, but was besieged and taken by the English under lord Cornwallis, in 1792. It is 70 miles N of Seringapatam.

NUNEATON, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth. It was formerly noted for its nunnery, and is seated on the river Anker, eight miles N by E of Coventry, and 99 NNW of London. Lon. 1° 25' W, lat. 52° 36' N.

NUNEHAM, a village, five miles E by S of Oxford; remarkable for its Spinning Feast, an annual festival, instituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and industry.

NUNNY, a village in Somersetshire two miles SW of Frome, with a fair on November. It is remarkable for an old castle taken by the parliament's forces in 1645, the shell of which is still entire and a fine piece of antiquity.

NUREMBURG, or **NUREMBERG**, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a university. It is six miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers; and the river Pegnitz, over which are 12 stone bridges, runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. The government is aristocratical; and the townsmen are divided into eight quarters, each of which has a captain. The burghers are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts; their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clockwork, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Here is

a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient and superb castle or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is still standing at the extremity of the city; and the arsenal is one of the best in Germany. The houses are built of freestone, and are four or five stories high. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has a variety of relics, as also the imperial crown and sceptre, the globe of the empire, the sword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors, called the dalmatic, the golden surplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, slippers, and hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All these rarities are placed in a chest, which is suspended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of an emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to see them. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. Nuremberg, in process of time, has obtained a considerable territory, 100 miles in circumference, in which are two large forests. It is 55 miles NW of Ratibon, 62 N of Augsburg, and 250 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 11° 12' E, lat. 49° 27' N.

NURTINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is situate on the Neckar, 14 miles SE of Stutgard, and 60 E of Straßburg. Lon. 9° 12' E, lat. 48° 33' N.

NUSSERPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, 80 miles NE of Tatta. Lon. 68° 20' E, lat. 2° 20' N.

NUYS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was taken by the French in 1794; and is seated on the Erft, five miles SW of Düsseldorf, and 20 NW of Cologne. Lon. 6° 52' E, lat. 51° 11' N.

NYBORG, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Funen, seated in a commodious bay. It has the remains of an old palace, in which Christian II was born, and is 10 miles E of Odensee. Lon. 10° 40' E, lat. 55° 30' N.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W of Carelia.

NYMBURG, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elb. The Saxons took it by assault in 1634. Lon. 13° 26' E, lat. 50° 8' N.

NYON, a commercial town of Switzerland in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle.

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Here are a great many Roman inscriptions, and it is a trading place. It is seated near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles NNE of that city. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 46 21 N.

NYONS, a town of France, in the department of Drôme and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Aigues over which it has a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans, and a mineral spring named Pontias, and some manufactures of soap and woollen stuffs. It is eight miles NW of Buis. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 44 26 N.

NYSLÖT, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle. It is seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 20 miles SW of Narva, and 60 N of Wiburg. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 61 56 N.

NYSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Finland, noted for a peace concluded here, in 1721, between the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden, and it is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles NW of Abo. Lon. 31 1 E, lat. 61 10 N.

NYSTED, or NYESTED, a town of Denmark, in the island of Laland, with a considerable trade to the duchy of Mecklenberg and other places of Germany. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 54 43 N.

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OAKHAM, or **OKEHAM**, the county-town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturday. Near the church remain the decaying walls of an old castle; and four silver pennies of the later Mercian kings were found here in 1749. It is seated in the centre of a fertile valley, called the Vale of Catmose, 28 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 98 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 42 N.

OAKHAMPTON, or **OCKHAMPTON**, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has large remains of a castle, dismantled by Henry VIII. It is seated on the river Ock, 24 miles W of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 50 48 N.

OAKS CREEK. See CANIADERAGO.

OBAN, a village in Argyleshire, seated on the seacoast, where there is an excellent fishing station, and a customhouse.

OBDACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Achza and Traun, three

miles below the lake Chienzee, and 35 W of Gratz. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 47 3 N.

OBERKIRCH, a town and castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, lately belonging to the archbishop of Strasbourg, from which place it is 3 miles distant. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 35 N.

OBERNDORF, a town of Germany in the Circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest, subject to the house of Austria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and seated on the Neckar, 14 miles N of Rothweil. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 22 N.

OBERNBERG, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 15 miles S of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 48 15 N.

OBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Nahe, 30 miles E by S of Treves. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 42 N.

OBERWESEL, formerly an imperial town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, taken by the French in 1794, and seated on the Rhine, 40 miles ENE of Treves. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 50 1 N.

OBIDOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, 38 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 39 17 N.

OBOLLAH, a strong town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Buslah. Lon. 45 15 E, lat. 30 15 N.

OBSEKAYA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in Asia. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 70 0 N.

OBVINSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. It is situate on the Kama, 60 miles N of Perm. Lon. 56 0 E, lat. 58 44 N.

OBY, a river of Russia in Asia, which rises in the desert of Ischimka, and running N joins the Irtysh, near Tobolsk, and falls into the bay of Obsekaya.

OCANO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, 18 miles E of Toledo. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 39 52 N.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 10 miles SE of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 49 35 N.

OCCA, a large river of Russia, which falls into the Volga, near Nishnei Novgorod.

OCHSENHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 14 miles S of Ulm,

and 40 WSW of Augsburg. Lon. 10 11 E, lat. 48 16 N.

OCKER, a river of Lower Saxony, which rises in the S part of the duchy of Brunswick, runs by Goslar, Wolfenbüttele, and Brunswick, and falls into the Aller, W of Gythorä.

OGRIDA. See LOCHRIDA.

OCAKOW, or OCAKOFF, a town and fortress, lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in the Russian government of Cathariensflaf. It has been frequently an object of contest between the Turks and the Russians, many thousands of whom, on both sides, have fallen in the different sieges it has undergone. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1788, and was confirmed to Russia, by the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 50 miles W of Cherfon, and 190 N by E of Constantinople. Lon. 30 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ODENSEE, a considerable and ancient town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a small river, two miles from the bay of Stegestrand, and 75 W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its source near a town of the same name, in Silesia. It runs N through Silesia; Franckfort, Lebus, Custrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stetin it forms a large lake, afterward falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

ODER, a town in the SW extremity of Silesia, at the source of the river Oder, 16 miles SW of Troppaw. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 50 46 N.

ODERBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle March of Brandenburg, situate on the Oder, 35 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 52 58 N.

ODERBURG, a town of Silesia, seated near the confluence of the Oder and Elfa, 10 miles S of Ratibor. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 50 1 N.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Seltz, 20 miles S of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 31 N.

ODHAM, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, 24 miles NE of Winchester, and 42 W by S of London. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 51 18 N.

OELAND, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, separated from the coast of

Gothland, by a strait of 10 miles in breadth; It is 84 miles long, but not more than nine broad, and very fertile. Borkholm is the chief town. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 56 44 N.

OELFELDT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Aller, 15 miles E of Brunswick. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 52 27 N.

OELSNITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 50 19 N.

OESSEL, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga. It is 74 miles long and 50 broad, and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia. Its capital is Arensburg.

OETING, a town of Upper Bavaria, with an old chapel. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and is seated on the Inn, eight miles NW of Burkhaußen. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 48 14 N.

OETING, or OETINGEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Wörnitz, 12 miles NNW of Donawert, and 35 WNW of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 48 58 N.

OFFA'S DIKE, an entrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welsh. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

OFFANTO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennines; passes by Conza and Monte Verde; separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra-di-Bari; and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient, Aufidus.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It surrendered to the French in July 1796 and is seated on the Maine, five miles E of Frankfurt. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 49 54 N.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the Kintzig, 12 miles SE of Straßburg, and 28 S of Baden. Lon. 8 1 E, lat. 48 31 N.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 26 miles S of Loreto. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 42 53 N.

ONGERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has a villa belonging to the elector, and is situate on the Rhine, four miles WNW of Mannheim.

ONETEROA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean. It is 13 miles in circuit, and has

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neither harbour nor anchorage. It is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the N of it; yet its manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better die, and the spears and clubs are better cut and polished, and the carving is executed in a better manner. The people are lucky and well made, and rather browner than those of the Society Islands. Lon. 150 47 W, lat. 22 27 S.

OHIO, a river of N America, which has its source in the Allegany mountains, and is called the Allegany, till its junction with the Monongahela at Fort Pitt, when it first receives the name of Ohio. It bounds the state of Kentucky in its whole length: and the only disadvantage it has, is a rapid, one mile and a half long, in lat. 38 3 N, about 400 miles from its mouth. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, above 1000 yards broad, and the descent is so gradual, that the fall does not probably in the whole exceed ten feet. When the stream is low, empty boats only can pass this rapid; but, when high, boats of any burden may pass in safety. The Ohio carries a great uniformity of breadth, from 400 to 600 yards, except the last 150 miles, where it is from 800 to 1000 yards. After a course of near 1200 miles from Pittsburg, in which it receives numbers of large and small rivers, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36 43 N.

OHIAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, in whose neighbourhood they cultivate great quantities of tobacco. It has a large castle and is situate on the Ohla, eight miles-NW of Brieg, and 14 SE of Breslaw Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 50 56 N.

OHREKUP, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha. It has been frequently destroyed by fire, but has risen again like the phoenix from its ashes, and is now in a very flourishing state, and carries on considerable manufactures. It is eight miles SSE of Gotha, and 15 SW of Erfurt. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 50 55 N.

OHRRINGEN, a town of Franconia, 34 miles ESE of Heidelberg, and 33 S of Wertheim. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 49 13 N.

OIGH, LOCH, a lake in Invernesshire, extending four miles from E to W. It contains some little wooded islands; and its waters flow through loch Ness into Murray Frith.

OIRA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and an old castle. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 10 miles NE of Tarento. Lon. 17 44 E, lat. 40 38 N.

OISANS, a town of France in the department of Here and late province of Dauphiny, 28 miles SE of Grenoble. Beauvais is the capital. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 45 0 N.

OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France.

OISEL, a river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine, near Pontoise. It gives name to the above department.

OKEHAM. See **OAKHAM**.

OKINGHAM, or **WOKINGHAM**, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday eight miles SE of Reading, and 31 W of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 51 25 N.

OKOTZK, a province of the government of Irkutsk, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eastern Ocean.

OLDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses; and is seated on the Hunte, 22 miles W of Bremen, and 45 SE of Embden. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 53 7 N.

OLDENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 30 miles N of Lubeck. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 54 22 N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Wenaw and Efsa. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 53 16 N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Schawenburg, seated on the Weser, 28 miles SW of Hannover. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 52 16 N.

OLDENZEEL, a town of the United Provinces in Overijssel, 30 miles E of Deventer. Lon. 6 57 E, lat. 52 20 N.

OLDESLO, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 miles W of Lubeck, and 25 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 53 52 N.

OLERON, an isle of France, five miles from the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge. It is 12 miles long and five broad; is populous and fertile, producing corn and wine, and is defended by a castle. It contains about 10 or 12,000 inhabitants, and on a headland is a light-house, and on its E side stands a strong castle. In the reign of Richard I. this island was part of the possessions of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of

maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground of all their marine constitutions. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 46 3 N.

OLERON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Gave, 10 miles SW of Pau. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 43 7 N.

OLESKO, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 38 miles ENE of Lemburg. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 50 23 N.

OLIKA, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel, 20 miles E of Lucko. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 51 15 N.

OLINDA, a town of Brasil, seated on the Atlantic, with a very good harbour. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portuguese have since retaken it. Lon. 35 0 W, lat. 8 13 S.

OLITA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is seated in a fertile country, 20 miles N of Tudela. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 42 22 N.

OLIVA, a celebrated monastery of Western Prussia, three miles W of Dantzic. It contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded in 1660, between the emperor of Germany and the kings of Sweden and Poland.

OLIVENZA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiano, 13 miles S of Elvas, and 40 E of Evora. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 38 30 N.

OLMEDO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaja, 30 miles S of Valladolid. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 41 20 N.

OLMUTZ, a commercial town of Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It was taken by the king of Prussia, in 1741. In 1758, he besieged it again; but was obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Morava, 80 miles N by E of Vienna, and 97 S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 49 26 N.

OLNEY, a town in Bucks, with a market on Monday, and a considerable manufacture of bone-lace. It is seated on the Ouse, 12 miles SE of Northampton, and 56 NNW of London. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 51 5 N.

OLONE, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 30 miles NW of Rochelle, and 258 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 43 W, lat. 46 30 N.

OLONETZ, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of

Novogorod. In this district are some considerable iron works.

OLONETZ, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is situate on the river Olonza, which falls into the lake Ladoga. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 61 26 N.

OLSE, or OELSE, a strong and considerable town of Silesia, with a castle, where the duke generally resides. It is 17 miles NE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 51 19 N.

OLSNITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 40 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 50 40 N.

OLTEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Soleure. It is dependent on the bishop of Basle, and is seated a little to the N of the Aar, between Arberg and Araw. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 47 16 N.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Natolia, one of the highest and most considerable in all Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and, from that circumstance, placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. There are several mountains of the same name.

OMBRONE, a river of Italy, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Mediterranean.

OMERONE, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castigiano, three miles S of Grossetto.

OMEGNA, a town of the duchy of Milan, in the Novarese, with a castle, five miles N of Orta.

OMER, ST. a fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It was anciently a village, called Sithieu, and owes its present name and importance to a Saint, who built a monastery here in the seventh century. It is a fortress of considerable importance, and surrounded on one side with a large morass; and about it there are many sluices, which serve to carry off the water, when it is overflowed, and in the midst of the morass there is a sort of floating islands covered with verdure and trees. The cathedral was a handsome structure, and there were other fine buildings with a rich Benedictine abbey. The French became masters of the place in 1679. They produce good pasture; and the trees that grow upon them are kept low, that the wind

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may not have too much power over them. St. Omer is seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, eight miles NW of Aire, and 235 N of Paris. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 54 45 N.

OMMEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysfel, seated on the Vecht, 17 miles NE of Deventer. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 32 N.

OMMENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Othern, nine miles SE of Marburg, and 45 NE of Francfort. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 50 30 N.

OMMIRABIN, a river of Africa, which rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and entering the Atlantic, forms a capacious bay on the E side of Azamor.

ONANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated between Acquapendente and Petigliano, five miles from each.

ONE, a cape of Barbary, in Africa, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

ONEHEOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, five or six leagues W of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts of the island consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and of the sweet root called tee. Lon. 161 0 W, lat. 21 30 N.

ONEG, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. It lies on the lake Onega, near the White Sea, 80 miles S of Archangel. Lon. 37 24 E, lat. 63 35 N.

ONEGA, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. It is 100 miles long and 40 broad, and has a communication with lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburg. The river gives its name to a country full of woods, and falls into the White Sea.

ONEGLIA, a principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of Genoa, but subject to the king of Sardinia. It abounds in olive-trees, fruits and wine.

ONEGLIA, a seaport of Italy, in a principality of the same name. The French and Spaniards had possession of it in 1744, but were driven from it by the Piedmontese. It was taken by the French, in 1794. It is seated on a small river, 30 miles SE of Cogni, and 50 W by S of Genoa. Lon. 7 31 E, lat. 43 58 N.

ONEIDA, or ONONDAGO, a lake of N America, in the state of New York. It is 20 miles W of Fort Stanwix, and extends westward about 25 miles where its

outlet, the Onondago River, runs into Lake Ontario, at Oswego.

ONGAR, or CHIPPING ONGAR, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles W of Chelmsford, and 21 ENE of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 51 43 N.

ONGOLE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on a river which falls into the bay of Bengal, not far from its mouth, and is 8 29 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 80 5 E, lat. 13 30 N.

ONONDAGO, a lake, and river, in the state of New York. The river flows W from the lake till it meets the Seneca, when its course turns N, to Oswego, where it enters Lake Ontario. It is boatable from its mouth to the head of the lake, except one fall which causes a portage of 20 yards. Toward the head-waters of this river, salmon are caught in great quantities.

ONORE, a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, 398-miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 74 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

ONOTH, a town of Hungary, 50 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 48 10 N.

ONRUST, a small island, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia, where the Dutch build and caften their ships.

ONTARIO, a lake of N America, situate between 71 and 74° W lon. and 41 and 45° N lat. On its SW part it receives the waters of Lake Erie (by means of the river Niagara) and near the SE the Onondago River; and on the NE its waters enter the river Iroquois. It is 600 miles in circumference, and abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds.

ODOOANULLAH, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on the W bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain of hills. The situation is esteemed unhealthy, on account of the forests in its vicinity. It was the seat of the government of Bengal, under Sultan Sujah, till he fell in the contest for empire with his brother Aurungzebe. The numberless ruins here, and in the neighbourhood, evince his passion for building, and the great extent of them. There still remains a part of the palace, which, in his time, was nearly destroyed by fire. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the same prince, famous for the victory gained over Meer Cossim, in 1764, by Major Adama. Odoonanullah is 82 miles N by W of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 55 E, lat. 24 58 N.

ONALASKA, one of the islands of

the Northern Archipelago, visited by Captain Cook in his last voyage. The native inhabitants of this island are to all appearance a very peaceable people, having been much polished by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does, in some measure, with clothing, which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Besides this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of strong gut; but the soles and upper part are of Russian leather. Fish and other sea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even sea-weed, compose their food. They dry quantities of fish during the summer, which they lay up in small huts for their use in winter. They did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument except sewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, and make their clothes, and also work very curious embroidery. They use, instead of thread, the fibres of plants, which they split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoe-makers, tailors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatness and perfection in most of their works, that shows that they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perseverance. Lon. 165° W, lat. 50° N.

OOROOOP and OOBHESHEER. See KURILES.

OOSTBORCH, a town and fort of Dutch Flanders, in the isle of Cadzand, four miles NE of Sluys. Lon. 3° 29' E, lat. 52° 22' N.

OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland, 27 miles S of Borkholm.

OPORTO, or PORTO, a flourishing seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a bishop's see. It is a place of great importance, and by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, and is 247 miles N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 21' W, lat. 41° 10' N.

OPPELEN, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. The chief tribunal of justice, and

the first consistory of Silesia, were settled here in 1742. It is seated on the Oder, in a pleasant plain, 35 miles SE of Breslaw, and 40 N of Troppaw. Lon. 17° 30' E, lat. 50° 41' N.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Mentz, and 12 N of Worms. Lon. 8° 20' E, lat. 49° 43' N.

OPPIDO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16° 21' E, lat. 38° 19' N.

ORACH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, near the river Drina, 60 miles SW of Belgrade.

ORAN, a strong and important seaport in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Tremesen, with several forts, and an excellent harbour. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, almost opposite Carthage, in Spain. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken in 1708. In 1732, the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept it ever since. In 1790, it was destroyed by an earthquake, nothing but the exterior walls being left standing; and 2000 persons perished. The bey of Mascara taking advantage of the distressed state of the garrison, attacked it with a considerable force, but was compelled to retire, after three obstinate attacks. It is 124 miles W by S of Algiers. Lon. 0° 8' W; lat. 36° 2' N.

ORANGE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, and before the French revolution, an episcopal see. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are also the remains of a fine amphitheatre, some aqueducts, &c. which escaped the fury of the Goths and Saracens. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV, in 1682. It is seated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 12 miles N of Avignon, and 50 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4° 49' E, lat. 44° 9' N.

ORANIENBAUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt Dessau, six miles SE of Dessau.

ORANIENBAUM, a village of Russia, on the gulf of Finland. Here is a royal palace, built by prince Menzikoff, afterwards converted into an hospital, then into a palace, by Peter III. It is 20 miles W of Peterburg. Lon. 29° 26' E, lat. 59° 53' N.

ORANIENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the mid-

the Marche name had its elector; it was a colony of here, in 1699 their country. It is situated Berlin, and 13° 26' E, lat. ORATAVA of the Canar coast of Afr 23° N.

ORRALS green Turin lat. 45° 2' N.

ORRE, in the Pays of Echallens, a romantic situation, single arches. Orbe. It is 40 W lat. 46° 40' N. **ORBE,** a torate of Me salt works. fort.

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ORREB Nericia, in history, and the lake

the Marche of Brandenburg. Its present name had its rise from a villa built by the elector; it was anciently called Bretzow. A colony of the Vaudois was established here, in 1699, who had been driven from their country on account of their religion. It is situate on the Havel, 18 miles N of Berlin, and 28 NNE of Potsdam. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 52 50 N.

ORATAVIA, the capital of Teneriff, one of the Canary Islands, 150 miles W of the coast of Africa. Lon. 16 20 W, lat. 28 23 N.

ORALSAN, a town of Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 2 N.

ORBE, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of the bailiwick of Echallens, admired by travellers for its romantic situation, and the boldness of its single arched bridge, projecting over the Orbe. It is 24 miles W of Friburg, and 40 W by S of Bern. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 40 N.

ORBE, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. In its vicinity are famous salt works. It is 26 miles E of Frankfurt.

ORBITELLO, a strong seaport of Tuscany, in the Siennese, defended by several forts, and seated near the Albegna, 58 miles S by W of Sienna, and 85 S of Florence. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 52 18 N.

ORBRE, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and after watering Beziers, falls into the gulf of Lyons, five miles below that town.

ORCADES. See ORENEYS.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, 14 miles SE of Lille. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 28 N.

ORCHILLA, an island of the Caribbean Sea, 80 miles N of the coast of Terra Firma, and 160 E by S of Curacao. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 12 0 N.

ORCHEMONT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, situate on the river Semois, 18 miles N of Sedan.

ORDINGEN, or URDINGEN, a town of the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, 11 miles N of Dusseldorf, and 39 NNW of Cologne.

ORDUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 20 miles SW of Bilbao. Lon. 3 26 W, lat. 43 11 N.

OREBRO, the capital of the province of Nericia, in Sweden Proper, well known in history, and seated near the W extremity of the lake Hielmar. It has a castle in the

middle of the town, situated on a small island, formed by two branches of the Swart. It was formerly a royal residence. Here are manufactures of fire-arms, cloth, and tapestry; and it has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the canal of Arboga: sending iron, vitriol, and red paint in particular. Orebro is 95 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 12E, lat. 59 12 N.

ORERUND, a seaport of Sweden, on the coast of Uppland, in the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the small island of Gifson, 60 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 28 15 E, lat. 60 20 N.

OREL, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod.

OREL, capital of the above government, is seated on the Occa and Orel, 207 miles SSW of Moscow. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

ORELLANA. See AMAZON.

ORENBURGH, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Russia. The inhabitants carry on commerce and exercise several trades, and have even some manufactories. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Ural, formerly called the Yaik, 480 miles NE of Astracan. Lon. 55 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see, and famous for its hot baths. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which is a bridge of one arch, 47 miles SE of Compostella. Lon. 7 36 W, lat. 43 19 N.

ORFA, a considerable town of Asia, in Diarbeck. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and has a good trade, particularly in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made here. It has a stately castle on a hill, and is seated on the Euphrates, 83 miles NE of Aleppo, and 100 SW of Diarbakar. Lon. 38 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ORFORD, a seaport and borough in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is said to have had twelve churches, but now only one, whose steeple is a seamark; and near it are the ruins of an old castle, a priory, and St. George's chapel. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the German Ocean, between two channels, 18 miles E by N of Ipswich, and 83 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 11 N.

ORFORD NESS, a cape of England, on the SE coast of Suffex, which is a shelter for seamen when a NE wind blows hard.

upon the shore. Here is a lighthouse erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

ORGANFORD, a village, near Poole, in Dorsetshire, noted for the quantity of pennyroyal produced in the neighbourhood.

ORGAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 miles S of Toledo. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 39 36 N.

ORGELET, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comte, seated at the source of the Valouse, 30 miles N by E of Bourg. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 46 36 N.

ORGIVAH, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 miles S of Granada. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 36 43 N.

ORIA, a decayed town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 miles NW of Otranto. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 40 39 N.

ORIENT, or PORT L'ORIENT, a regular and handsome town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, built in 1720, by the French E India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour, is defended by a citadel, opposite Port Louis at the bottom of the same bay, but can contain but a small number of men of war. The English made a fruitless attempt upon it in 1746. It is five miles SW of Hennebon. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 46 N.

ORIGUELA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel built on a rock. It is seated on the Segura, 33 miles N of Carthagena. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 38 10 N.

ORIO, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Orio, eight miles SW of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2 19 W, lat. 43 23 N.

ORISSA, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Bahar and Bengal, on the W by Berar, on the S by Golconda, and on the E by the bay of Bengal. In Orissa, the district of Midnapour only is subject to the English; the rest being entirely in the hands of the Mahrattas and their tributaries.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient town of Sardinia, with a good harbour and an archbishop's see. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air. It is seated on the W coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles NW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 40 2 N.

ORKENED, a town of Schonen in

Sweden, 24 miles N of Christianstadt. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 56 48 N.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They are about 30 in number; but many of them are uninhabited, the greater part being small, and producing only pasturage for cattle. The principal islands are denominated by the names of Mainland, South Ronaldsha, Swinna, Flotta, Copinsha, Strupensha, Stronsa, Sanda, &c. The currents and tides flowing between the islands are extremely rapid and dangerous. Near an island called Swinna are two great whirlpools called the wells of Swinna, which are counted dangerous by mariners, especially in a calm. The largest of these islands is called Pomona, in length 33, and in breadth 9 miles, containing 9 parish-churches, and 4 excellent harbours. The air is moist, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea; and frost and snow do not continue long. In some places the soil is bare and mountainous, and in others sandy and barren; however, many of the islands produce large crops of barley and oats, but no wheat or other grain excepting what is inclosed in gardens. These, when duly cultivated, produce all kinds of kitchen herbs and roots, bringing even fruit-trees to maturity, but out of them, in the open country, there is scarce a tree or shrub to be seen, except juniper, wild myrtle, heath, and the cyrhoden. The Orkneys produce great variety of herbs and berries, grass and corn, which last is exported as far as Edinburgh. In some of the islands, the natives have discovered mines of tin, lead, and silver, though none of them are wrought to any advantage; in others, we find abundance of marl, grey and red slate, quarries of freestone, and even of marble and alabaster. Besides the abundance of little horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and rabbits, the inhabitants of the Orkneys rear all sorts of domestic animals and tame poultry. The gentry of the Orkneys are civilized, polite, and hospitable; and live like those of Scotland, from whom they are chiefly descended. They live comfortably, are remarkably courteous to strangers, and drink a great quantity of wine, with which their cellars are generally well stored. The people of Orkney export annually great numbers of black cattle, swine, and sheep; together with large quantities of corn, butter, tallow, salt, and stuffs made in the country, over and above the skins of seals, otters, lambs, and rabbits, down, feathers, writing-quills, hams, kelp and wool. In the Orkney islands they see to read at mid-

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night in June and July; and during four of the summer months they have frequent communications, both for business and curiosity, with each other, and with the continent: the rest of the year, however, they are almost inaccessible, through fogs, darkness, and storms.

ORLAMUND, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Gotha. It is seated on the Sala, opposite the mouth of the Oria, 50 miles SW of Leipzick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 50 53 N.

ORLANDO, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, 15 miles W by N of Patti. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 38 24 N.

ORLEANOIS, a late province of France, now forming the department of Loiret. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country.

ORLEANS, an ancient city of France, capital of the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, with an episcopal see. It stands about 20 leagues S of Paris, on the northern bank of the Loire; across which there is an elegant bridge of nine arches, the entrance by which is exceedingly noble and striking, the street which leads from it being composed of most elegant modern buildings. In general, however, excepting this street, it is very meanly built; the streets are narrow, and the inhabitants in general poor. It is surrounded with walls, and fortified with 40 towers. The streets almost all terminate at the quay for the convenience of trade. It is a place of considerable magnitude; and before the revolution had several inferior courts of justice, and an university of no great repute. It was also a bishop's see; and the cathedral is a most superb Gothic structure, and had the finest steeple in France till it was damaged in the time of the civil wars. There were 22 parishes in it, and a great number of churches, some of which were collegiate, and religious houses. There is also a public walk, planted with several rows of trees; and there used to be some sugar bakers; a manufacture of stockings and sheep skins; a seminary in which divinity was taught; a great trade in brandy, wine, spices, and several manufactures, which with many other commodities, used to be conveyed to Paris by means of the Loire, and the canal which takes its name from the city. Under the sons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. It stood a memorable siege in 1428, against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid

of Orleans. Near the city is a forest, containing 100,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 30 miles NE of Blois, and 60 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 47 54 N.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, which is about 48 miles long, commences at the river Loire, two miles above the city, crosses the forest of Orleans, and terminates in the Loing, which falls into the Seine. It was finished in 1682, and has 30 locks in its course.

ORLEANS, an island and town of N America, a little to the E of Quebec. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 47 0 N.

ORLEANS, NEW, a city of N America, capital of Louisiana, built during the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven eighths of this city were destroyed by fire. It is seated on the E side of the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth. Lon. 89 53 W, lat. 30 2 N.

ORLENGA, a small town of Russia. It is situate in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena, 232 miles N of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 56 0 N.

ORMEA, a town of Italy, in the county of Asti, taken by the French in 1794. It is situate on the Tanaro, 10 miles S of Ceva. Lon. 8 9 E, lat. 44 16 N.

ORMOND, the northern division of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland.

ORMSKIRK, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, seated near the river Douglas 30 miles S of Lancaster, and 206 NNW of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 37 N.

ORMUS, a small island of Asia, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia; nine miles S of Gombroon. It was taken, in 1507, by the Portuguese, who fortified it; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered this place, and demolished the houses, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after, the Persians rebuilt the fort, and placed a garrison in it; but they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before; however it is the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. It is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 20 N.

ORMYAH, a town of the kingdom of Persia, seated in the province of Tauris, 120 miles SW of Tauris.

ORNANS, a town of France in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche-Comté. In its vicinity is a well the same, as that of Vesoul, which, during the time of great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country; and fishes that it disgorges are called *ombres*. Ornans is seated on the Louvre, eight miles SE of Besançon.

ORNE, a river of France, in the late province of Normandy, which has its source at the village of Aunon, and falls into the sea eight miles below Caen.

ORNB, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the English channel eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

ORONOKO, a river of S America, which rises in Popayan, and, after a course of 1380 leagues, enters the Atlantic Ocean, in 9° N lat. where its impetuosity is so great that it stems the most powerful tides, and preserves the freshness of its waters to the distance of 12 leagues out at sea.

ORONSA, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W of Jura. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious ancient sculpture.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles E of Placentia, and 50 W of Toledo. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 39 30 N.

OROPESA, a town of Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 150 miles NE of Potosi. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 18 6 S.

ORR, a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland which rises near New Galloway, waters the town of Orr, and enters the Solway Frith.

ORSOVA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar. It is seated on the N side of the Danube, almost opposite Belgrade, and is subject to the Turks. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 45 30 N.

ORSOY, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is 20 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 28 N.

ORTA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 10 miles E of Viterbo, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 37 W, lat. 42 22 N.

ORTA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Capitanata 11 miles NNE of Ascoli.

ORTEGAL, a cape and castle on the

N coast of Galicia, in Spain, 30 miles NNE of Ferrol. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 47 46 N.

ORTENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Austria, seated on the S bank of the Drave, opposite its confluence with the Liser. Lon. 23 38 E, lat. 48 52 N.

ORTHEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Gave de Pau, 17 miles SW of Pau. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 43 5 N.

ORTON, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SW of Appleby, and 171 NNW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 54 28 N.

ORTZA, a town of Poland in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Witepsk. It is defended by a castle and is seated at the confluence of the Oresa and Dnieper, 10 miles W of Smolensko. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 54 45 N.

ORVETO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a magnificent palace, capital of a territory of the same name. In this place is a deep well, into which mules descend, by one pair of stairs, to fetch up water, and ascend by another. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Paglia and Chiunza, 20 miles NW of Viterbo, and 50 N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 42 43 N.

ORWELL, a river in Suffolk, which runs SE by Ipswich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich, it is called the Gipping.

OSACA, a large populous and commercial town of the island of Nippon, in Japan, with a magnificent castle, and a fine populous harbour. The hours of the night are proclaimed by the sound of different instruments of music. Lon. 133 45 E, lat. 35 20 N.

OSERO, or **OSORÓ**, an island in the gulf of Venice, belonging to the Venetians, having that of Cherso to the N, to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

OSEY, an island in Blackwater Bay, near Malden, in Essex; it abounds with wild fowl at certain seasons of the year where the coal ships for Malden unload their cargoes.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a rich bishop's see, and a magnificent episcopal

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palace. It is seated on the Mufone, 10 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 34 E, lat. 43 29 N.

OSMA, an ancient episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a university. It is almost gone to ruin, and is seated on the Douero, 80 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 41 30 N.

OSNABURG, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 30 broad. It is remarkable that this bishopric is possessed by the papists and protestants alternately, according to the treaty of Westphalia. The protestant bishop is always chosen by the house of Brunswick Lunenburg, and the catholic by the papists. The present bishop is Frederic duke of York, second son of the king of Great Britain. The inspection and administration of ecclesiastical affairs, however, belong to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan.

OSNABURG, a rich city of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a university, and a castle. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace, concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the protestant religion. The protestants have two of the churches. The beer of this place is highly esteemed in Germany. It is seated on the Haze, 35 miles NE of Munster, and 75 W of Hanover. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 24 N.

OSNABURG, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered and named by captain Wallis, in 1767. It is called Mitea by the natives. Lon. 147 30 W, lat. 17 31 S.

OSORNO, a town of S America, in Chili, seated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 miles S of Baldivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 40 58 S.

OSSETIA, the country of the Ossis, or OSSETI, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N by Great Caucasia, on the E by the Lesquis Tartars, and on the S and W by Imeritia. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. These districts are of very unequal size; some containing only five, and others 50 villages, each of which comprises from 20 to 100 families. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persian. Their history is intirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kussa, that is bones.

OSSORY, the western division of Queen's County, in Ireland.

OSUNA, an ancient and considerable

town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, and an hospital, 40 miles E of Seville. Lon. 4 31 W, lat. 37 24 N.

OSTAGIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 44 36 N.

OSTALRIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, taken by the French, and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the Tordera, 28 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 41 41 N.

OSTEND, a fortified seaport of Austrian Flanders, famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 3, 1601, to September 22, 1604, when it surrendered, by an honourable capitulation. In this siege the Dutch lost 50,000, and the Spaniards 80,000 men. Upon the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the French seized Ostend, but it was besieged and taken by the allies after the battle of Ramillies in 1706. The emperor Charles VI. had formed a scheme of establishing an E India company here; but this giving umbrage to the maritime powers, it was laid aside. Ostend was taken by the French in 1745, but was restored to the house of Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In the last war, as a neutral port, it became a great mart for trade; and it was greatly augmented both in population and buildings. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they were compelled to evacuate in 1793, when it was garrisoned by British troops. It was again taken by them in 1794. Ostend is seated among a number of canals, and is almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. A secret expedition was sent out by the British government for the purpose of destroying one of these canals in 1797; after effecting their purpose they were all taken prisoners. It is 10 miles W of Bruges, 22 NE of Dunkirk, and 60 NW of Brussels. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 51 14 N.

OSTERODE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, noted for a manufacture of woollen stuffs. It has likewise a magazine of corn for the miners of Hartz forest, to whom it is delivered at a fixed price. It is 16 miles SW of Goslar. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 51 50 N.

OSTERRODE, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situate on the Dribentz. It has an ancient castle, and is 65 miles SE of Dantzic, and 70 SW of Konigsberg.

OSTERWIECK, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt. It carries on consider-

able manufactures in woollen stuffs, and is situate on the lfe, 13 miles W of Halberstadt, and 13 NE of Goslar. Lon. 10 53 E, lat. 52 10 N.

OSTIA, a once celebrated but decayed seaport of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated at the mouth of the Tiber, with a bishop's see: the harbour is choaked up. It is 12 miles SW of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 41 44 N.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, 15 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 45 7 N.

OSTINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, situate on the Alst, 8 miles W of Lipstadt.

OSTROGOTHIA, the eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

OSTUNT, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles NW of Brindici, and 24 NE of Tarento. Lon. 17 59 E, lat. 40 51 N.

OSWALD, St. a village in Northumberland, on the Picts' wall, N of Hexham. Here Oswald, who was afterward sainted, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

OSWEGO, a fort of N America, seated on the S side of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 156 miles WNW of Albany. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 43 15 N.

OSWEICZEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the Vistula, 15 miles SW of Cracow. Lon. 19 44 E, lat. 50 0 N.

OSWESTRY, a corporate town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday. It had a wall, and a castle, long ago demolished; and has some trade from Wales in flannels. It is 18 miles NW of Shrewsbury, and 174 of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 52 52 N.

OSYTH, St. a village in Essex; here are the remains of an ancient monastery, now the seat of the earl of Rochford. It is situate near the sea, nine miles SE of Colchester.

OPANA, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean. It lies N of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than two miles broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two very good harbours.

OTAHUTE, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 18° S lat. and 150° W lon. and first discovered by

captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April 1768, and staid 20 days. Captain Cook came hither, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months. It has since been visited twice by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pineapple and the dragon-tree. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle of their own manufacture, and another wrapped about the head, in various picturesque shapes, like a turban. The women who are far from being ugly and unhandsome, wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they pass their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muslin, passes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. Both sexes are adorned, or rather disfigured, by those black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. The birds most common are two sorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful sapphirine blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots; a king's fisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round his white throat; a large cuckoo; several sorts of pigeons or doves; and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island are hogs, dogs, and rats, which are suffered to run about at pleasure. Their houses consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. As a roof is sufficient to shelter the natives from rains and nightly dews, and as the climate is one of the happiest in the world, the houses have seldom any walls, but are open on all sides. Their cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Though the natives far

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OTRAN, of Terra harbour, a citadel, was taken did a gre since been greatly b

excel most of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water; and having no vessel that could bear the fire, they had no more idea that water could be made hot, than that it could be made solid. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among them, as among the Chinese; for they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work, could suffer them to grow to that length. The two sexes here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their provisions are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, breed-fruit and bananas; and they employ seawater as a sauce both to fish and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Forster is lavish in his praises of the gentleness, goodnature, and hospitality of this people; and also of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulness of the air, features and persons of many of them, especially of the better sort, to whose voyage, and captain Cook's, in the Endeavour, compiled by Dr. Hawkesworth, we must refer the reader, as well as to the account of Captain Cooke's last voyage, published in 1785, for a more particular account of their dress, dwellings, food, domestic amusements, navigation, diseases, religion, funeral rites, wars, weapons, and government.

OTLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 miles W of York, and 202 NNW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 53 54 N.

OTOQUE, an island of S America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 7 50 N.

OTRANTO, or **TERRA D'OTRANTO**, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by Terra-di-Bari and the gulf of Venice, on the E by the same gulf, and on the S and W by a great bay, between that and Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by locusts.

OTRANTO, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a strong citadel, where the archbishop's resides. It was taken, in 1480 by the Turks, who did a great deal of mischief, but it has since been restored. It has also suffered greatly by the Algerine pirates. It is

seated on the gulf of Venice, 37 miles SE of Brindisi, and 60 SE of Tarento. Lon. 18 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, two miles from the Tiber, and 32 N of Rome. Lon. 12 23 E, lat. 42 26 N.

OSTEGO, a narrow lake of N America, in the state of New York. It is nine miles long, and lies at the head of the river Susquehannah.

OTTENDORF, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg. It is seated on the Meden, 24 miles N of Stade. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 53 53 N.

OTTENSHEIM, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Austria. It lies on the N side of the Danube, 16 miles SW of Freystatt.

OTTERBURN, a village in Northumberland, 25 miles W of Morpeth. It is celebrated for a battle, in 1388, on which is founded the ballad of Chevy Chase.

OTTERY, or **OTTERY ST. Mary**, a town in Devonshire, seated on the small river Otter, 162 miles W by S of London. It has a market on Tuesday. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 50 44 N.

OTTONA or **ORTONA**, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N of Lanciano, and 43 E, of Aquileia. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 28 N.

OTTWEILER, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a castle, 40 miles SE of Treves.

OUDE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Doab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 miles in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the British; and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on his western frontiers; which answers the purpose of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the western states in awe; and, in consideration of this, the nabob pays an annual subsidy of 420,000l. His capital is Lucknow.

OUDE, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, the remains of which are seated on the Gogra,

nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been the capital of a great kingdom, 1200 years before the Christian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahabharat, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, under the name of Adjudiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pilgrimage, from all parts of India.

OUDEHARD, a strong town of Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort, seated on both sides of the river Scheldt. Here is a manufacture of very fine linen and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raise the siege by the duke of Marlborough, who intirely routed their army, it is 12 miles S of Ghent, 15 NE of Tournay, and 27 W of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 50 51 N.

OUDEBURG, a town of Austrian Flanders, eight miles SE of Ostend, and 10 W of Bruges. Lon. 3 0 E lat. 51 9 N.

OUDEPOUR. See CHEITORE.

OVERFLACKEE, an island of the United Provinces, in Holland between the mouths of the Maese. Melisand is the principal town.

OVERYSCHÉ, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Ysche, six miles NE of Brussels, and nine SW of Louvain. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 53 N.

OVERYSSEL, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by the bishopric of Munster, on the N by Friesland and Groningen, on the W by the Yssel, and on the S by the county of Zutphen and bishopric of Munster. It is divided into three districts, called Drente, Twent, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OUGEIN, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity, 452 miles SW of Poonah. Lon. 75 56 E, lat. 23 26 N.

OVIÉDO, a town of Spain, capital of Asturia d'Oviedo, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the confluence of the Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 50 miles NW of Leon and 208 of Madrid. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 43 25 N.

OULZ, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles W of Susa. Lon. 6 46 E, lat. 45 20 N.

OUNBLE, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a well built town, seated on the Nen, over which are two bridges, 26 miles NE of Northampton, and 83 N by W of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 52 26 N.

OURÉM, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 39 34 N.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 49 W, lat. 38 26 N.

OUSE, a river in Yorkshire, which is formed by the junction of the streams of the Ure and Swale, which have their sources near each other in the tract called Richmondshire, and after collecting all the rills from this mountainous region, unite at Aldborough, and thence take the name of Ouse, which is here a considerable river. It flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; and afterward receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it falls into the Humber.

OUSE, a river in Sussex, rising from two branches, which unite their streams near Lewes, and entering the English Channel, form the harbour of Newhaven.

OUSE GREAT, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and running through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Cambridge, and dividing this last county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German Sea called the Wafics, at Lynn Regis; is navigable to some distance above Downham, where there is a good harbour for barges.

OUSE, LITTLE, a river, which rises in the S part of Norfolk, and separating on the SW that county from Suffolk, near Downham, as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and discharges itself into the Great Ouse.

OUSSORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore country. It was taken by the English in July 1792, and is 19 miles SE of Bangalore, and 69 ENE of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 47 E, lat. 12 50 N.

OUTEIRO, a town and fortress of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, and 21 miles NW of Miranda de Douero. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 42 55 N.

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territory of Guinea, in the kingdom of Benin. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean; but there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and coconuts. Lon. 6° E, lat. 6° N.

OWYHAE, the easternmost, and by which the largest of the Sandwich Islands. Its greatest length from N to S is 28 and a half leagues, its breadth 24, and its circumference about 293 English miles. It is divided into six large districts, two of which, on the NE side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen clearly at 40 leagues distance. To the N of this mountain the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades of water, and the whole country is covered with coconut and bread fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the NE side appear to be about half a mile high, and entirely covered with snow. To the S of this mountain the coasts present a prospect of the most horrid and dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points; yet, amidst these ruins, there are many patches of rich soil, which are carefully laid out in plantations; and the neighbouring sea abounds with a great variety of excellent fish; so that this quarter is much better inhabited than the more verdant parts. The fields are inclosed with bone fences, and interspersed with groves of cocoa nut trees. There are supposed to be on this island about 150,000 inhabitants. So long as the name of capt. Cook shall be remembered, this island will not be forgotten, it being here he fell a victim to a strange concatenation of events. Lat. 19 28 S Lon. 156 0 W.

OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a bishop's see, and a university, and, besides the cathedral, has 13 parish churches. It is seated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwel, and, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference. The university is said to have been founded by the great

Alfred, but is generally supposed to have been a seminary of learning before his time, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage, receiving from him grants of many privileges and large revenues. Here are 20 colleges, and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellows, and students. In the halls, the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expence. The colleges are, University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these, the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ's Church College, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII, belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's New, St. John's Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-house, Radcliff Infirmary, and an Observatory. Magdalen Bridge, besides the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small stripes of the Cherwel; this bridge is 326 feet long. The theatre, more magnificent than anything of the kind in the world. The physic-garden of above five acres, walled round, with fine gates, one of which cost 600l. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament to meet, in 1258; the proceedings of which were so disorderly, that it was known afterwards by the name of the Mad Parliament. Oxford is governed by a mayor, dependent on the chancellor and vicechancellor of the university; and sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the city. It is 20 miles SW of Buckingham, and 58 W by N of London. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 51° 45' N.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamshire, on the W by Gloucestershire, on the S by Berkshire, and on the N by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. Its extreme length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth 26. It contains one city, 15 market

towns, 280 parishes, 14 hundreds, 534,000 acres, and about 120,000 souls. The air is sweet and pleasant, and the soil rich and fertile. The lower parts consist of meadows and cornfields, and the higher were covered with woods till the civil wars; in which they were so entirely destroyed, that wood is now extremely scarce and dear, except in what is called the chiltern, and so is coal; of consequence fuel bears an exorbitant price. The county is extremely well watered, by the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwel, and Tame; the latter, although an inconsiderable rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames to the metropolis. Good cheese is made in the grazing parts. The greatest want in this county is that of fuel; for the woods, with which it once abounded, being greatly diminished, it is necessary to supply the deficiency with coal brought by a long and troublesome navigation from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Mersey, by the canal from Braunston to Hampton Gay, and by another canal from Braunston to Brentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience.

OZWIEZIN, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Weichsel. The houses are built of wood; and the town is covered on one side by a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is 34 miles W of Cracow. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 50 10 N.

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PACEM, a town in the N part of Sumatra, in the E Indies. Lon. 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

PACHAMAC, a valley in Peru, celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility but more for a magnificent temple, built by the incas, to the honour of their god. The Spaniards, when they conquered Peru, found immense riches in it. It is 10 miles S of Lima.

PACHUOA, a town of Mexico, famous for its silver mines. Some authors say, that in the space of six leagues there are not less than a thousand. One of which called Trinity, is supposed to be as rich as

any in the Spanish dominions. Forty millions of silver, having been taken from it in 10 years. It is 45 miles NNE of Mexico. Lon. 100 4 W, lat. 20 32 N.

PACHSU, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Epirus, S of Corfu, and W of the gulf of Arta. It is subject to Venice.

PACIFIC OCEAN, that vast ocean which separates Asia from America. It is called Pacific, from the moderate weather the first mariners who sailed in it met with between the tropics: and it was called South Sea, because the Spaniards crossed the isthmus of Darien from north to south when they first discovered it; though it is properly the Western ocean with regard to America. Geographers call the South Sea Mare Pacificum, "the Pacific Ocean," as being less infested with storms than the Atlantic; but M. Frezier affirms it does not deserve that appellation, and that he has seen as violent storms therein as in any other sea; but Magellan happening to have a very favourable wind, and not meeting with any thing to ruffle him when he first traversed this vast ocean in 1520, gave it the name which it has retained ever since. Maty, however, adds, that the wind is so regular there, that the vessels would frequently go from Acapulco to the Philippine Islands without shifting a sail.

PACY, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Eure, eight miles S by E of Vernon. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 48 58 N.

PADANG, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, in the E Indies, in the possession of the Dutch. Lon. 99 46 E, lat. 0 50 S.

PADDINGTON, a village in Middlesex, W by N of London, with a handsome new church, erected in 1790, in a singularly pleasing style.

PADERBORN, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 32 miles long and 20 broad. In the middle of it are high mountains, and iron mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. However it is most remarkable for its bacon and venison.

PADERBORN, an ancient and populous town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric. It takes its name from the rivulet Pader, which rises under the high altar of the cathedral. It has a celebrated university, and is 37 miles SW of Minden, and 43 ESE of Munster. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 51 46 N.

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ated on the river Ulla, 12 miles S of Compostella. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 43 40 N.

PADSTOW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, and has some trade to Ireland, from which place it is distant 24 miles. It is 30 miles W of Launceston, and 24 3 W by S of London. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, with a university and a bishop's see. It is seven miles in circumference, and much less considerable than formerly; for it now contains only 30,000, whereas it formerly contained 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are for the most part gone to ruin, and the town in general is so thinly inhabited, that grass is seen in many places, between the stones with which the streets are paved. The houses are built on piazzas, which, when the town was in a flourishing state, may have made a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a more gloomy air. The hall of the townhouse is one of the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, the historian, who was a native of Padua. The university, once so celebrated, is now on the decline. Here is a cloth manufacture; and it is said that the inhabitants of Venice wear no other cloth than what is made here. The city, however, swarms with beggars, who ask charity in the name of St. Antonio. Padua was taken by the Venetians, in 1706. It is seated on the Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain, 20 miles SE of Vicenza, and 22 5 N of Rome. Lon. 12 1 E, lat. 45 22 N.

PADUANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 40 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the E by the Dogado, on the S by the Polesino di Rovigo, on the W by the Veronese, and on the N by the Vicentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy. Padua is the capital.

PADULA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 40 29 N.

PAEFENHOFFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motteir, eight miles W of Haguenau. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 48 48 N.

PAGLIANO, a town of Italy, in Abruzzo Ulteriore. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 42 28 N.

PAGO, an island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Venetian Dalmatia by a narrow strait. The air is cold, and the soil barren; but it is well peopled, and contains salt-works.

PAHANG. See **PAN**.

PAIMBOEUF, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, at the mouth of the Loire. What makes it of consequence is, that all ships belonging to Nantes, take their departure hence, and here they anchor on their arrival. It is 20 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 47 15 N.

PAINSWICK, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a stone, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, for the pavement of floors. It is seven miles SE of Gloucester, and 101 W by N of London. Lon. 2 12 W, lat. 51 46 N.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing town in Renfrewshire. Paisley is the first manufacturing town in Scotland, and is greatly celebrated on account of some of its branches. The manufactory of silk gauze, in this respect, first claims our notice. This branch is brought here to the utmost perfection, and is wrought to an amazing variety of patterns. It has been computed, that there have been no less than 5000 weavers employed in Paisley and in the country adjacent; and the others necessary in other parts of the silk manufacture, has been likewise computed to be no less than 5000. Each loom will produce on an average value 70l. yearly; the whole will then be 350,000l. In the year 1784, the manufactures of Paisley, in silk gauze, lawn and linen gauze, and white sewing thread, amounted to the value of 579,185l. 16s. 6d. and that no fewer than 26,484 persons were employed in carrying them on. Besides these principal manufactures, there are some others carried on there; for instance, considerable tan-works, four in number, two soap and candle works, a manufacture of ribbons, and another of inkle or tape. In 1789, the annual value of all the manufactures in Paisley of every sort, amounted to 660,385l. 16s. and the inhabitants considerably exceeded 20,000. Paisley is six miles W of Glasgow. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 55 52 N.

PAITA, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccancers; and, in 1741, it was plundered and

burnt by commander Anson, because the governor refused to ransom it. Lon. 8. 19 W, lat. 12. 6 S.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 12 miles S of Seville. Lon. 5. 54 W, lat. 37. 20 N.

PALAIS, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, off the coast of Bretagne. It has a strong citadel, which stood a long siege against the English, in 1761, and then surrendered on honourable terms. Lon. 5. 5 W, lat. 47. 18 N.

PALAIS, *St.* a town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of *St. John Pied-de-Port*, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces scarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits of which they make cider. This is only a very moderate portion of the kingdom of Navarre, wrested, in 1512, from John d'Albert, by Ferdinand king of Arragon and Castile. This portion, separated from Upper Navarre by the Pyrenees, made part of the late kingdom of France, being annexed to it by Henry IV. who held it in right of his mother, Jeanne d'Albert. *St. Palais* is seated on the river Bidouze, 15 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 4 W, lat. 43. 21 N.

PALAMBOANG, or **PALAMBANG**, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom; seated at the E end of the island, on the Straits of Bally. Lon. 114. 0 E, lat. 7. 10 S.

PALAMCOTTA, or **TINEVELLY**, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 410 miles SW of Madras. Lon. 77. 54 E, lat. 8. 43 N.

PALAMOS, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 47 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 58 E, lat. 41. 58 N.

PALAMOW, a town of Hindoostan. Proper, in the province of Bahar, 210 miles SSW of Patna. Lon. 84. 10 E, lat. 23. 40 N.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the Iphola, 37 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18. 23 E, lat. 48. 9 N.

PALAOISLANDS. See **PHILIPPINES**, *New*.

PALAWAN. See **PARAGO**.

PALAZZO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, five miles E of Ivrea.

PALLAZUOLLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S of Messina. Lon. 15. 5 E, lat. 37. 3 N.

PALAZTUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the Oglio, 30 miles

NE of Milan. Lon. 9. 56 E, lat. 45. 40 N.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Carion, 40 miles SW of Burgos, and 110 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4. 43 W, lat. 42. 10 N.

PALENO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, nine miles E of Solmona.

PALENZUELA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 25 miles SW of Burgos. Lon. 3. 15 W, lat. 43. 5 N.

PALERMO, a city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with an archbishop's see, and a large harbour. This city, which is the capital of Sicily, is of great antiquity; and if a conjecture may be formed from its ancient name *Panormus*, which signifies an universal harbour, it was formerly in a very flourishing condition. By whom it was founded is uncertain, nor have we any authentic accounts of its inhabitants till it became a colony of the Phœnicians, after which it passed into the hands of the various nations that became masters of this island. The present city principally consists of two wide, uniform, and well-built streets, each about a mile in length, crossing each other at right angles in the centre, where there is a small octagon space, ornamented with four statues. Most of the cities of Sicily have surnames: Palermo is denominated *The Happy*. It has gained this epithet, no doubt, on account of the advantages of its situation. It has two harbours: in the one, which is very large, and in which there is a mole 1300 paces in length, ships lie at anchor; in the other their cargoes are laden and unladen. Both the harbours open to the W: there is also a superb quay which extends a mile from W to E, in a redilinear direction, and is called *La Marine*. The prospect is, on the one side, lost in the wide expanse of the ocean, and on the other confined by the walls of the city: the walls appear adorned with pilasters, and crowned with a row of ballustrades through which the eye discovers a long range of palaces. These objects altogether form a delightful spectacle. Indeed nothing can be more picturesque than the bay of Palermo. It forms a large amphitheatre, with the capital of Sicily in the centre; surrounded for some miles by a most delightful country, and inclosed by romantic rocks and mountains. The town was formerly surrounded by a strong wall; but the fortifications are now entirely neglected, except towards the sea, where there are still a few weak works. The quay is the principal public walk here. Palermo is embellished

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all round with avenues of trees, and has four principal entrances, facing the four cardinal points, which are at the extremities of the two spacious streets which cross each other. The most frequented of these two streets is called Cassero. It begins where the quay ends, with the N gate called Porta Felice, the happy gate; and terminates on the S. The Porta Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, that has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other, the sea; and in the centre is an elegant kind of temple, which in summer, is made use of as an orchestra. Palermo is quite filled with public monuments, churches, monasteries, palaces, fountains, statues, and columns. The churches amount to 300, and many of them are very rich and magnificent. Spring-waters are very copious in this city. Not a quarter but is liberally supplied with fountains, most of which are marble, all of them adorned with pieces of sculpture, and all afford large quantities of water. The situation of this city is truly happy; the sea, the hills, the lofty mountains, present on all sides beautiful and striking objects. Freed from the fetters of the Inquisition, the abolition of which was procured by the marquis of Caraccioli, and from the influence of some other unfavourable institutions which are rapidly declining, Palermo must become one of the finest cities in the world; and the island of which it is the capital, being all cultivated like a garden, one of the most enchanting spots on the face of the earth. Palermo is the principal residence of the greater part of the Sicilian nobility; and as it is not the custom for any gentlemen to walk in the streets, at least 1000 carriages are said to be kept in the town. They are for the most part in the English taste, very elegant, shown to the greatest advantage, with beautiful horses richly caparisoned, and as many footmen in splendid liveries as can be crowded together, behind. Every evening all the people of rank drive about in this manner on the grand public terrace by the sea-side. There are also very convenient hackney-coaches, covered and open, waiting all day in their respective stations. It is very remarkable, that the dead in Palermo are never buried. The dead bodies are carried to the capuchin convent, which is one of the largest in Italy; where, after the funeral service is performed, they are dried in a stone, heated by a composition of lime, which makes the skin adhere to the bones. They are then placed erect in niches, and fastened to the wall by the back

or neck. A piece of coarse drab is thrown over the shoulders and round the waist; and their hands are tied together, holding a piece of paper with their epitaph, which is simply their name, age, and when they died. The number of the inhabitants is above 200,000; and the harbour, though very large, is not so commodious as might be expected, and the vessels that ride therein are not always very safe. There is a magnificent castle built near the sea-side, wherein the viceroy resides six months in the year; and his presence draws a great number of nobility to this place. This city has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1693; and it was greatly damaged by a fire in 1730, when a magazine of powder was blown up, containing 400 tons. It stands in a pleasant fruitful country, on the NE end of the island, and at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 38 15 N.

PALERMO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, six miles SSW of Cosenza.

PALICANDCHERRY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the country of Calicut, 20 miles S of Coimbatore, and 66 SE of Calicut.

PALESTINE, a part of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines who inhabited its sea coasts; it is called also Judæa, from the patriarch Judah, and the Holy Land, from its having been the residence and scene of our Saviour's passion, and in scripture Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is bounded by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria on the N, by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta on the E, by the mountains of Seir and the deserts of Arabia Petraea on the S, and by the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, where cultivated, and might supply the neighbouring countries with all these, as it anciently did, were its present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its once famous capital, are the most mountainous and rocky, but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, excellent wine and oil; and the vallies large crops of corn.

PALESTRINA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capital of a principality of the same name. It was famous for the Temple of Fortune, being then called Preneste, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 35 miles E of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

PALESTRINA is one of the largest of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice,

where the most considerable of the nobility have country houses. The principal harbour has the same name.

PALICATA, a seaport of the E Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 33 E, lat. 13 30 N.

PALIMBUM, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, seated on the E coast, 120 miles NE of Bencoolen, and subject to the Dutch. Lon. 103 31 E, lat. 3 0 S.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 30 S.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated on the river Cadoin. 20 miles E of St. Ubes. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 38 37 N.

PALMA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, in New Granada, 50 miles NW of St. Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73 40 W, lat. 4 30 N.

PALMA, one of the Canary Islands, lying to the N of Ferro. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

PALMA, or **PALMA NUOVA**, a strong town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is a very important place, for the defence of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks; and is seated on a most agreeable valley, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Udina, and 55 NE of Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 2 N.

PALMARIA, a small island, lying in the Mediterranean, 15 leagues from the coast of Italy. Lon. 12 45 E, lat. 40 58 N.

PALMARIA, a small island, seated in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 41 1 N.

PALMAS, the capital of the island of Canaria. See CANARY.

PALMAS, one of the Philippine Islands in the E Indies, 16 leagues SE of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 33 N.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 4 26 N.

PALMELA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle on a rock, seated on the river Gadaon, 19 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 56 W, lat. 38 29 N.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, situated in the South Seas, and visited by captain Cook in his second and last voyages. It consists of a group of small islands, about nine or ten in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvy-

grass, and the wharra-tree. This island does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above three feet beyond the level of the sea. Lon. 102 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by messieurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1754; and Mr. Wood published a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, in 1755. This place is likewise called Tedmor in the Desert. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages, within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is 200 miles SE of Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

PALNAUD, a district of the peninsula of Hindoostan, situate toward the river Kistna, to the W of the Guntoor Circar, and belonging to the Carnatic.

PALOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour: remarkable for being the place whence Christopher Columbus sailed to discover the New World, in 1492. It is seated at the Mouth of the Rio Tinto, 46 miles SW of Seville. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 14 N.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S of a town of the same name, which separates the bay of Carthagea, from that of Alicant. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 37 N.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 47 0 N.

PALOTZA, a small town of Hungary, seated on the river Poprat, 54 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 47 42 N.

PALTE, a famous lake of Thibet, lying to the S of Lassa, about three day journey and 12 miles S of the river Sampoq or Burrampooter. It is 150 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large island. On the W shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the Lamissa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *Lama* signifies a priest, or minister of religion, and *Lamissa* is the feminine of Lama.

PAMIERS, a town of France, in the

department of Poix, with so considerable in proportion mineral spring obstructions. Arriege, eight 8 of Toulou 8 N.

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PAN, or the E coast It is the c same name number of of pepper in NE of Mal 55 N.

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PANAMA capital of T of a royal a primate of 1517, and English bu ards of Ch products as Panama; is now carri full round to the port

department of Arriege and late territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so considerable as formerly, nor peopled in proportion to its extent. Near it is a mineral spring, said to cure the gout and obstructions. Pamiers is seated on the Arriege, eight miles N of Foix, and 30 S of Toulouse. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 8 N.

PAMLICO SOUND, a kind of inland sea, of N Carolina, 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated, in its whole length, from the sea, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered by small trees or bushes. Through this bank it has several inlets; but that of Ocrecock is the only one that will admit vessels of burden. This inlet is in lon. 76 20 W, lat. 35 10 N.

PAMPOLONNE, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, 15 miles N by E of Alby. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 44 10 N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a very strong citadel, and a rich bishopric. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandize. It is seated in a very fertile plain, on the Arga, 42 miles S of Bayonne, and 167 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 42 47 N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles N by E of St. Fe-de-Bagota. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 6 30 N.

PAMPLIEGA, a town of Spain, in the province of Old Castile, 12 miles S of Burgos. Lon. 3 37 W, lat. 42 14 N.

PAN, or PAHANG, a town of Asia, on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Pan is 140 miles NE of Malacca. Lon. 103 20 E, lat. 3 55 N.

PANAGIA, a handsome town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania. Lon. 27 2 E, lat. 40 40 N.

PANAMA, a city of S America, the capital of Terra Firma Proper, and the seat of a royal audience and of a bishop, who is primate of Terra Firma. It was built in 1517, and was sacked and burnt by the English buccaneers in 1670. The Spaniards of Chili and Peru, used to bring the products and manufactures of Europe to Panama; but the commercial intercourse is now carried on by register ships, which sail round Cape Horn, and convey directly to the ports of Chili and Peru the merch-

andize, which was formerly conveyed across the isthmus of Darien to Panama. In the harbour of Panama is a fine pearl fishery. This city is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles S of Porto Bello. Lon. 80 35 W, lat. 8 48 N.

PANARI, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, between Lipari and Strombolo. It is a barren inconsiderable island, and only five miles in circumference. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 38 38 N.

PANAY, one of the Philippine Islands, between those of Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital.

PANCRA, St. a village in Middlesex, a little to the NW of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. At a public house near the church is a medicinal spring. Here is an Hospital for inoculation, and the Veterinary College, established in 1791, under the patronage of people of the first rank and fortune, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general: the noble stables, and anatomical theatre, are finished; but the present college is only a temporary building.

PANGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 6 30 S.

PANGLANG, a town of Pegue, in the Birman empire, situated on the river Rangoon. Lon. 17 4 E, lat. 95 54 S.

PANJAB, a country of Hindoostan Proper, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the *ne plus ultra* of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moultan Proper. To the lower part of Moultan it is flat and marshy, and inundated by the periodical rains which fall between May and October.

PANNANACH WELLS, a village in Aberdeenshire, noted for the mineral waters discovered in 1756; and a lodge has been erected for the accommodation of the company that frequent them in summer.

PANNIPUT, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situate in an extensive plain between the cities of Delhi and Sirhind. This plain is celebrated for an obstinate battle fought in 1761, between an army

of 100,000 Mahrattas, and Aodallah, king of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated. Panniput is 72 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 29 15 N.

PANOMI, a village of Turkey in the province of Macedonia, 16 miles S of Salonichi. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 40 25 N.

PANORMO, a small town of Turkey in Europe. It is situate in the province of Albania, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Corfu, 45 miles SSE of Valona. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 40 0 N.

PANTALARIA, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, about 17 miles in circumference. It abounds in cotton, fruits, wine, and corn, and is subject to the King of Naples. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 55 N.

PANTIKA, a town of Turkey in the Asiatic province of Natolia, situate on the NE coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 miles SE of Constantinople.

PANUCO, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. The capital, of the same name, is a bishop's see, and is situate on the river Panuco, near the gulf of Mexico, and 170 miles N by E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 98 5 E, lat. 23 0 N.

PA-OOM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, to the S of Malicollo. Lon. 168 28 W, lat. 16 30 S.

PAO-TING-FOU, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, where the viceroy resides, and the most considerable city in the province, next to Pe-king. It has twenty others under its jurisdiction; three of the second, and seventeen of the third class. The country around it is pleasant, and inferior in fertility to no part of China.

PAPA, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Esprin. It was taken from the Turks, in 1683, after the raising of the siege of Vienna. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 45 miles W of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.

PAPON, St. a late episcopal town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Lembre, eight miles E of Castlenaudary, and 35 SE of Toulouse. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 43 21 N.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated near the Altal, 17 miles NW of Neuburg, and 32

S of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 48 58 N.

PARA, a fort of Brasil, seated near the mouth of the river Amazon, and to the E of the eastern branch of it. Lon. 50 0 W, lat. 2 0 S.

PARACELS, a vast number of small islands and rocks, lying in the China Sea, and forming a long cluster, near 400 miles in length, off the coast of Cochinchina.

PARADELLA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 41 4 N.

PARAGO, or PALAWAN, a large island in the Indian Ocean, between the Philippines and Bornea, which has a king, tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

PARAGUA, the most westerly of the Philippine Islands, extending about 180 miles in length and 20 in breadth. Lon. 117 44 E, lat. 10 0 N.

PARAGUAY, a large country of S America, bounded on the N by Amazonia, on the E by Brasil, on the S by Patagonia, and on the W by Chili and Peru. It contains six provinces; namely, Paraghat Proper, Parana, Guarua, Uruguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. It has numerous lakes and rivers; of the latter, the three principal are the Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana; the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks, and, on their recess, leave them enriched by a slime, that renders the soil extremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being still unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that called La Plata, toward the mouth of the Rio-de-la-Plata. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drunk, in all the Spanish provinces of S America, instead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures; but the country is destitute of woods. The air is remarkably sweet and serene. The Spaniards discovered this country, by sailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata, in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous

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millions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector, the other his curate. They had long resisted the Spaniards and Portuguese; but the Jesuits, by learning their language, conforming to their manners, &c. soon acquired great authority among them; till at last, by steadily pursuing the same artful measures, they arrived at the highest degree of power and influence, being in a manner the absolute sovereigns of a great part of this extensive country; for above 350,000 families are said to have been subject to them, living in obedience and awe bordering on adoration, yet produced without the least violence or constraint. In 1767, the court expelled the Jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of S America.

PARAMARIBO, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana, and before Surinam was taken by the British, was the chief place of the Dutch colonies in S America. It has a strong citadel; and a noble road for shipping, where there are seldom less than 80 vessels loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo for Europe. The streets are perfectly straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees in everlasting bloom. It is situate on the E side of the river Surinam, 16 miles from its mouth. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 5 48 N.

PARAIBA, a town of S America in Brasil, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch got possession of it, in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar canes, and a great number of trees of Brasil wood. Lon. 49 53 W, lat. 6 50 S.

PARAMOUSIC, one of the Kurile islands, lying S of that of Shoomska. See KURILES.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, so called from a large river, which uniting with the Paraguay, and afterward with the Uruguay, forms the Rio-de-la-Plata.

PARCHIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Meklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe: It is 20 miles SE of Schwerin. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 53 34 N.

PARCHWITZ, a town of Germany in the province of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, subject to the king of Prussia. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is 12 miles W of Wohlau, and 10 NE of Lignitz. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 53 47 N.

PARDONITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the

circle of Chrudim, subject to the house of Austria, with a manufacture of knives and sword blades. It is a fortified town and is 55 miles E of Prague. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 49 55 N.

PARELLA, a town of Italy in Piedmont, in the county of Canavese, 20 miles N of Turin.

PARENZO, a strong town of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 65 miles E of Venice. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 45 24 N.

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a province of Terra Firma, on the banks of the Oroonoko, near its mouth.

PARILLA, or ST. PARILLA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, seated at the mouth of the river Santa, 50 miles SE of Truxillo, and 130 NW of Lima. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 8 36 S.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands; and it is six leagues in circumference, including the suburbs. The inhabitants are computed to be 800,000. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, two of which, and the most distinguished, occupy the whole breadth of the Seine; namely, Pont Neuf and Pont Royal; to which may be added, the new bridge, begun in 1787, and called Pont de Louis Seize. But it is here to be observed, that all the names of buildings, squares, streets, &c. in compliment to royalty, have been changed, since the abolition of monarchy, in 1792. The other bridges are, Pont St. Michel, Pont au Change, Petit Pont, Pont Notre Dame, Pont de la Tournelle, Pont Marie, and Pont Rouge. This last, which is a timber bridge, painted red, is the point of communication between the Ile du Palais and Ile St. Louis. Among a great number of public fountains, two only merit notice; that of the Innocents, in which, among other fine pieces of sculpture, is a Galathea, by Goujeon; and that of Grenelle, the performance of the celebrated Bouchardon. There are three triumphal arches, erected to Lewis XIV, and known by the names of Porte St. Bernard, Porte St. Denis, and Porte St. Martin. The Place Royale, the Place Vendôme, the Place des Victoires, and the Place de Louis XV. of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, which is now called the Place de la Revolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the late unfortunate Louis XVI, of his unhappy com-

fort, Marie Antoniette and of his sister the princess Elizabeth; the king on the 21st of January, the queen on the 16th October, 1793, and the princess, on the 20th of May, 1794. Besides many hundreds of victims of revolutionary despotism who likewise perished on this fatal spot, it is remarkable that many of the members of the French convention, who voted for the death of the king, suffered, in the sequel, on the same scaffold; and among these, was his infamous relation, the duke of Orleans, who had assumed the ludicrous name of Philippe Egalité. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is that of the Gobelins (so called from a family of celebrated dyers settled in this city in 1456), in which tapestries are made after the pictures of the greatest masters, to such perfection, that one, representing Louis XV, a whole length, framed, and placed among the masterpieces of painting was taken, for many days, by multitudes of visitors, for a finished piece. The manufacture of plate-glass likewise merits attention. The cathedral of Notre Dame, a Gothic structure, is one of the largest in Europe, and contains forty-five chapels. Next to the cathedral, the most distinguished churches are St. Sulpice, St. Eustache, St. Gervais, St. Etienne du Mont, the old church of St. Genevieve, the new church of St. Genevieve (now the Pantheon, the churches of St. Severin, St. Roch, and Vil-de-Grace.—The finest college in Paris is that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the name of the cardinal its founder. There were lately six academies in Paris; namely the French academy, founded by cardinal Richelieu; that of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, by Louis XIV; that of the Sciences; and those of Painting and Sculpture, Architecture, and Chirurgery. Among the public libraries, that lately called the King's, holds the first rank in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of the volumes. It was founded by Charles V in 1372. The other libraries are those of St. Genevieve, the College of Mazarin, St. Victor, of the Doctrinaires, of the Advocates, and of the faculty of Medicine; that of St. Germain-lès-Près, one of the richest in France, containing between fifteen and twenty thousand manuscripts, and near a hundred thousand volumes, is open every day to men of letters. The Royal (now National) Observatory is built of freestone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The Botanical Garden is worthy, in every respect, of its late appellation of Royal. The four

principal palaces are the Louvre, the Thuilleries, the Palais-Royal, and the Luxemburg. The Louvre is distinguished into the Old and New. The Old Louvre was begun by Francis I. in 1528; and the grand gallery, 1362 feet long, and 30 broad, which joins it to the Thuilleries, was begun under Cha. IX. and finished by Louis XIV. who likewise built, in 1663, the New Louvre. But it is still an unfinished structure. In some of the apartments different academies have held their sittings; and in others are the workshops and lodging-rooms of artists. The Thuilleries, begun in 1564, by Catharine of Medicis, continued by Henry IV. and completed by Louis XIV. takes its name from its situation in a place in which were formerly many tile-kilns (*tuileries*), which, for three or four centuries, furnished the greatest part of the tiles used in Paris. The garden of the Thuilleries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is unquestionably the finest public walk in Paris. From this palace, when attacked by the enraged mob, on the 10th of August 1792, the unfortunate Louis XVI. went for an asylum to the hall of the national assembly, thence to a prison, and thence to the scaffold. The Palais Royal was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1629, and had the name of the Cardinal's Palace, till Anne of Austria came to reside in it, in 1643, with her son Louis XIV. It has been long the property of the late dukes of Orleans; and the interior has been recently embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffeehouses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair, and one of the most pleasing walks in the city. The palace of Luxemburg was built by Mary of Medicis in 1715, and, in form, somewhat resembles Queen's College, Oxford. Its gardens are open to the public on festival days. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, is a magnificent structure, built by Louis XIV. as is the Military School, in the Champ de Mars, which was founded by Louis XV. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian Theatre; which in point of elegance and convenience, are worthy, in every respect, of the capital of a great nation. The Monnaie, or Mint, is also a noble building, situate on that side of the Seine which is opposite the Louvre. The Hotel-de-Ville, or Guildhall of the city, is an ancient structure, in the Place de Greve, which was heretofore the common place of execution. Paris is an archbishopric,

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PAROS, one of the and eight vated, and ber of catt barley, win produced a

and the seat of a university. It is situated in the late province of the Isle of France; and it now forms, with a small district round it, one of the 83 departments of France. It is 70 miles S of Rouen, 265 SE of London, 625 NW of Vienna, and 630 NE of Madrid. Lat. 48 30 N, lon. 2 25 E.

PARGATE, a village in Cheshire, 12 miles NW of Chester, situate on the NE coast of the river Dee. It is a station for packet boats that frequently sail to Ireland.

PARKSTEIN, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Saltzbach, 16 miles N of Naburg. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 59 40 N.

PARMA, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the river Po, on the NE by the Mantuan, on the E by the Duchy of Modena, on the S by Tuscany, and on the W by Placentia. The air is very wholesome; on which account the people live to a great age, and the soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country; the pastures feed a great number of cattle. There are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles.

PARMA, an ancient rich and populous city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and has the largest opera-house in Europe, having seats for 8000 people. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. In 1748, by the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies. Parma is 40 miles NW of Modena, and 60 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

PARNASSUS, now called **PARNASSO**, a mountain of Turkey in Livadia. It has two heads, one of which was famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top is a prospect as far as Corinth, the Turks call it Licaoura. Here also is a fine fountain, supposed to be the ancient Castalia.

PAROS, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about ten miles long and eight broad. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of cattle. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, and calicoes. It once produced a great deal of oil, but the Vene-

tian army burnt all the olive-trees. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other. Those excellent statuarys, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place. It lies to the W of Naxia.

PAROS, a town of the Archipelago, capital of the isle of Paros, which was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but is at present nothing to what it was. The walls of the castle are built of ancient palaces of marble, and most of the columns are placed longwise: some of them that stand upright, support cornices of amazing size. The natives build their houses of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they take no care to place the pieces in a regular manner: their fields likewise are inclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that, instead of great sculptors and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-cellar. Paros is a bishop's see, and situate on the W coast of the island. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

PARRET, a small river in Somersetshire, whose source is in the S part of the county. It receives the Ivel and Thone, and falls into the Bristol Channel, at Bridgewater Bay.

PARRAMATTA, a town or settlement of English convicts, in New S Wales. It is seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 11 miles W of Sydney Cove, between Rose Hill and the landing place in the creek which forms the head. In 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpose. The soil in most places, is remarkably good, only wants cultivation to be fit for any use. Lon. 151 39 E, lat. 33 50 S.

PARSBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, 18 miles NW of Ratibon. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 8 N.

PARSCHWITZ, a town of Germany in the province of Silesia, and principality of Lignitz. It is subject to the king of Prussia and is eight miles NE of Lignitz.

PARTHENAY, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevre and late province of Poitou. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is seated on the Thoue, 17 miles S of Thouars. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 46 44 N.

gigantic race, above eight feet high, and of strength in proportion to their uncommon size. Captain Wallis landed here in 1766 and having purposely provided himself with measuring rods, found that the tallest man among them measured only six feet seven inches high; several were within an inch or two as tall; but the ordinary size was from five feet ten inches to six feet. It is pity that none of our voyagers thought of measuring the whole size of one of those gigantic men. They tell us, indeed, that they are well made, that they are proportionally large, and that they are robust and bony; but they give us no criterion to judge of their bulk, nor one instance of their extraordinary strength. As they are represented not only peaceable, but remarkably tractable, some trials might have been made of the weight they could have lifted, and how much they could exceed in that respect the strongest man in the ships. This, in a great measure, would have determined the point, which is yet left doubtful by the different relations that are given by the different voyagers who have seen these people, no two of them agreeing in the same description. Those seen by Commodore Byron were painted round both eyes as two of them alike; those seen by Captain Wallis had only a red circle round the left eye; and those seen by Bougainville had no circle round their eyes, but had their cheeks painted red; their colour is a kind of bronze. Another very remarkable particular is, that they had none of the characters of a ferocious people; there was no offensive weapon among them, except a scimitar. They have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward and a piece of leather covers the private parts.

PATAK, a town of Hungary, with a college for protestants, situate on the Latorca, 25 miles SSE of Cassovia. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 46 33 N.

PATAN, a town of Asia, on the NE coast of the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the same name, one of the strongest places in these parts with a well-defended harbour. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly Gentooes, very voluptuous and carry on some trade with the Chinese. It is 300 miles N by W of Malacca. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 6 30 N.

PATAY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orlenois, remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1479, by Joan of Arc.

It is 15 miles NW of Orleans. Lon. 1 49 E, lat. 48 5 N.

PATENUCA, or **PATIOCA**, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. Near which is a silver mine. It is 70 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 99 55 W, lat. 21 0 N.

PATERNO, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the site of Hybla, once so famous for its delicious honey, and is 15 miles W of Catania. Lon 15 14 E, lat. 37 35 N.

PATER NOSTER, islands of Asia, in the E Indian sea, so called because of the great number of rocks, which sailors have likened to the beads with which the Papists tell their pater-noster. They abound in corn and fruits, and are very populous.

PATHHEAD, a considerable manufacturing village in Fifeshire, a little to the E of Kirkcaldy.

PATMOS, one of the Sporades; 30 miles in compass; concerning which we read little in authors. It was rendered famous by the exile of St John and the Revelation showed him there. The greatest part of interpreters think that St John wrote them in the same place during the two years of his exile; but others think that he did not commit them to writing till after his return to Ephesus. The island of Patmos is between the island of Icaria and the promontory of Miletus. Nothing has done it more honour than to have been the place of the banishment of St John. It is now called *Patino*. Its circuit is five and twenty or thirty miles. It has a city called Patmos, with a harbour, and some monasteries of Greek monks. It is at present in the hands of the Turks. It is considerable for its harbours; but the inhabitants derive little benefit from them, because the corsairs have obliged them to quit the town and retire to a hill on which St John's convent stands. This convent is a citadel consisting of several irregular towers, and is a substantial building seated on a very steep rock. The whole island is very barren, and without wood; however, it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. All their corn does not amount to 1000 barrels in a year. In the whole island there are scarce 300 men; but there are above 20 women to one man, who expect that all strangers who land in the island should carry some of them away. To the memory of St John is an hermitage on the side of a mountain, where there is a chapel not above eight paces long and five broad. Over head they

show a chink in the rock, through which they pretend that the Holy Ghost dictated to St John. E Lon. 26 84 N. lat. 37 24.

PATNA, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Bahar, and a place of considerable trade. It is fortified in the Indian manner with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the prisoners taken in 1764 by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were massacred. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow. It is seated on the S bank of the Ganges, 400 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 0 E, lat. 25 35 N.

PATOMAC. See **POTOMAC**.

PATRANA. See **PASTRANA**.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues, and there are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. There are cypress trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken several times, but the Turks are now masters of it. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the sea, 20 miles SW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

PATRIA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, so named from a lake near which it is situate, 13 miles NW of Naples.

PATRICA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church and Campagna di Roma, eight miles E of Ostia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called Montedi-Livano, which some have thought to be the ancient Lavinium.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State. It is 35 miles in length and 30 in breadth; bounded on the N by Orvieto, on the E by Umbria and Sabina, on the S by Campagna-di-Roma, and on the SW by the sea. Viterbo is the capital.

PATRINGTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Here the Roman road from the Pic's Wall ended. It is pleasantly seated at the mouth of the Humber, 50 miles SE of York, and 191 N of London. Lon. 0 8 E, lat. 53 49 N.

PATTENSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony and principality of Calenberg, formerly a fortified town. It is six miles S of Hanover.

PATTI, an episcopal town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 28 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 38 12 N.

PATTIARY, a town of Asia in Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Oude, 55 miles NW of Canogue, and the same ENE of Agra. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 27 33 N.

PATTUN, or **PUTTAN**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Guzerat and capital of a circar of the same name, 132 miles SW of Oudipour. Lon. 72 30 E, lat. 23 45 N.

PATUXEN, a river in N America, which discharges itself into the Chesapeake, 30 miles S of Annapolis.

PAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a castle where Henry IV was born. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Gave, 97 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 43 15 N.

PAV.A, an ancient and fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a celebrated university, and a bishop's see. There are a great number of magnificent castles and some colleges and in the centre of the town is a castle, where the ancient dukes of Milan resided. It has been often taken and retaken, since the commencement of the present war (1801). It is seated on the Tefino over which is a bridge, 15 miles S of Milan. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 45 13 N.

PAUL, St. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 16 miles WNW of Arras. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 50 24 N.

PAUL, St. a town of S America in Brasil, and province of St. Vincent. It is a kind of independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations. However, they pay tribute to the Portuguese. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick forests. Lon. 45 52 W, lat. 23 25 S.

PAUL-DE-FENNOUILLEDES, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Egl, among mountains, 30 miles N of Montpellier. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 44 7 N.

PAUL-LES-VEUCE, St. a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, five miles W of Nice, and 450 SE of Paris. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 42 N.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX, St. an ancient and late episcopal town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the declivity of a hill, 16 miles S of Montelimar. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 44 21 N.

PAULA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated near the sea, in a fer-

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tile and well cultivated country, 12 miles W of Cofenza. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 39 24 N.

PAULOGRADE, a small town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslas, 32 miles E of that place. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 47 10 N.

PAVOASAN, an episcopal seaport of Africa in the isle of St. Thomas, with a fort and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. 8 30 W.

PAUSILIPPO, a mountain of Italy, five miles from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage, through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 to 40 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way, without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, which admit light from above. On this mountain also is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and shaded with an ancient bay-tree, shrubs and bushes.

PAUTZKE, a town of Western Prussia, in Pomerellia, 25 miles NW of Dantzick. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 54 44 N.

PAYERNE, a town of Switzerland, belonging to the canton of Bern, 22 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 46 56 N.

PAZ, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding in wine and fruits, 350 miles SE of Cuzco. Lon. 68 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

PAZZY, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bishop's see. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 33 N.

PEAK, a mountainous country in the NW part of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, millstones, and whetstones. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities. The "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated both in prose and verse; and they are noticed in this work under the articles Buxton, Castleton, Chatworth, and Tideswell.

PEARL ISLANDS, islands lying in the bay of Panama, in S America. The inhabitants of Panama have plantations in them, and from them they are supplied with provisions.

PEATHS, or PEESE, a vast chasm in the mountains of the NE part of Berwickshire. It is more than 160 feet

deep; and over it is a noble bridge of four arches. From its vast height, it greatly resembles an ancient Roman aqueduct.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the Scarpe, five miles E of Douay. Lon. 3 16 E, lat. 50 23 N.

PEDEE, a river of N America, which rises in N Carolina, and is here called Yadkin River, and entering S Carolina, it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below George Town.

PEDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, 25 miles SE of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 45 34 N.

PEDERNEIRA, a seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, 18 miles NE of Peniche. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 39 51 N.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, in the E Indies, 40 miles E of Achen. Lon. 96 36 E, lat. 5 22 N.

PEDRO, POINT, the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere, on the continent of India. Lon. 80 27 E, lat. 9 52 N.

PEDRO, ST., one of the islands in the S Pacific Ocean, called Marquesas. Lon. 138 51 W, lat. 9 58 S.

PEEBLES, an ancient borough, capital of Peeblesshire, seated on the Tweed, over which is a bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and serges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. Before the present church was erected, divine service was performed in part of an ancient monastery, in which several kings of Scotland are said to have resided. It is 22 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 36 N.

PEEBLESHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Selkirkshire; on the N by Edinburghshire; W by Lanerkshire; and S by Dumfriesshire; and contains 308 square miles, is 28 miles long, and 18 where broadest. The climate is temperate and the air clear. Its numerous hills are verdant, and feed great quantities of sheep, and its vallies fruitful in oats, barley and pasture, which feed great numbers of black cattle, yielding cheese and butter. It has several rivers which fall into the Tweed, which produce plenty of fine salmon, as does West-water Loch, eels, &c. in such abundance in Angus, that during the W winds, they have overturned the people that caught them. Lochgenen falls from a precipice 250 paces

high. Its chief mountains is Braidalb, from whence may be seen the seas on each side of the island. This county yields limestone, &c. with every necessary of life. The chief manufactures are shoes and thread.

PEEL, a town of the isle of Man. It is situate on a spacious bay, at the S extremity of which is Peel-isle, a rock of great magnitude and height. There is a castle on the summit of it, and likewise a cathedral said to be dedicated to St. Germain, the first bishop, who lived in the fifth century. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 54 13 N.

PIER, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, 24 miles NNW of Maestricht. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 51 8 N.

PEESE. See PEATHS.

PEGAU, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, situate on the river Elster, 58 miles W of Dresden. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 51 13 N.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, and fortifications, and its cheese which are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the Douero, 20 miles SE of Valladolid, Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 41 41 N.

PEGNA-MACOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, 40 miles NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 39 50 N.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, 30 miles SW of Olmedo. Lon. 8 W, lat. 40 59 N.

PEGU, a kingdom of Asia, lying to the SE of Bengal. It is bounded on the N by Burmah, on the W and S by the Ocean, and on the E by Laos and Siam. Its products are timber for building, elephants, elephants teeth, bees wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, but well proportioned. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but mostly of wood, which are varnished and gilt. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. They are called Talapoina, and

inculcate charity as the highest virtue; affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do the most good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture, like tailors, and with very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was an independent kingdom, till 1751, when it was reduced, by the king of Burmah, to the state of a dependent province.

PEGU, a town, in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia. It is above 20 miles in circumference; but not one twentieth part of it is inhabited, for it was ruined by the king of Burmah. It is seated on a river of the same name, 520 miles S of Ava. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 18 10 N.

PEINE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick; famous for a battle fought in 1553, when Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 miles W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 52 25 N.

PEIPUS, a large lake of Russia, in the government of Livonia. From which issues the river Narova, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

PEISHORE, or PISHOUR, a considerable city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the king of Candahar, and is 50 miles NW of Attock. Lon. 69 54 E, lat. 32 44 N.

PEITZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marche of Franconia. In the vicinity of which iron mines are wrought to advantage, and manufactures of pitch and turpentine are carried on to great extent. It is 30 miles SSW of Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 52 5 N.

PEKIN, the capital of the empire of China, is situated in a very fertile plain, twenty leagues distant from the great wall; this name, which signifies the Northern Court, is given it, to distinguish it from another considerable city called Nan-king, or the Southern Court. This capital contains an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first is inhabited by Chinese; the second by Tartars. These two cities, without including the suburbs, are six full leagues in circumference, according to the most accurate measurement made by the

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express order of the emperor. The height and enormous thickness of the walls of the Tartar city excite admiration; twelve horsemen might easily ride abreast upon them; they have spacious towers raised at intervals, a bow-shot distant from one another, and large enough to contain bodies of reserve in case of necessity. The city has nine gates, which are lofty and well arched; over them are large pavilion roofed towers divided into nine stories, each having several apertures or port-holes; the lower story forms a large hall for the use of the soldiers and officers who quit guard, and those appointed to relieve them. Before each gate a space is left of more than three hundred and sixty feet; this is a kind of place of arms, enclosed by a semicircular wall equal in height and thickness to that surrounding the city. The streets are perfectly straight, most of them three miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. It is surprising to see what numbers of people there are in the streets, and not one woman among them. There is always a great confusion, occasioned by the vast numbers of horses, camels, mules, asses, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the several mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman who goes before them to clear the way. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have lattice-gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The support of this police costs the emperor a great deal; for part of the soldiers we have mentioned are maintained for this purpose only. They are all infantry, and their pay is generally very high; their employment consists not only in watching for those who may occasion disturbance in the day time, or walk abroad during the night; they must also take care that the streets are kept clean and swept every day; that they are watered morning and evening in time of dry weather; and that every nuisance is removed; they have orders also to assist in this labour themselves, and to clear the kennels, that the water may have a free course. The emperor's palace stands in the middle of the Tartar city. It presents a prodigious assemblage of vast buildings, extensive courts and magnificent gardens,

and is shut up on all sides by a double wall, the intervening space being occupied by houses belonging to the offices of the court, eunuchs, and by different tribunals. To some of these is assigned the care of providing necessaries for the use of the emperor; others are for determining disputes, and punishing faults committed by the domestics of the imperial family. The exterior circumference of this immense palace is reckoned a league and a half. Although the Chinese architecture has no resemblance to that of Europe, the imperial palace of Pekin does not fail to strike beholders by its extent, grandeur, and the regular disposition of its apartments, and by the singular structure of its pavilion-roofs, ornamented at each corner with a carved plat-band, the lower extremity of which is turned upwards; these roofs are covered with varnished tiles of so beautiful a yellow colour, that, at a distance, they make as splendid an appearance as if they were gilded. The temples, and the towers of this city, are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandize, brought from other parts by canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes. An earthquake, which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. The inhabitants of Pekin are estimated at 2,000,000. A Russian church is established here with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Petersburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Pekin. This city is 500 miles N by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 14 E, lat. 39 54 N.

PELAGNISI, an island in the Archipelago in the Mediterranean sea eight miles in circumference. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 39 30 N.

PELEGRINO, MOUNT, a promontory on the N coast of the island of Sicily, nearly two miles W of Palermo. The precept from this mount is beautiful and extensive: most of the Lipari Islands are discovered in a clear day, and also a large portion of Mount Etna, although at the distance of almost the whole length of Sicily. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Rosalia, who is said to have died here; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where

priests attend, to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

PELEW ISLANDS, (The), were, in all probability, first discovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo Island from the tall palm-trees that grow there in great numbers, and which at a distance have the appearance of masts of ships; the word palos, in the Spanish language, sometimes signifying a mast. There is every reason to suppose, that no European had ever been upon them, before the Antelope, a packet belonging to the East India company, and commanded by captain Henry Wilson, was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th of August 1783.—This misfortune was the more distressing to the crew, as they were utterly ignorant what resources the islands afforded, or supposing them to be inhabited, what might be the disposition of the inhabitants. However, they found these islands inhabited, and that the natives were simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in short, a people that do honour to the human race. The natives are of a deep copper colour, and go naked; and the astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly shewed, that they had never before seen a white man.—The cloaths of the strangers also puzzled them exceedingly; for it seemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether these and their bodies did not form one substance. When one of the crew, the captain's brother, was deputed to wait upon the king, who resided at an island at some distance from that whereon they had saved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing spectators were all struck with astonishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. The principal arms of this people consist of bamboo darts, of five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the beetle-nut tree; but there are short ones for distant marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long. The eupacks, or chiefs, may be considered in the same light as the European nobles. They wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great honour conferred by the king on officers of state, commanders, or persons who by valour or otherwise have

greatly distinguished themselves, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house, or canoe, is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleases, or to those who solicit to cultivate it. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furnish the natives with canoes, some large enough to carry 30 men. There are but few other trees of much use to the natives. Yams and coconuts being their chief articles of subsistence, are attended to with the utmost care. From the scanty produce of the country, it is plain no luxury can reign among the inhabitants in their diet, and the milk of the cocoa-nut was their common drink. On particular occasions, they added to their ordinary fare certain sweetmeats and sweet drink, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the sugar-cane. The houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins, the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together. The tops of the houses are thatched with bamboos and palm-trees; and the inside of the house is without any division, forming one great room. As to domestic implements, they have little baskets very nicely woven from slips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with shells. No one ever stirs abroad without a basket, which usually contains some betlenut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother of pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fastened in the solid wood. The fishing hooks are of tortoise shell; and twine, cord, and fishing-nets, are well manufactured from the husks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain leaf at meals, instead of a plate, and the shell of a cocoa-nut supplies the

place of a kind of ear colour, in v &c. A bun together, serv bamboos, v diameter, a Their hatch Sea islands. which in th ries. The markably b lew have di into little tr of the grea the same m with shells. a stout we the middlin copper' colo entirely nak aprons, one men and teeth made very expert such admir ly fetch up the sea wh conduct of lish was, fr teous and politeness v the objects king of the lish, that his second them to En unhappily 1784. Th a monume church-ya islands w M'Cleu, v of them a Wilson. I says, "H opposite to perfect pa py to hav of my day 5 and 9 de degrees of narrow, w such of the portunity on the wes no end co our people PELISS pital of a near the Lon. 18 2

place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut husks tied together, serves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores five or six inches in diameter, are their buckets or cisterns.— Their hatches are like those of the South Sea islands. They have also a few articles, which in these islands may be called luxuries. The shell of the tortoise there is remarkably beautiful, and the natives of Pelle have discovered the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes, and spoons. Some of the great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and ear-rings inlaid with shells. The natives in general are a stout well-made people, rather above the middling stature, and of a very deep copper colour, but black. The men are entirely naked; the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both men and women are tattooed, and their teeth made black by art. Both sexes are very expert at swimming, and the men are such admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the sea which attracts their notice. The conduct of these people towards the English was, from first to last, uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeness which surprised those who were the objects of it. Such an opinion had the king of the island entertained of the English, that on their departure he suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth unhappily died of the small pox, in Dec. 1784. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe church-yard where he was buried. These islands were lately visited by captain M'Cleure, who confirms the account given of them and their inhabitants by captain Wilson. In his journal, captain M'Cleure says, "Having pitched my tent in a bay opposite to the ship, I found myself in a perfect paradise, and could have been happy to have continued here the remainder of my days." They are situated between 5 and 9 degrees of N lat. and 130 and 136 degrees of E lon. They are long, but narrow, well covered with wood, at least such of the islands as our people had an opportunity of seeing. They are encircled on the west side by a reef of coral, of which no end could be seen from any eminence our people were on.

PELISSA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated near the Danube, 15 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

PELISSANE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 15 miles WNW of Aix. Lon. 5 21 E, lat. 43 26 N.

PELLA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, 50 miles W of Salonichi. Lon. 21 53 E, lat. 40 41 N.

PELLERIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, situate on the Loire, with a harbour for small vessels, 10 miles N of Nantes, and 13 SE of Painbœuf. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 47 23 N.

PELOSO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 35 miles W of Bari. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 26 N.

PEMBA, a town of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 7 30 S.

PEMBA, or **PENDA**, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying near the coast of Africa, and extending about 100 miles in circumference. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40 0 E, lat. 5 50 S.

PEMBRIDGE, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is a small place, seated on the Arrow, 12 miles NW of Hereford, and 145 WNW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 14 N.

PEMBROKE, the capital of Pembroke-shire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which are two bridges, but the navigation to it is become injured by the rubbish of the limestone quarries near it. It is surrounded by a wall with three gates, has a castle on a rock, and two churches. It is a corporation, and sends one member to parliament, and is 10 miles SE of Haverfordwest, and 237 W by N of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 51 45 N.

PEMBROKESHIRE is the SW extremity of Wales, derives its name from Pembroke, the county-town, and is bounded on the E by Carmarthenshire, on the NE by Cardiganshire, and on all other sides by the Irish Sea. It extends in length from N to S, 35 miles, and from E to W 29, and is about 140 in circumference. It is divided into seven hundreds, in which are one city, eight market-towns, 145 parishes, about 2300 houses, and 25,9000 inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's, and sends one member to parliament. The air of this county is esteemed very salubrious, and the soil is fertile, for here are but few mountains, and these, which are chiefly situated in the NE part of the county, yield good pasture for cattle and sheep; towards the sea-coast, the land extends into rich meadows and corn fields. The country abounds with horned cattle, sheep, goats,

and wild fowl of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain. These are migratory sea birds, that breed in the isle of Ramsey, and the adjoining rocks, called the Bishop and his Clerks. Thither yearly resort, about the beginning of April, such flocks of birds, of several sorts, as appear incredible to those who have not seen them.

PENA GARCIA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle. It was taken by Philip V in 1704; but he retired from it at the approach of the allies. It is six miles E of Idanha Velha. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 39 40 N.

PENALVA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on a hill, with a castle, eight miles S of Coimbra. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 4 N.

PENAUTIER, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, four miles N of Carcassone. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 18 N.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth Bay. It was built by Henry VIII for the security of the coast; and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Mawes. It lies a little to the SE of Falmouth. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 10 N.

PENEMUNDER, a fortress of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in the isle of Usedom, at the mouths of the Pene and Oder, in the Baltic Sea. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 54 16 N.

PENGUIN ISLAND AND BAY, lie on the coast of Patagonia, 182 miles N of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47 48 S.

PENICHE, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 39 16 N.

PENICK, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the Mulde, eight miles E of Altenburg. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 50 59 N.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on a high point of land, on the Mediterranean, 60 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 40 29 N.

PENISHEHR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, and capital of a district, in the country of Cabul, 46 miles N of Cabul. Lon. 68 24 E, lat. 35 16 N.

PENKRIDGE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a large place, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horse fairs. It is six miles S of Stafford, and 129 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W lat. 53 54 N.

PENKUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 15 miles SW of Stetin.

PENMAENMAWA, a once tremendous precipice in Carmarvonshire, overhanging the sea; but now safely crossed by a good road. It is four miles SW of Abercromway.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Asta, 14 miles SW of Oviedo. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 43 15 N.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated near the Xenil, 10 miles N of Ecija. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 37 44 N.

PENNAE, a river which has its rise in the kingdom of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and watering Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, enters the bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

PENNON, a fort of Africa, seated on a small island before the harbour of Algiers.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a very important seaport of Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 75 miles E of Ceuta. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 25 N.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of America, 290 miles long and 136 broad; bounded on the E by the river Delaware, dividing it from W Jersey and New York; on the S by Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware; on the W by Virginia and the Western Territory; and on the NW by Lake Erie, on which it has a considerable front, and a good port, lying within 200,000 acres of land purchased of congress by this state. It is divided into 20 counties; and is well watered by the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. Its produce is corn, cattle, timber, potash, wax, skins, and furs; and they export to the W India islands salted beef, pork, fish, and pipestaves. Philadelphia is the capital.

PENOBSCOT, a bay of N America, in the district of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot. It is long and capacious; and its E side is lined with a cluster of small islands.

PENRISE, a seaport in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 20 miles SE of Carmarthen, and 219 W of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 51 37 N.

PENRITH, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It has a spa-

rious market; and are seen in the Lowther, NNW of 34 40 N.

PENRYN market on day. It is a Haven, has a mayor, and 266 V W, lat. 50 PENSACOLA, seated in a harbour, from every 32 N.

PENSANCE Cornwall, is seated on a hill, and has been rebuilt by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 75 miles E of Ceuta. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 25 N.

PENSA with a market for its horses, the Chew, 117 by lat. 51 2 PENZA by a province, same name receives the of Kasan.

PENZANCE Lower Saxony, 36 E, lat. 51 2

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ous market-place, and had formerly a castle; and several remains of antiquity are seen in its neighbourhood. It is seated under a hill, near the rivers Eymot and Lowther, 18 miles S of Carlisle, and 280 NNW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 40 N.

PENRYN, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is three miles NW of Falmouth, and 266 W by S of London. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 50 10 N.

PENSACOLA, the capital of W Florida, seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a very commodious harbour, where vessels may ride secure from every wind. Lon. 87 44 W, lat. 30 32 N.

PENSANCE, or PENZANCE, a seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a creek of Mountbay, and was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593, but has been rebuilt, and carries on a considerable traffic in shipping. It is one of the tin-coinage towns, and a corporation, governed by a mayor. It is 12 miles E of the Land's End, and 281 W by S of London. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 50 11 N.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is noted for its hats and bread, and seated on the Chew, seven miles W of Bath, and 117 W by S of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 51 23 N.

PENZA, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 miles SW of Kasan.

PENZLEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the principality of Mecklenburg, 53 miles E of Stettin. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 53 30 N.

PENTLAND FRITH, a dangerous strait which divides the Otkney Islands from Caithnessshire, in Scotland. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and the sea runs with such impetuous force, that no wind can force a ship against the current.

PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of mountains, a few miles to the SW of Edinburgh, which afford good pasture for sheep, and extend about ten miles from SW to NE.

PEQUIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy; remarkable for the interview be-

tween Lewis XI of France, and Edward IV of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose. It is seated on the river Somme, 15 miles SE of Abbeville. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 58 N.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Christians of several denominations: and wine is sold there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city.

PERAY, St. a village of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is noted for its wines, and is 41 miles NW of Privas.

PERCASLAW, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, 44 miles SE of Kiof. Lon. 31 50 E, lat. 50 0 N.

PERCHE, a late province of France, in Orleansois, 35 miles long and 30 broad: bounded on the N by Normandy, on the W and S by Maine, and on the E by Beauce. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It is now included in the department of Orne.

PEREKOP. See PRECOP.

PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 50 miles E by N of Tockay. Lon. 22 26 E, lat. 48 30 N.

PERGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 39 40 N.

PERGAMAR, an episcopal town of Turkey in the European province of Romania, 60 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 41 10 N.

PERGAMO, an ancient town of Natiolia, with a bishop's see; now half ruined, and inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germafi, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

PERIA, a town of Irac Agemi in Persia, 90 miles W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 26 E, lat. 32 10 N.

PERIAC, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It is celebrated for its salt-works, and is six miles SW of Narbonne.

PERIAPATAM, a town of Hindoostan, 24 miles SW of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 31 E, lat. 12 15 N.

PERIGORD, a late province of France, 83 miles long and 60 broad: bounded on the N by Angoumois and Marche, on the E by Querci and Limosin, on the S by Agenois and Bazadois, and on the W by Bourdeleis, Angoumois, and Saintonge.

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It abounds in iron mines, and the air is pure and healthy. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, with a bishop's see, the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the river Isle, 30 miles SW of Limoges. Lon. $0^{\circ} 48' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 11' N$.

PERM, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into the two provinces of Perm and Catharinenburgh.

PERINDA, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 188 miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. $75^{\circ} 50' E$, lat. $13^{\circ} 33' N$.

PERLEBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, the capital of the marche of Prigniez, 62 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. $12^{\circ} 36' E$, lat. $53^{\circ} 25' N$.

PERM, a town of Russia, capital of the above government. It is seated at the confluence of the Kama and Zegotchekha.

PERNALLA, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Guzerat, 40 miles W of Durampour. Lon. $72^{\circ} 53' E$, lat. $20^{\circ} 55' N$.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brasil, 200 miles long and 150 broad: bounded on the N by Tamara, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by Seregippe, and on the W by Tapuyers. The Dutch became masters of it in 1630; but the Portuguese retook it. It produces a great quantity of sugar and Brasil wood.

PERNE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is the birthplace of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nismes, and a little to the W of Apt.

PERNEAU, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 35 miles N of Riga. Lon. $23^{\circ} 37' E$, lat. $58^{\circ} 26' N$.

PERNES, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, seated on the Clarence, 17 miles NW of Arras. Lon. $2^{\circ} 31' E$, lat. $50^{\circ} 29' N$.

PERNO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. It is seated on the coast of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Helsingfors. Lon. $25^{\circ} 40' E$, lat. $60^{\circ} 30' N$.

PERNOV, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is defended by a castle, and is 92 miles N of Riga. Lon. $24^{\circ} 30' E$, lat. $58^{\circ} 30' N$.

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PERONNE, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It is called the Virgin, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. In this castle Charles the Simple was imprisoned, and ended his days in a miserable manner. Lewis XI was detained here three days by the duke of Burgundy, till he consented to sign a disadvantageous treaty. It is seated on the Somme, 27 miles SW of Cambrai, and 80 E by N of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 2' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 55' N$.

PEROUSA, a town of Piedmont, the chief place of a valley of the same name. It is seated on the Cluson, 16 miles SW of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 18' E$, lat. $44^{\circ} 59' N$.

PERPIGNAN, formerly an episcopal town of France, capital of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a good citadel and a university. It is seated on the Tet, over which is a bridge, 100 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. $3^{\circ} 0' E$, lat. $42^{\circ} 41' N$.

PERSAIN, a town of the kingdom of Pegu, near a river of the same name, 132 miles SW of Pegu. Lon. $94^{\circ} 55' E$, lat. $16^{\circ} 45' N$.

PERSEPOLIS, is supposed to be anciently the capital city of Persia, properly so called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was persuaded when in liquor, by the courtesan Thais, to set it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 miles NE of Schiras, and 200 SE of Ispahan. Lon. $56^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $30^{\circ} 10' N$.

PERSHORE, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Avon, nine miles ESE of Worcester, and 102 WNW of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 44' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 4' N$.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the N by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, and Ubec Tartary; on the W by Turkey and Arabia; on the S by the gulphs of Persia and Ormus, and the Arabian Sea; and on the E by Hindoostan Proper. It is 1220 miles from E to W, and 900 from N to S. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Amuc. In the N and E parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and SE parts sandy and desert; in the S and W, level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil is far from being luxuriant towards Tartary and the Caspian Sea, but with cultivation it might produce abundance of corn and fruit. South of Mount Taurus, the fertility of the country in corn, fruits, wine, and the other luxuries of life,

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is equalled by few countries. It produces wine and oil in plenty, fenna, rhubarb, and the finest of drugs. The fruits are delicious, especially their dates, oranges, pistachio-nuts; melons, cucumbers, and garden stuff, not to mention vast quantities of excellent silk; and the gulf of Bassora formerly furnished great part of Europe and Asia with very fine pearls. In short, the fruits, vegetables, and flowers of Persia, are of a most exalted flavour; and had the natives the art of horticulture to as great perfection as some nations in Europe, by transplanting, engrafting, and other meliorations, they would add greatly to the natural riches of the country. The breed of horses in the province of Fars is at present very indifferent, owing to the ruinous state of the country; but in the province of Dushtistan, lying to the SW, it is remarkably good. The sheep are of a superior flavour, owing to the excellence of the pasturage in the neighbourhood of Shirauz, and are also celebrated for the fineness of their fleece; they have tails of an extraordinary size, some of which weigh upwards of thirty pounds; but those which are sold in the markets do not weigh above six or seven. Their oxen are large and strong, but their flesh is seldom eaten by the natives, who confine themselves chiefly to that of sheep and fowls. Their camels, mules, asses, oxen, and buffaloes, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying passengers or burdens; but the horses are only used for the saddle. Persia contains mines of iron, copper, lead, and above all, turquoise stones, which are found in Chorasan. Sulphur, salt-petre, and antimony, are found in the mountains. Quarries of red, white, and black marble, have also been discovered near Tauris. The Persians equal, if not exceed, all the manufactures in the world in silk, woollen, mohair, carpets, and leather. Their works in these join fancy, taste, and elegance to richness, neatness, and shew; and yet they are ignorant of painting and their drawings are very rude. Their dying excels that of Europe. Their silver and gold laces, and threads, are admirable for preserving their lustre. Their embroideries and horse furniture are not to be equalled; nor are they ignorant of the pottery and window-glass manufactures. On the other hand, their carpenters are very indifferent artists, which is said to be owing to the scarcity of timber all over Persia. Their jewellers and goldsmiths are clumsy workmen; and they are ignorant of lock-making, and the manufacture of looking-glasses. Dur-

ing almost the whole of this century, Persia has been desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper, Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Ab'alla, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar, to which he annexed the provinces of Korafan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindoostan Proper, W of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737, to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. He transferred the seat of government from Ispahan to Schiras. He refused the title of Shah, or king, being satisfied with that of Protector of Persia. He was beloved by his subjects, and revered by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, new competitors for the throne sprung up, and have almost ever since continued to spread slaughter and desolation over this unhappy country. The Persians are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali. Ispahan is the capital.

PERSIA, GULF OF, a gulf between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 420 miles.

PERTH, a royal borough in Scotland, and the county town of Perthshire, is a populous and flourishing place, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the river Tay, which is navigable thus far for pretty large vessels. The town is built upon a regular plan, and the houses in general in the modern stile. There is an elegant stone bridge of nine arches over the Tay at the E end of the town. Here is a linen and cotton manufacture, and several extensive bleachfields; and the salmon fishery is carried on to a great extent, immense quantities being sent to the London market. Perth is 30 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 56 22 N.

PERTHSHIRE, a large, plentiful and rich county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Forfarshire and Fifeshire; on the S by Clackmannanshire, Stirlingshire with the river Firth of Forth; on the W and SW by Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire; and on the N by Invernesshire and Aberdeenshire. It is above 60 miles long from N to S, and above 50 broad from E to W. It contains Perth proper, part of Gowrie, Strathorne, Monteith, Breadalbane, and Athol. It is fruitful both in corn and pasture, and its principal rivers are the Tay, which is the largest in Scotland; the Keith,

famous for its salmon fishery, and has a cataract, the noise of which is extremely loud; the Allan, and the Erne, which falls into the Tay. In Strathern are found various minerals and metals, particularly copper, lapis calaminaris and lead. It has a great number of lochs that produce great variety of excellent fish.

PERTH AMBOY, a seaport of the United States, in New Jersey, seated on a neck of land, between the river Raritan and Arthur Kill Sound, its situation is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and is one of the best harbours on the continent. It is 25 miles SW of New York. Lon. 75° 0' W, lat. 40° 35' N.

PERTHES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, six miles SSW of Melun.

PERTHES, a town of France in the department of Upper Marne, six miles NW of St. Dizier.

PERTIGI, a town of the island of Sardinia, 19 miles SE of Castel Aragonese.

PERTUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, 10 miles N of Aix and 27 of Marseilles. Lon. 5° 36' E, lat. 43° 44' N.

PERU, formerly a powerful empire, whose monarchs were called Incas, or Incas, i. e. emperors or kings, at present a province of Spain in S America. It lies between lat. 1° 30' N, and 25° 10' S, being nearly 1000 miles long from N to S, and 350 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by Popayan, a part of Terra Firma; on the E by the Andes or Cordillera mountains, which divide it from the country of the Amazons and Paraguay; on the S by Chili and La Plata, and on the W by the S Sea or Pacific Ocean. Its capital at present is Lima, formerly Cusco. The land next the sea is mostly barren, some valleys excepted, into which the streams from the hills turn. Between the hills are very extensive valleys, yielding all manner of grain and fruit, and the weather temperate. The Andes are covered with snow the greatest part of the year, and consequently cold. The sea bordering on Peru is called the S Sea, but more properly the Pacific Ocean, the weather on this coast from lat. 4 to 25 S, being generally serene. No rain falls in this tract unless within 4 or 5 degrees of the Equator, where they have it constantly when the sun is vertical, as is the case within this distance all over the globe. On the Cordilleras or high mountains, it rains or snows two thirds of the year. The vintage here is in the fair season, and vines thrive best in the valleys

near the sea, where little or no rain falls, and which are watered by the rivulets coming down from the hills, collected and turned into the fields and gardens; where they have this opportunity, they have ripe grapes when they please, and they make excellent wines, which cannot be done in any other country between the tropics. The fiercest beasts of prey in Peru are the puma and jaguar, inaccurately called lions and tigers by the Europeans, but possessing neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter: they are hardly formidable to man, and often turn their backs on the least appearance of resistance. A quadruped, called the lama, peculiar to this country, was tamed to domestic purposes by the ancient Peruvians. In form it bears some resemblance to a deer, and some to a camel, and is of a size somewhat larger than a sheep. Its wool furnished the Peruvians with clothing, its flesh with food. It was even employed as a beast of burden, and carried a moderate load with much patience and docility; but it was never used for draught. Among the birds, the most remarkable is the condor, which is entitled to preeminence over the flying tribe, in bulk, strength, and courage. The river Guyaquil abounds with alligators, and the neighbouring country swarms almost as much with snakes and vipers as that round Porto Bello does with toads. Besides their fruit trees, which have been transplanted hither from Europe, they have those of the Caribbee islands, as ananas, guayavas, plantains, bananas, melons, and water melons; besides others peculiar to Peru. The tree most valued is that which furnishes them with quinquina, or Peruvian bark, of the size of a cherry-tree, principally growing in the province of Quito, about five deg. S of the Equator; it bears a long reddish flower, which turns to a pod, but the fruit is not of equal virtue with the bark. Near the Equator grow cedars, cotton trees, cocoas, sugar canes, palms, and a great deal of good timber; but very few forest trees in other parts of Peru. But what the Spaniards value this country most for is the vast treasure of gold and silver they have drawn from thence for upwards of 200 years, the mountain of Potosi alone, in 22° S lat. having yielded two thousand millions of pieces of eight the first 40 years the mines were wrought. When the Spaniards landed in this country in 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities; and the inhabitants were found to be much

more polished parts of America. These Spaniards, Pizarro, the name arising from native American forests, for public, who priest, and the original They go with a red man is of all but, construction his own cloth built for comfort helping hands Quito seem for they are that they wear their heels, Their garments holes to put is given them their wages estimate, have yard, and are trades; for them to meet they behave over the re Spaniards the governor is ence. Peruvian audiences, Reyes, and the government authority once possessed by the country above 2000 preme seat tants were veniences; viceroalties first, is fixed pital of the extends over and the audience of the are the province of Paraguay, de la Sierra, and St. Juan ANDES. PERUGIA city of Italy strong citadel. The buildings,

more polished than the natives of other parts of America, those of Mexico excepted. These were soon subdued by a few Spaniards, under the command of Francis Pizarro. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called Mestices. The native Americans, who live among the forests, form, as it were, so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called *rocu*. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels, without stirring or speaking. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. The Mestices, though illegitimate, have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort: they behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves, inasmuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. Peru is now divided into three great audiences, which are Quito, Lima or Los Reyes, and Los Charcos: the whole under the government of a viceroy, whose authority once extended over all S America possessed by the Spaniards: but as some of the countries in this vast jurisdiction are above 1000 miles distant from the supreme seat of justice at Lima, the inhabitants were subject to the greatest inconveniences; to remedy which two new viceroys have been established. The first, is fixed at St. Fe de Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada, and extends over the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito. In the jurisdiction of the second, established in 1776, are the provinces of Plata, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Tucuman, Potosi, St. Cruz de la Sierra, and the towns of Mendoza and St. Juan. Lima is the capital. See *Andes*.

PERUGIA, an ancient and populous city of Italy, capital of Perugia, with a strong citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very

handsome. It is seated on a hill, 75 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 43 6 N.

PERUGIA, a lake of Italy, of a circular form, almost five miles in diameter with three islands in the middle of it. It is eight miles from the city of that name, in the province of Perugia.

PERUGINO, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the W by Tuscany, on the S by Orvietano, on the W by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N by the county of Città Castellana. It is 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The air is pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

PESARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, and the streets are paved with bricks. The castle is well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the cathedral magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which large quantities are sent to Venice. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles ENE of Urbino, and 130 of Rome. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 43 52 N.

PESCARA, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles E by S of Civita-di-Penna, and 100 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 2 E, lat. 42 27 N.

PESCHIERA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a castle, and a strong fort. It was taken by the French in July 1796, who have been since expelled by Suwarow. It is seated on the Mincio, which proceeds from the Garda, 16 miles W of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 26 N.

PESCIA, an episcopal town of Tuscany, noted for the excellent oil it produces. It is 10 miles SW of Pistoia. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 43 47 N.

PESENAS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is delightfully seated on the river Pein, 12 miles NE of Beziers. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 43 28 N.

PEST, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube, opposite Buda, 85 miles SE of Presburg. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 47 44 N.

PETAW, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, seated on the Drave, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 46 40 N.

PE-TCHELI, **TCHELI**, or **LI-PA-FOU**, the principal province of China, bounded

on the N by the great Wall and part of Tartary, on the E by the Yellow Sea, on the S by Chang tong and Honan, and on the W by the mountains of Chan si. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have several others under their jurisdiction. The temperature of the air in this province does not seem to agree with its latitude; for although Petcheli extends no further than the 42nd degree N, yet all its rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year, that wagons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kind of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees we have in Europe. Peking is the capital.

PETER AND PAUL, ST. OF PETROPAWLOSKOI, a seaport of Kamtschatka, in the Russian government of Irkutsk. The town consists of some miserable log-houses and a few conical huts. Captain Clarke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interred here. Lon. 158 43 E, lat. 53 0 N.

PETERBOROUGH, a city in Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire. It has but one church, beside the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery; but the market-place is spacious, and the streets regular. It carries on a trade in corn, coal, and timber, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 42 miles NE of Northampton, and 81 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 30 N.

PETERHEAD, a town in Aberdeenshire, situate near the mouth of the Ugie, on the most easterly point of Scotland. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier; which can contain 40 or 50 vessels in perfect safety. A considerable trade is carried on directly to the Baltic, for iron, hemp, tar, and other articles. It has likewise a manufacture of sewing thread. A mineral spring, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea-bathing bring a great resort of company, for whose accommodation there is a ball-room and many elegant houses. It is a little to the W of Buchanens, and 34 miles NE of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 57 28 N.

PETERHOFF, in Russia, is situated about 20 miles from Petersburg, and is distinguished for its palace and gardens, which for taste and elegance have been compared to those of Versailles.

PETERSBURGH, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on the S side of the

river Appamatox, 15 miles S of Richmond.

PETERSBURGH, or **ST. PETERBURGH**, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a government of the same name. It is seated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly on some islands in the mouth of the river, and partly upon the continent. At the beginning of this century, the ground on which Peterburgh now stands was only a vast morass occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the Great first began this city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in 1703, he built also a small hut for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Peterburgh; and, in less than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the Admiralty, and reach to the extremities of the suburbs, are at least two miles in length; most of them are paved, but a few are still suffered to remain floored with planks. In several parts, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings. The brick houses are ornamented with a white stucco, which has led several travellers to say that they are built with stone. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of buildings, furnished with great cost and in the same elegant style as at London. The Neva is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London, deep, rapid, and transparent as crystal. Its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the N side the fortresses, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts, are the most striking objects. On the S side are the imperial palace, the Admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English-line, so called, because (a few houses excepted) the whole row is occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the S side, is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted by the Admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embarked at the expense of the late emperors, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Petersburg, although it is more compact than the other Russian cities, and has the houses in many

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streets contiguous to each other; yet still bears a resemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very straggling manner. It was in 1783 inclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. The inhabitants are computed to be 130,000. Petersburg, from its low and marshy situation, is subject to inundations, which have occasionally risen so high as to threaten the town with a total submersion. These floods are chiefly occasioned by a west or south west wind, which, blowing directly from the gulf, obstructs the current of the Neva, and causes a vast accumulation of its waters. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situate on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from the lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and, for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought to the spot by the empress at an immense expence: by this contrivance the great legislator and civilizer of his country appears in the attitude of ascending a precipice, the summit of which he has nearly attained. It was erected with great solemnity by Catherine II, in 1782. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II, buried at Moscow. Petersburg is 425 miles NW of Moscow, 400 E by N of Stockholm, 750 NE of Copenhagen, and 1000 NNE of Vienna. Lon. 30 19 E, lat. 59 56 N.

PETERSDORF, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, 24 miles E of Königsberg.

PETERSFIELD, a borough in Hampshire with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Loddon, 18 miles NE of Portsmouth, and 53 SW of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 2 N.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Minden seated on the Weser, three miles from Minden, and 37 W of Hanover. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 52 25 N.

PETERWARADIN, a town of Sclavonia, one of the strongest frontier places the

house of Austria has against the Turks, over whom, in 1716, prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is seated on the Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

PETHERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Parret, 18 miles S by W of Wells, and 133 W by S of London. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 50 56 N.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, eight miles W of Castro, and 45 SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 42 23 N.

PETIT GUAVE, a seaport of the W Indies, in St. Domingo, seated on a bay at the W end of the Island. It is 200 miles E of Jamaica. Lon. 72 52 W, lat. 28 27 N.

PETOUNE, a city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to banishment. It is seated on the Songari, 112 miles N by E of Kirin, and 500 NE of Peking. Lon. 124 55 E, lat. 45 3 N.

PETRIKOW, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles SW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 46 E, lat. 51 12 N.

PETRINA, a strong town of Austrian Croatia, seated on the Petrina, 27 miles E of Carlsbad. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 46 0 N.

PETTAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria. It belongs to the bishop of Saltzburg, and is seated on the Drave, 28 miles S by E of Gratz. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 46 46 N.

PETTAPOLLY, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80 46 E, lat. 15 49 N.

PETTYCUR, a harbour in Fifeshire, one mile from Kinghorn, in the frith of Forth. It is the usual landing-place of passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore. A basin has lately been constructed here, under the direction of an engineer.

PETWORTH, a town in Suffex, with a market on Saturday, seated near the Arun, 12 miles NE of Chichester, and 49 SW of London. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 50 58 N.

PEVENSEY, a village in Suffex, situate on a small river, which runs into a bay of the English Channel, called Pevensey Harbour, 14 miles WSW of Hastings.

PFAFENHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. It is seated on the Ilm, 19 miles NW of Ratibon. Lon. 12 3 E, lat. 49 27 N.

PFALGEL, a town of Germany, in

the electorate of Treves. with a convent, formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks. It is three miles NE of Treves.

PFIRT, OF FORETTE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, 10 miles W of Basle. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 37 N.

PFORTSHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden-Durlach, with a castle, seated on the Entz, 15 miles SE of Durlach. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 48 57 N.

PFREIMB, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Pfreimt and Nab, 10 miles NE of Amberg. Lon. 12 21 E, lat. 49 21 N.

PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Andalspach, 37 miles SW of Uhm. Lon. 9 27 W, lat. 48 8 N.

PHANAGORIA, a small and beautiful island of Asia, on the E side of the strait of Caffa.

PHAROS, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, and on the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

PHARZA, anciently PHARSALIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Jauna, in the plains of which some suppose the decisive battle was fought between Cesar and Pompey, in 48 B. C. This town is an archiepiscopal see, seated on the Enipeus, and is 10 miles S of Larissa.

PHASIS, a river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS ISLE. See FAISANTS.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient city, of Natolia, seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, in an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains 11000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Christians, who have four churches, and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 miles ESE of Smyrna. Lon. 28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, and, at present, the metropolis of the United States of America. It is situate in an extensive plain on the W bank of the river Delaware, about 118 miles from the sea. The length of the city from E to W, that is, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, upon the original plan of Mr.

Penn, is 10,300 feet, and the breadth, N and S, is 4837 feet. Not two fifths of the plot covered by the city charter is yet built. The inhabitants, however, have not confined themselves within the original limits of the city, but have built N and S along the Delaware, two miles in length. The circumference of the part which is built, including Kensington on the N and Southwark on the S, is about five miles. The longest streets is second street, about 700 feet from Delaware river, and parallel to it. Market Street is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole length of the city from river to river; and, near the middle, it is intersected at right angles by Broad Street, 113 feet wide running nearly N and S, quite across the city. The other streets are 50 feet wide, except Arch Street, which is 65 feet, and they intersect each other at right angles. There are four squares of eight acres each, one at each corner of the city, originally reserved for public and common uses; and in the centre, at the intersection of Market Street and Broad Street is a square of ten acres, reserved in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for public walks. Philadelphia was founded in 1682, by William Penn, who, in 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town under the government of a mayor, recorder; eight aldermen, 12 common councilmen, a sheriff, and clerk. It contains 5000 houses, in general handsomely built of brick, and 40,000 inhabitants, composed of almost all nations and religions. Here are 24 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations: one of which is for the freequakers, so called, because they took up arms in defence of their country, in the late war, contrary to the established principles of the friends. Here also is a synagogue for the Jews. The German Lutheran church, one of the finest in America, was destroyed by fire in 1794. The statehouse is a magnificent building erected in 1735. In 1787, an elegant courthouse was built on the left of the statehouse; and on the right a philosophical hall. Here, likewise, is a public observatory, and several other public buildings. A university was founded here during the war: its funds were partly given by the state, and partly taken from the old college. A malignant fever known by the name of the Yellow Fever, raged here in 1793, which, in the course of August and three succeeding months, carried off 4031 of the inhabitants. Philadelphia is 97 miles SW of New York,

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and 130° NE of Washington; the intended metropolis. Lon. 75 13 W, lat. 39 56 N.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassins of Caesar, were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. It is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed. An amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. It is 67 miles E of Salonichi. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 40 0 N.

PHILIPPINA. See **SAMAR**.

PHILIPPINE, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on an arm of the Scheldt, 12 miles SE of Flushing. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 51 16 N.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, islands in the Indian Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521. They are said to be about 1200 in number, of which 400 are very considerable. The principal are, Luconia, Mindanao, Samar, Masbate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Leyte, Bohol, Zebu, Negro's, St. John's, Xolo, and Abya. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original. Lon. 117 13 to 120 50 E, lat. 6 30 to 18 15 N.

PHILIPPINES, **NEW**, otherwise called **PALAOES**, and **CAROLINAS**, islands in the N Pacific Ocean, to the E of the most southern of the Philippine Islands. There are about 32 in all, between the equator and the Ladrones; but they are very little known to the Europeans.

PHILIPPOI, an archiepiscopal town of Romania, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and seated on the Mariza, 82 miles NW of Adrianople and 188 of Constantinople. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 42 15 N.

PHILIP'S, FORT ST. a strong citadel of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon. It was taken by the English in 1708, and in 1756 by the French, who restored it in 1763. The Spaniards retook it in the last war. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, &c.

miles S of Bath, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 52 16 N.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is very strong, and considered as one of the bulwarks of the empire. The town belongs to the bishop of Spire, but the fortifications to the empire. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year following, by the treaty of Vienna. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles S of Spire, and 40 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 33 E, lat. 49 12 N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated in a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. It was built by Charles IX. and called after his son Philip. It 1775, it was destroyed by fire, but has been since rebuilt. It contains no more than 60 wooden houses, and a church and hospital built of stone plastered. It is 20 miles NE of Carlstadt, and 140 NW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 59 30 N.

PHILIPSTOWN, a borough of Ireland, capital of King's County, 40 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 53 18 N.

PHILIPVILLE, a strong town of France in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on an eminence, 25 miles SE of Mons, and 125 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 50 7 N.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Phillip, esq. governor of New S Wales. They are covered with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. of the eastern island 140 3 E, lat. 8 6 S.

PIANEZA, a town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, eight miles from Turin.

PIANOZA, an island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany, six miles S of that of Elba. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 42 46 N.

PIAVA, a river, which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the gulf of Venice, by two mouths, a little N of Venice.

PICARDY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, and the straits of Dover; on the E by Champagne; on the S by the Isle of France; and on the W by Normandy and the English Channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

PIESIGHTONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle, in which Francis I. of France was imprisoned. It was taken by the French in 1733 and in 1796. It is seated on the Serio, 10 miles NW. of Cremona, and 36 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 45 16 N.

PICKERING, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has an old castle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles NE of York, and 22 N by W of London. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 54 13 N.

PICO, the largest and most populous of the Azores, or Western Islands, so called from a lofty mountain on it, this mountain is filled with dismal dark caverns or volcanoes, which frequently vomit out flames, smoke and ashes to a great distance. It produces a great deal of wine. Lon. 28 21 W, lat. 38 29 N.

PICTS WALL, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W to E across the island to Newcastle, and ended at Tinnmouth.

PIEDMONT, a principality of Italy, 175 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Valais, on the E by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat, on the S by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and on the W by France and Savoy. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful vallies, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital.

PIENZA, a populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 25 miles SE of Sienna, and 56 S of Florence. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 43 0 N.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, S. a town of France in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, and near a lake, which renders the air unwholesome, 35 miles NW. of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris. Lon. 3 23 E, lat. 46 48 N.

PIERRE, St. a small desert island near Newfoundland, ceded to the French in

1765, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Lon. 56 0 W, lat. 46 39 N.

PIERRE, St. the capital of Martinico, on the W side of the island. Lon. 61 23 W, lat. 14 44 N.

PIGEON ISLAND, a small island, eight miles from the coast of Malabar, and 15 from the town of Onore. Lon. 74 6 E, lat. 14 1 N.

PIERRE, St. a small island in Switzerland in the lake of Neuchâtel. The island is about two miles in circumference and is enlivened with a charming variety of vineyards, woods, orchards, and meadows. This beautiful spot was the retirement of the celebrated Rousseau.

PIETRO, St. an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

PIGNEROL, a town of Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Perusa. It was in possession of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a castle built on a rock; but being restored to the duke of Savoy, 1696, the French demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Chiuson, 15 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

PIGNEY, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, 12 miles NE of Troyes. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 48 20 N.

PILLAU, a strong seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic. It formerly belonged to Poland but is now subject to Prussia, and is 20 miles W by S of Königsberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 54 38 N.

PILSEN, a strong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has often been taken and retaken, and is seated near the confluence of the Misa and Watto, 27 miles W by S of Prague. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 49 46 N.

PILSNA, **PILSNO**, or **PILZOW**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Wilfak, 50 miles E of Cracow. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

PILTEN, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name, seated on the river Windaw, between Goldingen, and Windaw. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 57 15 N.

PINES, **ISLE OF**, a considerable island in the S Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of New Caledonia. It is high and remarkable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low, and covered with tall pine-

trees, whence covered by cap 367 38 E, lat.

PING-LEAN, considerable cities province Chen E, lat. 35 30 N.

PINNEL, a f Tra-los-Monte the same name fluence of the N of Guarda 46 N.

PINNENBURG, Lower Saxony capital of a cou seated on the burg. Lon. 9

PINOS, an u Indies, on the it is separated miles long an lent pastures. 2 N.

PINSKO, a t a territory and same name. able place, bu by the Cossack 28 N.

PIOMBINO, many, capital same name. 8 of Leghorn, Lon. 10 23 E,

PIOMBIN, lying on the of Elba depen prince, under the Two Sicili

PIPERNO, di Roma, 50 m 36 E, lat. 41

PIPLEY, a in Bengal, wh Dutch factorie by fishermen. miles W of B 21 20 N.

PIQUE, M mountain of form of a pi 31 N.

PIRANO, a peninsula, 10 miles S o E, lat. 45 40

PIRITZ, a rania, in the t cient dukes here. It is

sea, whence it took its name. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1774. Lon. 167 38 E, lat. 22 38 S.

PING-LEANG-FOU, one of the most considerable cities of the western part of the province Chen-fi in China. Lon. 106 23 E, lat. 35 30 N.

PINNEL, a strong town of Portugal, in Trás-os-Montes, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Coa and Pinnel, 25 miles N of Guarda. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 40 46 N.

PINNENBURG, a fort and town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Owe, 15 miles NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 53 46 N.

PINOS, an uninhabited island in the W Indies, on the S side of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is 25 miles long and 15 broad, and has excellent pastures. Lon. 82 33 W, lat. 22 4 N.

PINSKO, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory and seated on a river of the same name. It was formerly a considerable place, but has been almost ruined by the Cossacks. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 52 18 N.

PIOMBINO, a seaport of Italy in Tuscany, capital of the principality of the same name. It is seated on a bay, 40 miles S of Leghorn, and 60 SW of Florence. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57 N.

PIOMBIN, a principality of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. The island of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 50 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 41 39 N.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch factories, but is now only inhabited by fishermen. It is seated on a river, 15 miles W of Balafore. Lon. 86 31 E, lat. 21 20 N.

PIQUE MONTVALLIER, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 43 31 N.

PIRANO, a seaport of Venetian Istria, on a peninsula, formed by the bay of Largone 10 miles S of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 45 40 N.

PIRITZ, a town of Germany in Pomerania, in the territory of Stetin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided here. It is seated near the lake Maldui, 20

miles SE of Stetin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 53 18 N.

PISA, an ancient and large city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, with a university, an archbishop's see, and three forts. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, one of which is constructed of marble. This city is so far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that grass grows in the principal streets. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is a leaning tower, much talked of. In the great square, before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble statue of duke Cosmo the Great. The grand duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth notice. Pisa is seated in a fertile plain, at a small distance from the Mediterranean, 10 miles N of Leghorn, and 42 W of Florence. Lon. 10 27 E, lat. 43 43 N.

PISANO, a territory of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. It is 27 miles long and 25 broad, and one of the best countries in all Tuscany.

PISCA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, 140 miles SSE of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 36 S.

PISCATAQUA, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, the mouth of which forms the only port in that state, and is 60 miles N of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 43 25 N.

PISELLO, the most northern cape of Natolia, which projects into the Black Sea, opposite the Crimea.

PISHOUR. See PEISHORE.

PISTOIA, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. There are several fine churches and magnificent palaces, and the houses of private persons are generally well-built; but notwithstanding this, it is almost deserted, in comparison of what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants; but among these are 40 noble families. It is seated on a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles NW of Florence, and 30 NE of Pisa. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 43 55 N.

PITCAITLY WELLS, some remarkable saline springs, near Perth, in Scotland, deemed beneficial in scorbutic cases.

PITHUA, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, seated on a small island, at the mouth of the Pabba, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by

a wooden bridge, and is 80 miles SW of Tornea. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 65 11 N.

PITENWEIM, a seaport in Fifeshire, at the entrance of the frith of Forth, 23 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 49 W, lat. 56 12 N.

PITTSBURGH, or FORT PITT, a flourishing town of Pennsylvania, capital of the county of Allegany, situate on the W side of the Allegany mountains, on a point of land between the rivers Allegany and Monongahela. This fort was abandoned by the French, in 1758, on the approach of general Forbes; and its name was changed to that of Pitt, in honour to the minister by whom the war was then directed. At this place, the Allegany takes the name of Ohio. It is 320 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 79 48 W, lat. 40 26 N.

PIZZO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the gulf of St. Eufemia, four miles from Monte-Leone.

PLACENTIA, a duchy of Italy, formerly the western part of the duchy of Parma; bounded on the E by that duchy, on the N and W by the Milanese, and on the S by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, and salt springs, from which is made a very white salt. The principal rivers are the Trebia and Nurra. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Worms, in 1743.

PLACENTIA, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see and a citadel: which is a large, handsome, fortified place. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains, render it a very pleasant town. It has a celebrated university, and about 30,000 inhabitants, among whom there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other persons belonging to the church. The king of Sardinia took possession of it in 1744, in consequence of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743, and the French took possession of it in 1796. It is delightfully seated, in a well cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles NW of Parma, and 83 E of Turin. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 43 5 N.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 80 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 39 43 N.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, seated on the Deva, 23 miles

SE of Bilbao. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 43 10 N.

PLACENTIA, a seaport of Newfoundland, seated on a bay on the SE part of the island. It was ceded to the English, and is 40 miles W of St. John, and 200 E of Cape Breton. Lon. 53 43 W, lat. 47 15 N.

PLANIEZ, a small island of the Mediterranean, situated in the road of Marseilles.

PLANO, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the bay of Alicante.

PLASSEY, PLAINS OF, in Bengal, about 30 miles from Moorshedabad, and 70 from Calcutta. This spot is memorable for a great victory gained by colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah; by which was laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindoostan.

PLATA, an island of Peru, on the coast of Quito, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about five miles long and four broad.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the audience of Los Charcos, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Chimao, 500 miles SE of Cusco. Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 19 16 S.

PLATA, or RIO-DE-LA-PLATA, a large river of S America, formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 35° S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Mont Video, a fort, above 100 miles up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel: and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles higher, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town.

PLATA, RIO DE LA, a province of S America, in Paraguay, on the SW of a river of the same name. It is subject to Spain, and at Buenos Ayres, the capital, a new viceroyalty was established in 1776. See PERU.

PLAWEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S of Gustrow. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 40 N.

PLAWEN, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 67 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

PLEIBURG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Feistritz, at the

foot of a mountain called Clagenfurt.

PLESCOF.

PLESHEY, a town of England, N by W of Chichester, of the lord high treasurer, the earliest time 1400. On the brick farmhouse of an ancient mount of an area that contained by a which is a brick

PLESSE, a town of Prussia, with a castle, 10 miles E of Trochu.

FLOCKSKO, of a palatinate, a castle and hill, near the city of Warsaw. Lon.

PLEOEN, a town of the circle of Lower Silesia, capital of the name. It is 15 miles NW of Breslau. Lon. 53 11 N.

PLEORMEL, the department of the province of Lorraine, Vannes.

PLUDENTZ, a town of the Austrian empire, in the county of the family of the family of a pleasant place, W of Innsbruck. Lon. 10 N.

PLUVIERS, a department of the province of Beauvais. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 49 N.

PLYMOUTH, a town of England, with a market, and Saturday, mouths of the river, next to Portsmouth, a large harbour. There are, in the neighbourhood, called Hamouze.

Plym, and a harbour, entered by a frequent river, most frequented town, and by an extensive mouth of the harbour, for the navy, being

foot of a mountain, 25 miles E by S of Clagenfurt.

PLESKOP. See **PSKOP.**

PLESHEY, a village in Essex, seven miles N by W of Chelmsford. It was the seat of the lord high constable of England, from the earliest times of that office to the year 1400. On the site of his castle is now a brick farmhouse; and here are the remains of an ancient fortification, consisting of a mount of an oval form, surrounded by an area that contains about two acres, and is bounded by a rampart and ditch, over which is a brick bridge.

PLESSE, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 36 miles E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 36 E, lat. 50 0 N.

POCKSKO, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle and a bishop's see, seated on a hill, near the Vistula, 65 miles W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 46 N.

POEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on the N side of a lake, 22 miles NW of Lubec. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 54 11 N.

POERMEL, a small town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, 27 miles NE of Vannes.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Austrian dominions, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Ill, 65 miles W of Inpruc. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

PLUVIERS, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, 20 miles N of Orleans. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 48 14 N.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated between the mouths of the Plym and Tamar; and next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamouze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, is almost surrounded by the houses of the town, and has lately been further secured by an extensive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the British navy, being fitted with moorings for about

100 sail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. Adjoining to it are docks, arsenals, and all other conveniences for the building and fitting out of ships of war. These harbours are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas' Island, and by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town. Plymouth contains two parish churches, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is well supplied with fresh water, first brought here, from a place seven miles off, by the famous Sir Francis Drake, who was a native of this town. It carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade, and is 43 miles SW of Exeter, and 216 W by S of London. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 50 22 N.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport of the United States, in Massachusetts, seated at the S end of Plymouth Bay. It is the first town that was built in New England. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 41 58 N.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, a populous town, adjoining to the harbour of Haymouz, in Devonshire, with a chapel in the dockyard, and a church about a quarter of a mile from the town.

PLYMPTON, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is seated on the Plynn, seven miles E of Plymouth, and 218 W by S of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 50 22 N.

PLYNLIMMON HILLS, a vast and lofty mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

PO, a celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Viso in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milanese, and the Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Ficherulolo, and flows into the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.

PO, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-si, which empties itself into the lake Poyang-hou, a small distance from Jao-tcheou-fou.

POCELINGTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a stream that falls into the Derwent, 14 miles E of York, and 196 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 53 58 N.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, seated among forests, near the source of the Pottlach, 30 miles SE of Bamberg.

PODOLIA, a province in the SE part of Poland, wrested from that country by the late empress of Russia, in 1793. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the SW: and the Bog crosses it from W to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kamienieck is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

POGGIBONZI, a town of Tuscany, famous for its excellent tobacco. It had a citadel, now in ruins; and is seated near the Elba, 16 miles S of Florence.

POGGIO, a town of Tuscany, near Florence, famous for a handsome palace of the great duke.

POIRINO, or **POVERINO**, a town of Piedmont, 15 miles SE of Turin.

POISSY, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France; seated near the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 12 E, lat. 48 56 N.

POITIERS, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, with a bishop's see. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are not estimated at more than 36,000. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished; and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Here in 1536, Edward the Black Prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners king John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The environs abound with vipers in such numbers, that they are exported to Venice to make treacle. This town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles SW of Tours, and 120 N by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 46 35 N.

POITOU, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E by Touraine, Berry, and Marche; on the S by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis; and on the W by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendée, Vienne, and the Two Sevres.

POLA, an ancient episcopal strong sea-port of Italy, in the S part of Istria, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, and has a spacious harbour,

80 miles SE of Venice. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 45 13 N.

POLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, 88 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Prussia and Lithuania, on the E by Lithuania, on the S by the palatinate of Lublin, and on the W by that of Masovia. Biełsk is the capital.

POLAND, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia; and on the E by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. The government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe; being chosen by a general diet summoned by the archbishop of Gnesna, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. This circumstance proved the source of great calamities; for, on the demise of every sovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, respectively supported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The part allotted to Russia comprises Polish Livonia, that part of the palatinate of Polotsk which lies to the E of the Dwina or Duna; the palatinates of Vitepsk, Micislav; and two small portions to the NE and SE of the palatinate of Minsk. This tract of land (Polish Livonia excepted), is situated in White Russia, and includes at least one third of Lithuania. The king of Prussia took possession of all the western parts of Pomerania, bounded on the S by the river Netze or Nottze, with the whole of Polish or Western Prussia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted. Of these dismembered countries the Russian part is the largest, the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000 of souls; the first containing 1,600,000, the second 2,500,000, and the third 860,000. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great

change in the foreign candidates of Poland are chosen king of Lithuania, in future or grandson immediately upon or grandfather, interval of two council is established power is vested house of Saxony who might be killed and by their rendered incapable the faintest sovereignty is privileges of formed in their prerogatives of reduced, are 1791, the king rence, almost any foreign in other constitutive elective monarch almost every been involved were avoided, hereditary in rights and privileges public (the king and the people consulted. In one hand, the constitution to other, a prudence, that was his just prerogative universal wish of inspired which few of the nobles at the generous privileges, and their the ambitious sent an army of being guarded 1772. Her to be resisted was overthrown for which Poland was the press had planned king of Prussia unhappy estate place in 1799 partition and unfortunate the empress ing part of Lithuania of Podolia,

change in the constitution. By this all foreign candidates for the elective throne of Poland are excluded; none can be chosen king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania, in future, but a native Pole; the son or grandson of a king cannot be elected immediately upon the death of his father or grandfather, nor be eligible till after an interval of two reigns; and a permanent council is established, in which the executive power is vested. By this change, the house of Saxony, and all foreign princes, who might be likely to give weight to Poland by their hereditary dominions, are rendered incapable of filling the throne; the faintest prospect of an hereditary sovereignty is removed: the exorbitant privileges of the equestrian order are confirmed in their utmost latitude; and the prerogatives of the crown, before too greatly reduced, are still further diminished. In 1791, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy, by which Poland, on almost every vacancy of the throne, had been involved in the calamities of war, were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peasants), were alike equitably consulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty despot dictating a constitution to his people; nor, on the other, a proud aristocracy, or a mad democracy, that wrested from their sovereign his just prerogatives; but it was the universal wish of the nation, the sentiment that inspired which was universal happiness. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifices of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretence of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this unhappy country, which actually took place in 1793; and in 1795, the act of partition and abdication was signed by the unfortunate Stanislaus at Warsaw. By this the empress obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, Kiev, and Bratslaw. Besides

the voivodships or province of Posen, Gnesen, Kalish, Siradia, Wielun, Lenschitz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, port of Plotk, &c. with the city and monastery of Czestokow, (the Loretto of Poland), and its rich treasures, the king of Prussia obtained the great object of his wishes, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. By the constitution of 1772, the Roman Catholic religion is declared the established; but although the Dissidents continue excluded from the diet, the senate, and the permanent council, they enjoy the free exercise of their religion; are permitted to have churches without bells, and schools and seminaries of their own. They are capable also of sitting in the inferior courts of justice; and in the tribunal appointed to receive appeals in matters of religion; three of their communion are admitted as assessors. In consequence of this toleration, the Dissidents have constructed churches in different parts of the kingdom, and the Lutherans, in particular, have built one at Warsaw. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. There are extensive pastures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, saltpetre, honey, and wax. They have mines of salt of a great depth, out of which they dig rocksalt. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the Dniester, the Dniester, and the Bog. Warsaw is the capital.

POLERON. See POOLORON.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzescia, in Lithuania.

POLESINO-DI-ROVIGO, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N by the Paduan, on the S by the Ferrarese, on the E by the Dogado, and on the W by the Verone. It is 42 miles long and 17 broad, and is fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

POL, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, noted for its fine mineral waters, and is 10 miles NW of Arras.

POLICANDRO, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists, in general, of nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

POLICASTRO, a decayed episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, situated on a gulf of the same name, 68

miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 15 N.

POLIGNANO, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the sea, 16 miles E of Bari. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 41 25 N.

POLIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, seated on a rivulet, 52 miles SW of Belancon. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 46 50 N.

POLINA, an ancient town of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now almost in ruins, and is 12 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 30 E, lat. 42 42 N.

POLITO, or **POLIZZI**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles SE of Palermo. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 38 4 N.

POLLOCKSHAW, a considerable manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, seated on the river White Cart.

POLOTSK, a government of the Russian empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

POLOTSK, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota, 50 miles SW of Vitepsk. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

POLTEN, **ST.** a town of Lower Austria, seated on the Draßau, which falls into the Danube, near Holmburg, eight miles from Vienna.

POMEGUE, an island in the Mediterranean, near Marcellis.

POMERANIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Western Prussia and Poland, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Mecklenburg. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Reckenitz, Pene, Ucker, Rega, Perlanet, Wipper, Ihna, Stolpen, and Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund. It is 250 miles long and 75 broad, and divided into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter and

part of Hither Pomerania belong to the king of Prussia; the remainder to the king of Sweden. Stetin is the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

POMERELLIA, a district of Polish or Western Prussia, which in the partition of Poland fell to the share of the king of Prussia. Dantzic is the capital.

POMESANIA, a large county of Western Prussia, which extends from E to W from the Passarge as far as the Vistula, between E and W Prussia. It is full of lakes and morasses.

POMONA, the principal of the Orkney islands. See **MAINLAND**.

PONDESTURIA, a town of Italy, in Monterrat, seated on the S side of the Po, 33 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 3 N.

PONDICHERY, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first settled by the French in 1674. Previously to the war of 1756, it was, perhaps, the finest city in India. It extended along the seacoast above a mile, and was three quarters of a mile, in breadth. It was well built, and, besides many public buildings, had a citadel, then the best of its kind in India. This city was taken by colonel Coote, in 1761, and the fortifications were demolished. It was restored in 1763; taken by the English in 1778; restored in 1783; and again taken by the English in 1793. It is 100 miles S of Madras. Lon. 80 0 E, lat. 13 56.

PONDICO, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Zeiton, near the coast of Negropont.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, 40 miles SW of Leon. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 42 30 N.

PONC-HOU, islands in the Chinese Sea. They lie E of the coast of Fokien and form an archipelago between the port of Emouy and the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks, and the inhabitants are obliged to import every necessary of life; neither shrubs nor bushes are to be seen upon them; all their ornament consists of one solitary tree. The harbour in the principal island is good, and sheltered from every wind. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whose chief employment is to watch the trading vessels to and from China and Formosa. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 23 30 N.

PONS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, famous in the time of the Huguenots. It has a mineral spring,

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and is seated on a hill, near the river Sevine, 10 miles S of Saintes. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 45 36.

PONS, ST. formerly an episcopal town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is seated in a valley surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries. It is 24 miles N of Narbonne. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 43 29 N.

PONTAFELLA. See PONTEFA.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a considerable town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a university. There were before the revolution, several religious houses, and the protestants had a magnificent church here. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, two miles NW of Nanci. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 48 43 N.

PONT-ARLIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte, seated on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious passage into Switzerland, and is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 46 55 N.

PONT AUDEMER, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Bille, 13 miles E of Honfleur, and 83 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 49 21 N.

PONT-DEL-L'ARCHE, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a castle. It is seated on the Seine, over which is a bridge, five miles N of Louviers, and 62 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 49 5 N.

PONT-DE-CE, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Loire, three miles from Angers, and 178 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 47 25 N.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated on the Reffouille, eight miles S of Macon. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 46 28 N.

PONT-DE-VEGLE, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It had before the revolution a manufacture of stuffs called Augustines, and also of tapestry for the coverings of arm-chairs and sofas, of the same kind as those of Ambulion. It is seated on the Velle, 12 miles W of Bourg. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 46 16 N.

PONT-DE-ZIMA, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a palace. It is seated on the Lima, over which is a

magnificent bridge, 13 miles NW of Braga, and 190 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 44 W, lat. 41 51 N.

PONT-DU-GARD. See GARD.

PONTEFA, or PONTAFELLA, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Fella, over which is a bridge that leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 20 miles NW of Friuli. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 46 25 N.

PONTEFRANT, a borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is situate in a very rich soil, and noted for its large plantations of licorice. It had a beautiful castle now in ruins, which has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly, the murder of the unfortunate Richard II. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 22 miles SW of York, and 175 NNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 53 42 N.

PONTE-STURA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated at the confluence of the Stura and Po, three miles SW of Casal.

PONTE-VEDRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Leris, and famous for its fishery of pilchards. It is 10 miles E of Porto Nova. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 42 20 N.

PONT-GIBAUT, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 10 miles WNW of Clermont. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 45 51 N.

PONTIVY, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet.

PONT-L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, seated on the Tonque, 10 miles NW of Lisieux. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 49 17 N.

PONTOISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is seated on an eminence, on the Oise and Vienne, with a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. In 1435, the English took it by stratagem: from whom it was retaken by storm in 1442 by Charles VII. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753. It is 43 miles SE of Rouen, and 27 NW of Paris. Lon. 2 11 E, lat. 49 3 N.

PONT-ORSON, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late pro-

vince of Normandy, seated on the Coesnon, 10 miles E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 30 N.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 miles E of Genoa, and 66 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 44 25 E.

PONT ST. ESPIRIT, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc. It is seated on the river Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great and 4 small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river: and to stem its current the bridge is built in the form of a curve. This passage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. As the bridge is so slight, the goods are conveyed over in sledges, by way of precaution. Pont St. Esprit is 17 miles S of Viviers, and 55 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 13 N.

PONT ST. MAIXENCE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, five miles N of Seins. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 18 N.

PONT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, with a castle, seated on the Seine, 17 miles NW of Troyes, and 55 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 28 N.

PONT-SUR-YONNE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Yonne, eight miles NW of Sens. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 48 16 N.

PONTYPOOL, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two hills, on the river Avon, and is 15 miles SW of Monmouth, and 146 W by N of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 51 42 N.

PONT-Y-PRIDD. See TAAFF.

PONZA, or **PONTIA**, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

POOLE, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is situate on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is

very secure. Poole rose into some consequence several centuries ago, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay; and its trade and population are rapidly increasing. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals, from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Poole is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 40 miles WSW of Winchester, and 105 W by S of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 50 42 N.

POOLORON; or **POLERON**, one of the Banda Islands, from which the Dutch expelled the English, not for any advantage it afforded, it being a barren spot, but to secure the monopoly of the spice trade, by preventing the English from having any settlement in these parts. It is 100 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 130 0 E, lat. 4 20 S.

POOLOWOY, one of the Spice or Banda Islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Here nutmegs and the most delicious fruits were once abundant.

POONAH, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. It is the capital of the Western Mahratta empire; but it is not large, and lies open and defenceless. It is 100 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 73 55 E, lat. 18 30 N.

POOROONDER, a fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, seated on a mountain, 18 miles ESE of Poonah. It is the place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

POOTE, LA, a small town of France in the department of Mayenne, six miles WSW of Alencon.

POPA-MADRE, a town of Terra Firma, where there is a convent and chapel of the Virgin, to whose image the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 miles E of Carthage. Lon. 74 32 W, lat. 10 15 N.

POPAYAN, a province of Terra Firma, 400 miles long and 300 broad; bounded on the N by the province of Carthage, on the E by New Granada, on the S by Peru, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. A chain of barren mountains runs through

the country from near the Sea into the interior, flooded by the rain.

POPAYAN, the name in Terra Firma, 140 miles N W, lat. 2 35 N.

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POPAYAN, the capital of a province of that name in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, 140 miles NE of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 2 35 N.

POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE, or the **ECCLIASTICAL STATE**, a country of Italy; bounded on the N by the territories of Venice, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the SE by the kingdom of Naples, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by Tuscany and Modena. It extends from S to N, 140 miles, and from SW to NE, in some parts 120, but in others scarce 20 miles. It is divided into the following provinces, the Campagna di Roma, the Patrimony of St. Peter, Spoleto, Ancona, Urbino, Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The papal government appears to be ill calculated to promote the happiness of the inhabitants; for all these provinces (the Bolognese excepted) are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be absolutely starved. This indolence is not wonderful, since they know, that the more they acquire, the more will be demanded of them. The numerous holidays are great impediments to the exertions of industry; and the number of young sturdy beggars, who stroll about as pilgrims, instead of increasing the common stock by their industry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow-subjects. Various other causes might be mentioned; as the multitude of hospitals and convents; the inconceivable wealth which lies useless in these convents and in the churches; the inquisition, and the rigour of the papal government. Hence it is, that in no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the pope's temporal subjects. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretensions are so well known, that it is needless to expatiate upon them. Happily, the Reformation begun by Luther dispelled the delusion in many parts of Europe; and the progress of learning, and the spirit of free inquiry, has enlightened many even of the Roman catholic countries, where the papal political system is

treated with contempt. The pope has the title of Holy Father and Holiness; and he is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Their number was fixed by Sixtus V at 70, in allusion to the number of the disciples who were sent out by Christ to teach the world; an allusion, without any singular propriety, as no two classes of people could be more unlike. But this number is seldom complete. Every nation of the Roman catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Besides the Ecclesiastical State, the pope is possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples; and, before the late revolution in France, he had the territories of Avignon and Venaissin in that country. The annual revenue of the pope is computed to be 8,700,000 scudi, or upward of 2,000,000l. sterling. His military force is inconsiderable, his body-guard is 40 Swiss, 75 cuirassiers, and 75 light horse. His naval force consists of a few galleys, stationed at Civita Vecchia. Rome is the capital.

POPERINGVEN, a town of Austrian Flanders, on a river of the same name, six miles W of Ypres. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 50 51 N.

POPO, a kingdom on the Slave Coast of Guinea. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses to dwell in, besides the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. Their chief traffic is in slaves.

PORCAH, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, taken from the Dutch by the English in 1795. It is 140 miles S of Calicut. Lon. 74 35 E, lat. 8 11 N.

PORCHESTER, a village in Hampshire, at the upper end of the harbour of Portsmouth, between Fareham and Portsea Island. It has an ancient castle, which has served, of late years, for the reception of prisoners of war.

PORCO, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, a little to the W of the mines of Potosi. Lon. 64 50 W, lat. 19 40 S.

PORENTUI, a town of Switzerland, capital of the dominions of the bishop of Basle (by the protestants called prince of Porentrui) and the principal place of his residence. It has a cathedral and a castle, and is seated on a serpentine rivulet, near Mount Jura, 22 miles S of Basle. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 47 34 N.

PORLOCK, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Bristol Channel, 14 miles N by W of Dulverton, and 167 W of London. Lon. 3 32 W, lat. 51 14 N.

PORSELON, or PORSELOUC, a town of

of the kingdom of Siam, in Africa. It is a rich place, carrying on some trade, and is seated on a large river which empties itself into the gulf of Siam.

PORT AU PRINCE, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W side of the island, of which part it is the capital. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but the whole island has been since evacuated by the English. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 18 45 N.

PORT CORNWALLIS, a settlement of the English in Chatham island, which is one of the Andamans. It is about two miles long, and a mile and a half broad. Its situation is very romantic. Land locked on all sides, nothing is to be seen but an extensive sheet of water resembling a vast lake interspersed with small islands, and environed by lofty mountains clothed with impenetrable forests.

PORT DESIRE, a harbour in S America, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the S Sea. It is 100 miles NE of Port St. Julian. Lon. 65 40 W, lat. 47 50 S.

PORT DES FRANCAIS, a harbour on the W coast of N America, which was first discovered by M. de la Perouse in 1786. It is of a circular form, unfathomable in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an immense height, covered with snow. The natives on this part of the coast are the most complete thieves, possessed of an adroitness and obstinacy capable of executing the most difficult projects. Valuable skins were found here in great abundance, particularly those of the sea otter. In this harbour is a small island. Lon. 137 30 W, lat. 58 37 N.

PORT GLASGOW. See GLASGOW, PORT.

PORT HUNTER BAY. See DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND.

PORT JACKSON, so named by Captain Cook; a large bay on the coast of New S Wales, three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks. The caps that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, in 1788, governor Philip discovered a large branch extending to the S; and found himself perfectly landlocked, with a good depth of water; and finding also, that the country was greatly superior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix the colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. Lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33 50 S.

PORT L'ORIENT. See ORIENT.

PORT LOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, with a citadel, and

a good harbour. It was fortified by Lewis XIII. and is a station for part of the French navy, and the E India Company's ships; and is seated at the mouth of the Blanet, 27 miles W of Vanne. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 47 40 N.

PORT LOUIS, a French fortress, on the SW coast of Hispaniola, demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but since rebuilt, Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 18 18 N.

PORT LOUIS, a town and harbour of the isle of France, in the Indian Ocean, strongly fortified. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

PORT MAHON, an excellent harbour in the island of Minorca, defended by one of the strongest citadels in Europe. Near it is the little trading town of Mahon, it was taken along with the island by the English in 1798. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N. See PHILIP'S, PORT ST.

PORT PAIX, a town on the N coast of St. Domingo, in the W Indies, with a good harbour. Lon. 72 55 W, lat. 19 58 N.

PORT PATRICK, a seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by over-hanging rocks and hills. It is noted for its ferry to Donaghadee in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant; and a packet boat sails from hence to that place, every day. The harbour is good; and has one of the finest quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting lighthouse. It is computed that 11000 head of cattle, and 2000 horses are annually imported from Ireland to this place. It is 107 miles SW of Edinburgh, and 487 NW of London.

PORT ROSEWAY. See SHELBURNE.

PORT ROYAL, a seaport of Jamaica, once one of the finest towns in America, abounding in riches and trade. In 1692, it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. It now consists of three handsome streets, built on a small neck of land which juts out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a strong fort with 100 pieces of cannon. The harbour is one of the best in the world, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. It is six miles E of Spanish Town, and as much by water SE of Kingston. Lon. 76 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

PORT ROYAL, a town and fort of the island of Martinico, 21 miles SE of St. Pierre. Lon. 61 9 W, lat. 14 3 N.

PORT ROYAL, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on the river Rappahannock.

PORT ROYAL, an island on the coast of

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Carolina, the space between which and the neighbouring continent forms one of the most commodious harbours in those parts. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N shore, called Beaufort, is 100 miles SW of Charleston. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 31 40 N.

PORT ROYAL, in Nova Scotia. See ANNAPOLIS.

PORT ST. ANN. See KILLOUGH.

PORT ST. JULIAN. See JULIAN.

PORT ST. MARY, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but without success. It is 10 miles NE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 35 37 N.

PORT SANDWICH, a harbour in the island of Mallicolo, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

PORT VENDRE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 25 miles S by E of Perpignan.

PORTADOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, nine miles from that place. It has an extensive linen manufacture, and is situate on the river Bann.

PORTAFERRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster. It is seated on the rapid ferry of Strongford, 80 miles from Dublin.

PORTALEGRE, a strong episcopal town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a pleasant country, 30 miles NW of Elvas, and 90 NE of Lisbon.

PORTARLINGTON, a borough of Ireland, partly in King's and partly in Queen's County, seated on the river Barrow, 31 miles N of Kilkenny, and 36 SW of Dublin.

PORTICI, a village four miles ESE of the city of Naples, situate on the seashore, near mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. It lies on the SW side of Weymouth Bay; and is chiefly noted for its stone, which is used in London for building the finest structures. Its S extremity, called Portland Point, is in lon. 2 29 W, lat. 50 29 N.

PORTLAND, a seaport of the United States, capital of Cumberland country, in the district of Main. It is seated on a peninsula, and has an excellent harbour, 150 miles NNE of Boston. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; and the centre one is in lon. 149 8 E, lat. 2 38 S.

PORTO. See OPORTO.

PORTO BELLO, a seaport of S America, on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, having a large commodious harbour, with good anchorage and shelter for ships; its entrance is narrow, and defended by several forts. The town, which is very unhealthy, is situated on the declivity of a mountain, which surrounds the whole harbour, and consists of one principal street, extending along the strand, with others crossing it, and running from the declivity of the mountains to the shore. It is a very unhealthy place; and the country around it swarms with toads in such multitudes, as to hide the surface of the earth. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, Porto Bello was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili. Porto Bello was taken, in 1742, by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications. It is 70 miles N of Panama, and 300 W of Carthagena. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 9 33 N.

PORTO CAVALLO, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caraccas. Here the English were repulsed, when they attacked it in 1743. Lon. 64 30 E, lat. 10 20 N.

PORTO DEL PRINCIPE, a seaport on the N coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. It is seated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of cattle. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 21 52 N.

PORTO FARINO, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

PORTO FERRAJO, a town of Italy, in the isle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is seated on a long, high, steep point of land, W of the bay of the same name, which has two forts. In July 1796, the English threw a strong garrison into it, on the French having entered Leghorn. It is 40 miles NW of Orbitello, and 60 S by E of Leghorn. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 42 38 N.

PORTO GALLETO, a seaport of Spain,

In the Bay of Biscay, seated on a small river, eight miles N of Bilbao. Lon. 3 11 W, lat. 43 22 N.

PORTO GRUARO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see, seated on the Lema, 15 miles W of Marano.

PORTO HERCOLE, a seaport of Italy, in the state of Presidii, with a good castle, and a harbour almost choked up. It is situate on a peninsula, four miles S of Orbitello. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 42 14 N.

PORTO LONGONE, a town of Italy, in the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. It belongs to the prince of Piombino, and is seated on the E end of the island, eight miles SW of Piombino. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 42 52 N.

PORTO NOVA, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Galicia, seated near the mouth of the Leria, 54 miles W of Orense. Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

PORTO PEDRÓ, a seaport in the island of Majorca. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 39 37 N.

PORTO PRAYA, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 53 N.

PORTO RICO. See **JUAN-DE-PUERTO-RICO**.

PORTO SANTA MARIA, a seaport of Spain, seated in the bay of Cadiz. It is a populous place, containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in salt. It is seven miles N of Cadiz.

PORTO SANTO, an island of the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 miles in circumference. In 1418, a Portuguese ship, fitted out for the attempt to double Cape Bojador, coasting along the African shore, was driven out to sea by a sudden squall, and when they all expected to perish, they discovered this island, which, on account of their escape, they named Porto Santo. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild dogs, and a vast number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum, called dragon's blood; and there is likewise a little honey and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

PORTO SEGURO, the capital of a government of the same name, in Brasil. It is seated in a fertile country, on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. 38 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

PORTO VECCHIO, a seaport of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E coast of the island, 40 miles N of Sardinia. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 43 N.

PORTO VENEREO, a seaport of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. It has a good harbour, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 44 5 N.

PORTREE, a town of Skye one of the Western Islands of Scotland. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in black cattle, small horses, and kelp.

PORTSEA, an island between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. It is a low tract of considerable extent, separated from the mainland by a creek, over which is a bridge. At the SW extremity of it is situate the town of Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, a seaport and borough in Hampshire, on the isle of Portsea, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It is the most considerable haven for men of war, in England. The capacious harbour is made by a bay, running up between this island and an opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Portsmouth is the most strongly fortified place in Great Britain, and its high importance renders it worthy of every attention. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here; and in time of war it is the rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in perfect order. The town itself is supported entirely by the resort of the army and navy; and the country round, to a great extent, is benefited by the demand for provisions which they create. Off the point of land which terminates the peninsula, and opposite to Portsmouth, is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. Portsmouth is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels; one in the garrison, and one in a part of the town, called the Common, for the use of the dock. It is 20 miles SSE of Winchester, and 72 SW of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 50 49 N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of the United States, the largest in New Hampshire, seated on Piscataqua River, two miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of any burthen. It is defended against storms by the adjacent land in such a manner, as that ships may securely ride there in any season of the year. Besides, the harbour is so well fortified by nature, that very little art

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will be necessary to render it impregnable. Its vicinity to the sea renders it very convenient for naval trade. A lighthouse, with a single light, stands at the entrance of the harbour. It is 24 miles N of Boston. Lon. 70 37 W, lat. 42 46 N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of the United States, in Virginia, seated on James River, 108 miles SE of Richmond. Lon. 79 23 W, lat. 36 40 N.

PORTSOY, a seaport in Banffshire, six miles E of Cullen. It has manufactures of snuff and sewing thread.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth; bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic, and on the E and N by Spain. It is divided into six provinces, Estramadura, Beira, Entre-Douero-e-Minho, Tra-los-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not plentiful, because the inhabitants do not attend much to husbandry; and they import Indian corn from Africa, which is used by the peasants instead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains, and yet there is plenty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. Much salt is made also from the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of the country, or in the merchandize which is received from its foreign settlements; such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dyeing, and many excellent drugs. Besides these, it has gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now mules are preferred; and the horned cattle are small and lean. Toward the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which was formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden sands; but the Portuguese do not think them worth minding. There are also mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, Douero, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and so fond of luxury, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandize.

The women are addicted to gallantry, for which reason the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but little liberty. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited; for the sovereign cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674. The established religion is the Roman catholic, and there are three archbishops and 10 bishops, besides a patriarch; also three severe inquisitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews. The authority of the pope was so great, that the king would not confer any benefice without his consent, but of late years it has declined here as well as in other countries. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II king of Spain, subdued the country; but in 1640, there was a great revolution, and the crown was conferred on John duke of Braganza, (king John IV) whose descendants still enjoy it. Lisbon is the capital.

PORTUGALETTE, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Bay of Biscay, 12 miles N of Bilbao. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 43 40 N.

POSATA, a town on the E coast of the island of Sardinia. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 40 36 N.

POSEGA, a strong town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the Austrians, in 1687. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Oriana, 120 miles W by N of Belgrade. Lon. 18 59 E, lat. 45 36 N.

POBNANIA, or POSEN, a commercial town of Great Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, with a good castle, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent. By the late partition of Poland, it became subject to the king of Prussia. It is a trading place seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Warta, 27 miles W of Gnesna, and 127 W of Warsaw.

POTENZA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is seated near the source of the Basiento, eight miles SE of Naples.

POTOMAC, or PATOMAC, a river of N America, in Virginia, which falls into the bay of Chesapeake. On the banks of this river is now erecting the city of Washington, the intended metropolis of the United States. The congress will remove to it in 1800. See WASHINGTON.

POTOSI, a rich and populous town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. Here is the best silver mine in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugar-

leaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but it is almost exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly; and the mountain itself is said to be little better than a shell. The country around is so naked and barren, that the inhabitants get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 300 miles SE of Africa. Lon. 64 25 W, lat. 19 40 S.

POTSDAM, a city of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is the most elegant and singular city in Europe. Many new houses, on the finest ancient and modern plans, were raised by the late king, Frederic III, and presented to the inhabitants; and the various public buildings display at once great magnificence and taste. In 1795, it was damaged by fire. It is seated on an island 10 miles in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, 12 miles W of Berlin. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 51 52 N.

POTTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Bedford, and 48 N by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 11 N.

POUGHKEEPSIE, the capital of Dutchess County, in the state of New York, situate on the side of Hudson's River, N of Wappinger's Creek.

POUGUES, a village of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, noted for its ferruginous mineral waters. It is five miles NW of Nevers.

POULTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, seated near the mouth of the Wyre, 18 miles SW of Lancaster, and 231 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 53 52 N.

POURSELUC, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 280 miles N of Siam. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 18 58 N.

POURZAIN, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on the Sioule, 36 miles N by E of Clermont, and 190 S of Paris. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 46 21 N.

POYANG-HOU, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-si, formed by the confluence of four considerable rivers. It is 250 miles long.

PRABAT, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles N of Siam. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 15 4 N.

PRADES, a small handsome town of

France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. It is seated in a fine plain on the river Tet, in the middle of mountains, 22 miles SE of Montlouis. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 43 26 N.

PRAGILAS, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 5 N.

PRAGUE, a large and famous city, capital of Bohemia, and an archiepiscopal see. It is about 3 miles long and 2 broad, but its population by no means answers to its extent. It comprehends three towns, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon seven mountains, and has above 200 churches, and as many palaces. The Moldaw runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, 700 feet long with a strong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. In this part is the old palace, where the ancient kinds resided; but the finest ornament is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits had a magnificent college here; and here the Jews have nine synagogues. The New Town contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. The royal castle is a very large irregular building, but it is built on a hill, which commands a very fine prospect over the whole city and country round. Not far from hence stands the archbishop's house (a pretty modern building), and the old cathedral, in which there are some pieces of architecture, which deserve to be seen. Though the city is in general ill built, the situation of it is extremely fine. The mass of houses rise like an amphitheatre to a considerable height. To the right the hill rises above them as far as the imperial palace, majestically situated on the top. To the left it is covered as far as the middle with beautiful gardens and pleasure houses, which have a fine effect, and form a most magnificent amphitheatre. Prague was taken by storm by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. It was besieged again by the king of Prussia, in 1757 after a great victory, obtained near this city, over the Austrians; but being defeated some time after, he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 75 miles SE of Dresden, 158 SE of Berlin, and 235 NW of Vienna. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 4 N.

PRATO, a city of the Bientino. Lon. 19 54

PRATO. PRECOP, fortrefs of Turks in the Black Sea, and the isthmus continent.

PRECOP, rope, in Serave, 20 miles lat. 43 31 N.

PRAGEL, lake in Poland into the Baltic.

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PREMES, Austrian Po a Greek a seated on the Lemburg.

PRENSL, tal of the U h contains the lake and Berlin.

PRERAU, via, capital. It is 126 miles 29 E, lat. 4

PRESBU, Hungary, y In this city their assembly sovereign is a noble the regalia crown and king. Th here. Pr 32 miles S lat. 48 13

PRESCO, a market manufactu for watches miles E of London.

PRESEN, Terra di scription, its territor fraria. It 24 30 E, lat.

PRISNI, Tuscany,

PRATO, a town of Tuscany, seated on the Bisentino, 12 miles NW of Florence. Lon. 19 54 E, lat. 43 52 N.

PRAYÓ. See **PORTO PRAYA**.

PRECOP, or **PEREKOP**, a town and fortress of Russia, lately taken from the Turks in the government of Catharinenski, and province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

PRECOPIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the river Morava, 20 miles W of Nissa. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 43 31 N.

PRÉGEL, a river which issues from a lake in Poland, and crossing E Prussia, falls into the Baltic, below Königsberg.

PREGNITZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, in the principality of Culmbach, situate on a river of the same name. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 50 N.

PREMESLAW, a populous town of Austrian Poland, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sana, 27 miles W of Lemberg. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 49 8 N.

PRENSLO, a town of Germany, capital of the Upper marche of Brandenburg. It contains six churches, and is seated on the lake and river Ucker, 50 miles N of Berlin.

PRERAU, a town of Bohemia in Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 126 miles ESE of Prague. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 49 18 N.

PRESBURG, the capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. In this city the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In the castle, which is a noble Gothic structure, are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of Stephen their first king. The Lutherans have a church here. Presburg is seated on the Danube, 32 miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 11 E, lat. 48 14 N.

PRESCOT, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. A considerable manufacture of sailcloth, and of gold hands for watches is carried on here. It is eight miles E of Liverpool, and 195 NNW of London. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 53 26 N.

PRESENZANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It appears by an inscription, that it is the ancient Rufa, and its territory has the name of Costa Rufaria. It is 28 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 20 N.

PRIEDH, STATE OF, a small territory of Tuscany, in the Siennese. It includes

six fortresses, seated on the coast of Tuscany, and which Spain reserved, when it ceded Sienna to the grand duke. They were designed to facilitate the communication between the Milanese and the kingdom of Naples. In 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies. Their names are, Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philippo, and Porto Langone.

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles E of Cracow. Lon. 20 16 E, lat. 50 10 N.

PRÉSTEIGN, the county-town of Radnorshire, with a market on Saturday, remarkable for barley and malt. It is a regularly built town, seated near the source of the Lûg, in a rich valley, 30 miles WNW of Worcester and 149 of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 52 13 N.

PRESTON, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on the river Ribble, over which is a stone bridge. It has a large market-place, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a court of chancery, and other offices of justice, for the county-palatinate of Lancaster. The markets on Wednesday and Friday are for provisions, and that on Saturday for corn, cattle, linen cloth, and other commodities. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1715, when they were all made prisoners. It is 21 miles S of Lancaster, and 214 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 46 N.

PRESTON PANS, a village in Hadingtonshire, noted for its salt works, and for the defeat of the royal army by the rebels in 1745.

PREVESÁ, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, seated on the gulf of Larta, with a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Antony. It belongs to the Venetians, and was taken by them in 1684. It is seated on a mountain, 70 miles NW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

PREUILLY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loir and late province of Touraine. It is seated on the river Claire, and near it are mines of iron. Preuilly is seated on the Claise, 18 miles S of Loches.

PRIEDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 16 miles SSW of Carlscrona. Lon. 15 28 E, lat. 56 10 N.

PRIEBUS, a town of Silesia, in the

principality of Sagan, situate on the Neisse, 15 miles SW of Sagan. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 51 32 N.

PRIAMAN, a seaport of the E Indies, in Somatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 1 0 S.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island on the W coast of Africa, 250 miles SW of Loango. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 1 49 N.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island of Asia, at the SW extremity of the straits of Sunda, a few leagues from the coast of Java. It is very woody, and not much cleared. The inhabitants are Javanese, whose rajah is subject to the sultan of Bantam : and their customs are very similar to those of the natives about Batavia. The best anchoring place is in lon. 105 17 E, lat. 0 36 S.

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE, the most western extremity of all America, hitherto known, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Lon. 168 5 W, lat. 65 46 N.

PRINCE OF WALES, FORT, the most northern settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Churchill River. Lon. 94 7 W, lat. 58 47 N.

PRINCETON, a town of the United States, in New Jersey, noted for a college, founded in 1738, and called Nassau Hall. It is 43 miles NE of Philadelphia.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an island in the Eastern Ocean, lying WNW of Tench's Island. It is pretty high, and 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, and had something growing on it, resembling in appearance Indian corn or sugar cane, and has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and is supposed to be fertile and well peopled. The natives are quite naked, and seem to be the same sort of people as those on Tench's Island, and their canoes of the same construction. It was discovered by lieutenants Ball and King, in 1790. A high mountain, rising in the centre of it, was called Mount Philip. Lon. 149 30 E, lat. 1 32 S.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6 W, lat. 17 0 S.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, a gulf on the NW coast of America, so named by captain Cook, in 1778. The men, women, and children, are here all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are composed of the skins of various animals,

and are commonly worn with the hairy side outwards. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a bluish or leaden hue ; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, that comes to a point in each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts ; the one large and open, the other small and covered. The framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are the same as those used by the Greenlanders or Esquimaux. Many of their spears are headed with iron, and their arrows are generally pointed with bone. The food they were seen to eat was the flesh of some animal, either roasted or broiled, and dried fish. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is entirely derived from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were principally of bears, common and pine martens, sea otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great kingfisher, which had fine bright colours ; the whiteheaded eagle, and the hummingbird. Few vegetables of any kind were observed ; and the trees that chiefly grew about the Sound were the Canadian spruce pine, some of which are of a considerable size. Lon. 147 21 W, lat. 59 33 N.

PRINCIPATO, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore and Principato Citeriore, that is, the Further and Hither Principality. Principato Citeriore is bounded on the N by Principato Ulteriore and Terra di-Lavora, on the W and S by the Mediterranean, and on the E by Basilicata. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad ; the soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron ; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ulteriore is bounded on the N by the Molise and Terra di-Lavora, on the W by the Mediterranean, on the S by Principato Citeriore, and on the E by Capitanata. It is 37 miles long and 30 broad. The Appennine mountains render the air cold, and the soil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine ; but it produces chestnuts, and has excellent pastures. Benevento is the capital.

PRISDENIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent church. It is seated on

the Drinn, and 195 N lat. 43 0 N

PRISTINA, a town in Serbia, in the Austrian empire, 58 miles SE of Belgrade. 43 N.

PRITZWA, the circle of Prignitz, and 54 NW lat. 53 9 N.

PRIVAS, a department of Dauphiny. the confluence of the Rhone, 45 N.

PROCITA, of Naples, 10 miles in circumference. It is a small fort, by the sea. 43 N.

PRODANO, land in the coast of the island of Zante.

PROM, a town of Burmah, seated on the NW of Pegu. 50 N.

PROVENCE, 138 miles long on the N by the Mediterranean, Rhone, which runs on the N. Var. The climate is cold, on the whole, temperate. Upper Provence is sandy, and pastures are few. oil, figs, almonds, along with the open fields, mineral kinds. Products of V. Mouths of the

PROVIDENCE, a group of islands by the English, in the Atlantic. It lies 100 miles W, lat. 24

PROVIDENCE

the Drinn, 32 miles NE of Albanapolis, and 195 N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 42 0 N.

PRISTINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It was pillaged by the Austrians in 1689; and is seated on the Ruzica, 58 miles NW of Nissa, and 150 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 42 43 N.

PRITZWALK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Prignitz, 44 miles N of Brandenburg, and 54 NW of Berlin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 9 N.

PRIVAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 16 miles N of Viviers. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 44 45 N.

PROCITA, an island of Italy, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ilichia. It is eight miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital, of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the seaside. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

PRODANO, anciently SPACTERIA, an island in the Mediterranean, near the W coast of the Morea. It is 36 miles SSE of Zante. Lon. 21 24 E, lat. 37 15 N.

PROM, a town of the kingdom of Burmah, seated on the Menan, 200 miles NW of Pegu. Lon. 94 0 E, lat. 17 50 N.

PROVENCE, a late province of France, 138 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Dauphiny, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc, and on the E by the Alps and the river Var. The air near the Alps and Dauphiny is cold, on the seacoast, hot, and in the middle, temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence, dry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the seacoast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

PROVIDENCE, one of the least of the Bahama islands, but the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. It lies 200 miles E of Florida. Lon. 77 1 W, lat. 24 50 N.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Atlantic,

which the English buccaniers fortified, but afterwards abandoned. It is 150 miles E of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

PROVIDENCE, a river of N America, which rises in the State of Massachusetts, is navigable as far as the town of Providence, 30 miles from the sea, and enters Narraganset Bay, on the W side of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, a town in the state of Rhode Island, and by far the most flourishing in the state. It contains about 4300 inhabitants, and carries on a considerable manufacture of cloth, and a large foreign trade. Here is an elegant college, called Rhode Island College. Providence is seated on both sides of a river of the same name about 30 miles NW of Newport. Lon. 71 26 W, lat. 41 50 N.

PROVINS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Ile of France, celebrated for its mineral waters, and conserves of roses. It is seated on the Vouzie, 30 miles SE of Meaux, and 47 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 34 N.

PRUCK, a town of Austria, seated on the LEITA, 22 miles SW of Presburg, and 22 SE of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 5 N.

PRUCC, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Muehr, 66 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic; on the E by Lithuania, Samogitia, and Poland; on the S by Poland; and on the W by Brandenburg and Pomerania; about 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is narrowest. It is a very fertile country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domestic animals; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish. Besides the common game, there are all elk, wild asses, and uris, in the forests. These last are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to beavers. Their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they sell them to foreigners at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is got along the sea-coast. There are two large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good constitution, laborious, robust, and good soldiers. There are a great number of mechanics, but their principal business is husbandry, and feeding of cattle. In the 13th century, all Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that part, since deno-

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minated Polish, Royal, or Western Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV, king of Poland, and was incorporated into the dominions of the Republic. At the same time, the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Eastern or Ducal Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, Albert of Brandenburg, their grand master, having become a convert to the doctrines of Luther, took advantage of the confusions of the empire to betray the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigismund king of Poland, by which Eastern Prussia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief. He married a princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants; one of whom, Frederic William, the Great Elector, was the first duke that threw off his feudal dependance on Poland. His son, Frederic I, in 1701, assumed the title of King of Prussia, which was soon after acknowledged by all the Christian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764. In 1772, Frederic III compelled the Poles to cede to him the whole of Western Prussia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted: and, in 1793, the present king of Prussia, by another forced cession, obtained possession of those cities, with some other provinces, (see **POLAND**) to which he has given the name of Southern Prussia. Königsberg is the capital of all Prussia.

PRUTH, a river of Poland, which rises in Red Russia, in the mountain of Crapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube.

PSKOF, or **PLESKOF**, a government of Russia, once a republic, subdued by Ivan Vassilivitch, and formerly comprised in the government of Novogrod.

PSKOF, or **PLESKOF**, a lake of Russia, in a government of the same name.

PSKOF, or **PLESKOF**, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Velika, 80 miles S of Narva, and 150 S by W of Petersburg. Lon. 47 52 E, lat. 57 58 N.

PÜCKHOLL, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 72 5 E, lat. 33 45 N.

PUDDAR, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises in the SW part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and falls into the gulf of Cutch.

PUDOGA, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. It lies on the E coast of the lake Onegzoe, 108 miles

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E of Olonetz. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 61 36 N.

PUEBIA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated near the Guadiana, 15 miles W of Meridad. Lon. 6 23 W, lat. 38 42 N.

PUEBLA-DE-LOS-ANGELES, a populous town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Tlaxcala, with a bishop's see. It is 62 miles SE of Mexico.

PUEBLA-NUOVA, a seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Veragua. It is seated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 200 miles W of Panama. Lon. 83 28 W, lat. 8 48 N.

PUNTE-DEL-ARCOBISPO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, which belongs to the archbishop of Toledo; and is seated on the river Tago, over which is a handsome bridge, 40 miles SW of Toledo. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 39 38 N.

PUNTE-DE-LA-REYNE, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Agra, 10 miles SW of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 39 W, lat. 42 41 N.

PUERTO BELLO, **PUERTO RICO**, &c. See **PORTO BELLO**, **PORTO RICO**, &c.

PUGLIA, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E side of the kingdom of Naples.

PULAO, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying on the W of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and subject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lon. 129 12 E, lat. 9 30 N.

PULHELY, a maritime town of Carnarvonshire, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and is six miles S of Newin, and 143 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

PULO-CANTON, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109 35 E, lat. 15 10 N.

PULO-CONDOR, the name of several islands in the Indian Ocean, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is 13 miles in length, and nine in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over. The soil of these islands is blackish, and pretty deep, but the hills are somewhat stony. The trees are not very thick, but large, tall, and fit for any use. The principal fruits are mangoes, a sort of grapes, and bastard nutmegs. The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanas, and there are birds of various kinds, not

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known in other parts. The inhabitants are small of stature, of a dark complexion, with small black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black straight hair. Their chief employment is to get tar out of large trees. They are idolaters, and have images of elephants in their temples. Lon. 107 20 E, lat. 8 40 N.

PULO-DINDING, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the W coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It belongs to the Dutch.

PULO-TIMON, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is often touched at for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Lon. 104 25 E, lat. 2 0 N.

PULO-UBY, an island in the Indian Ocean, yielding good water and plenty of wood. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Siam, and is 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 2 25 N.

PULO-WAY, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men banished from Achem. Lon. 95 39 E, lat. 5 50 N.

PULTAUSK, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Narew, 20 miles NE of Warsaw. Lon. 21 47 E, lat. 50 30 N.

PULTOWA, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated, and obliged to fly into Turkey. It is 100 miles SW of Belgorod. Lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

PUNA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 35 miles long and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guayaquil, 115 miles N of Paita. Lon. 81 6 W, lat. 3 17 S.

PUNTA-DEL-GUDA, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the S of Poole Bay. It is infatuated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries. The principal of these lie at its eastern extremity, near Swanwick, whence the stone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, but distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which take a polish, and deserve the name of marble. There are nearly black; and some abound in shells, and are used in chimney pieces, gravestones, hearths, &c. The coarser kinds are made

use of in paving. Tobacco pipe clay is dug up in several parts of this island; the finest near Corfe Castle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries.

PURCHEMA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 60 miles W of Carthage. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 37 19 N.

PURFLEET, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, noted for its extensive lime works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

PURMERENS, a town of N Holland, so called from a brook of the same name on which it is seated. It is 10 miles N of Amsterdam, and 12 SE of Alkmaar.

PURYSBURG, a town of the United States, in Georgia, built by a colony of Swiss. It is seated on the river Savannah, 30 miles NW of the town of Savannah. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 22 22 N.

PUSCHIAVO, a town of Switzerland in the country of the Grisons, three miles N from a lake of the same name. It is 17 miles WSW of Bormio, and 20 E of Chiavenna. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 20 N.

PUTALA, a mountain of Great Thibet, seven miles E of Lassä. On its summit is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet.

PUTNEY, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, five miles WSW of London. On Putney Common is an obelisk, erected in 1786, by the city of London, in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fireplates, for securing buildings from fire, and near it is the house in which that gentleman made his experiments, one in particular, in 1776, when his majesty, and some of the royal family, were in a room over the ground floor, perfectly safe, while the room under them was furiously burning.

PUY, a populous town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay, seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. The late canons of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France at their head. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs, and is 45 miles NE of Mende.

PUYCERDA, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagna, seated between the Carol and Segra, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 53 miles W of Perpignan, and 67 NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 42 36 N.

PUY-DE-DOME, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. This department includes almost all Limagne, a territory about

twelve leagues long, by six broad; one of the most pleasant and fertile in France; in which are seen, under the same point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this basin, or circular plain, are mountains now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks, but once so many volcanoes, which exhibited to the inspection of the learned the most extraordinary phenomena. Clermont is the capital of this department.

PUY-EN-ANJOU, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, 10 miles SW of Saumur, and 160 of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 13' W$, lat. $47^{\circ} 6' N$.

PUYLAURENS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, eight miles SW of Castres, and 23 E of Toulouse. Lon. $1^{\circ} 57' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 35' N$.

PUZZOLI, a celebrated but now considerable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here is a temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics; probably by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium. Near this place, was Cicero's villa the ruins of which give a high idea of the wealth of this great orator. Puzzoli is 10 miles W of Naples.

PULHELY, a seaport in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers, six miles S of Newn, and 143 NW of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 15' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 52' N$.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however, this is certain that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account, in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded: Most imagine they were designed for tombs, though there is no entrance into two of them. There are many of these edifices at a greater distance in the desert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are ESE of Gize, a village seated on the western shore of the Nile. There are

four of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for though there are seven or eight others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former: The two largest pyramids are 300 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters; a thing the more surprising as the Nile never rises high enough to overflow this plain; nor are there any shell-fish in that river. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and those who enter it, and clamber up to a sort of room, find a tomb, or sarcophagus. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size; but have all the figure of a prism, that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither lime, nor cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it is on the north side. The opening leads successively to five different passages, which though running upwards, downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the S and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is the sarcophagus just mentioned; it is of granite and, if you strike upon it with a key, it sounds like a bell. The ascents to the top of the pyramid on the outside are by steps, which are the height of each stone, the lowermost of which is four feet high, and three broad, but they were not originally designed for this purpose. The base at the N side of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the other sides must be of the same length. If we imagine four equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at the top, we shall then have a true notion of the dimension and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 2079 feet, and the perimeter of the basis 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the base contains 480,049 square feet, or 11 English acres of ground, and somewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but in a little flat, or square, where some imagine the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations; but this is denied by others.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or **PYRENEES**, a large chain of mountains, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, which they divide from France; they equal the Alps in height, and extend from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles in length, and 108 in

breadth. The Vendres, in Fontarabia. N into two principal parts Rouffillon called Autipy separates it from Col de Pertuisages, but all between them s

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breadth. They begin near the harbour of Vendres, in Roussillon and run as far as Fontarabia. Near Roussillon, they divide into two principal branches, one of which separates Roussillon from Languedoc, and is called Antipyrenee; and the other, which separates it from Catalonia, is denominated Col de Pertuis. Over them are five passages, but all extremely difficult, and between them several fertile valleys.

PYRENEES, EASTERN, a department of France, containing the late province of Roussillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

PYRENEES, LOWER, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Basques and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See NAVARRE.

PYRENEES, UPPER, a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. Here are excellent horses and good partridges. The vallies are very fertile; furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

PYRMONT, a town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Waldeck, with a castle, the residence of the governor. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by persons of the highest rank, and preferred to those of Spa. It is 40 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 0 N.

PYRNA, a town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle, on a mountain called Sonnenstein, which has been sometimes used as a state prison. Near it is a fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by the river Elbe. Pyrna is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles SE of Dresden. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 51 6 N.

PYSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the Attoway, near the Muldaw, 50 miles S of Praguc. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 49 16 N.

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QUADIN, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, between Elne and Dander, and remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

QUAKENBUCGE, or QUAKENBURG,

a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, seated on the Hase, 22 miles W of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 46 N.

QUANG-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the N part of Pe-tcheli, between the provinces of Chang-tong and Ho-nan. It has nine cities of the third class dependant on it; all its plains are well watered by rivers. Among its temples, there is one dedicated to those men, who, as the Chinese pretend, discovered the secret of rendering themselves immortal.

QUANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, on the W by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, on the S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and on the E by the same and Hou-quang. Neither its extent nor commerce is equal to that of the other provinces; however, it is so abundant in rice, that it supplies, for six months in the year, the province of Quang-tong, the inhabitants of which without this assistance could not subsist. The mountains with which it is covered, especially towards the N abound with mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. A very singular tree grows in this province; instead of pith, it contains a soft pulp, which yields a kind of flour: the bread made of it is said to be exceedingly good. Besides paroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds and uncommon insects are found here. This province contains 12 villages of the first class and 80 of the second and third. Quei-ling-fou is the capital.

QUANG-TONG, the most considerable of the southern provinces of China; bounded on the NE by Fo-kien, on the N by Kiang-si, on the W by Quang-si and the kingdom of Tong-king; the rest is washed by the sea. The country is diversified with plains and mountains, and the land is so fertile, that it produces two crops every year. Trade and the fecundity of the soil supply this province with every thing that can contribute to the pleasures of life: it furnishes gold, precious stones, silk, pearls, eagle-wood, tin, quicksilver, sugar, copper, iron, iron, steel, saltpetre, ebony, and abundance of aromatic woods, which are in great request. All the coasts abound with fish, and furnish great quantities of oysters, crabs and tortoises of an immense size; of their shells the Chinese make several pretty toys. A prodigious number of tame ducks are raised in this province: the particular care and industry employed by the Chinese in breeding

them have multiplied them here exceedingly. They load a great number of small barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the sea-shore, where at low-water these fowls find shrimps, oysters and other kinds of shell-fish. These small flocks generally go in company, and the ducks soon mix together on the shore; but when night approaches, they are collected together by only beating on a baston: they immediately form themselves into different flocks, and each returns to the vessel it belongs to. Although the climate of this province is warm, the air is pure and the people are robust and healthy. They are very industrious; and it must be allowed, that they possess, in an eminent degree, the talent of imitation: if they are only shown any of our European works, they execute others like them with the most surprising exactness. This province is divided into ten districts, which contain ten cities of the first class, and eighty-four of the second and third. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chao king.

QUARTEN, a town of Switzerland, near the lake Wallen stadt, 5 miles E of Glarus.

QUEBEC, a city of N America, capital of Lower Canada, situate at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles. It is built on a rock, and is divided into the upper and lower town. The houses in each are of stone, and the fortifications strong, though not regular. The governor resides in a citadel, which covers the town, and is both regular and handsome. The river St. Lawrence here narrows all of a sudden to the breadth of a mile; but from hence to the sea it is four or five leagues broad, and navigable for large men of war. The harbour is safe and commodious, and flanked by two bastions, that are raised 25 feet from the ground, which is the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. This city was erected by the French in 1605. The English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1759, it was again taken by the English, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, in the arms of victory, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It is 400 miles by the river, from the Atlantic Ocean, and 590 NW of Boston. Lon. 69 48 W, lat. 46 55 N.

QUEDA, a kingdom in the peninsula beyond the Ganges tributary to Siam. The principal town, of the same name, is subject to the Dutch. It has a harbour, and is 300 miles N of the city of Malacca. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 5 N.

QUEDLINGSBURG, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a famous protestant abbey, whose abbeys is a princess of the empire, and whose contingent is one horseman and 10 footmen. The inhabitants of the town subsist by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 10 miles SE of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 52 1 N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough in Kent, in the isle of Shepey, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles NW of Canterbury, and 45 E of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 26 N.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S CAPE, a promontory of the island of Southern Georgia. Lon. 36 11 W, lat. 54 32 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S FORELAND, a cape of the island of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, six miles long and one broad, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138 4 W, lat. 19 18 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a sound at the N extremity of the S island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky Bay, and the hills near the seaford are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable. The dogs here are of the long haired sort, with pricked ears, and much resemble the common shepherd's cur, but they are very stupid. Lon. 174 13 E, lat. 41 5 S.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long and 29 broad; bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Kildare, on the SE by Catherlough, on the S by Kilkenny, and on the W by King's County and Tipperary. It was formerly full of woods and bogs; but is now much improved. It contains 39 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Maryborough is the capital.

QUEEN'S-FERRY, a borough in Linlithgowshire, seated on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than two miles wide. It is a much frequented ferry, and is nine miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 0 N.

QUEIL-LING-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Quany-shi. It has

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its name from a flower called *gasi*, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet and agreeable odour, that the whole country is perfumed by it. Quei-lingfou is situate on the banks of a river, which throws itself into the Ta-ho; but it flows with such rapidity, and amidst so narrow valleys, that it is neither navigable nor of any utility to commerce. This city is large, and the whole of it is built almost after the model of our ancient fortresses; but it is much inferior to the greater part of the capitals of the other provinces. A great number of birds are found in the territories belonging to it, the colours of which are so bright and variegated, that the artists of this country, in order to add to the lustre of their silks, interweave with them some of their feathers, which have a splendour and beauty that cannot be imitated. Quei-ling has under its jurisdiction two cities of the second class and seven of the third, and is 180 miles N by W of Canton. Lon. 109 55 E, lat. 25 30 N.

QUENTIN, St. a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy. Here is a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. The town was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Somme, 21 miles S of Cambray, and 83 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 49 50 N.

QUERCI, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Limosin, on the E by Rouergue and Auvergne, on the S by Languedoc, and on the W by Perigord. It was divided into Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

QUERFURT, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the prince of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is 12 miles SE of Mansfeldt. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 27 N.

QUERGENENCY, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It has a fort, and several villages.

QUESNOY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken the same year. In 1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and retaken the next year. It is seated in a large plain, on the little river Ronelle, nine miles SE of Valenciennes, and 22 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

QUIBERON, a peninsula of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, to the N of Bellefleur. It has a village of the same name, and a fort, on the bay of Quiberon. In July 1795, it was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain; but owing to the desertion and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans retook it by surprise soon afterward.

QUIBO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, lying on the coast of Veragua, in New Spain. Here are a great number of monks and fallow deer.

QUILLEBONEUF, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Seine, eight miles SW of Caudebec, and 22 W of Rouen.

QUILMANCI, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 3 30 S.

QUITOA, a seaport on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel. It is tributary to the Portuguese; and is seated in a fertile country, 300 miles N of Mombambique. Lon. 39 9 E, lat. 9 30 S.

QUILON, or COYLON, a Dutch factory, on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore, 14 miles NNW of Anjengo, taken by the English in 1795. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 9 2 N.

QUIMPER, a town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Bretagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the Odet and Beaudet, 30 miles SE of Brest, and 332 W by S of Paris. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 47 58 N.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Ifotte, seven miles from the sea, and 20 E by S of Quimper. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 47 52 N.

QUINGEY, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte, seated on the river Louve, 12 miles SW of Besancon. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 47 5 N.

QUINTEN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, with a castle. It is seated in a valley, near the river Goy, and a large forest of the same name, eight miles SSW of St. Brieux, and 200 W of Paris. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 48 26 N.

QUIRGU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late pro-

vince of Lyons, seated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 12 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 35 N.

QUIRIMBA, the name of several islands of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits and pastures.

QUISAMA, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Conza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated, but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

QUITEOA, a town of Morocco, in the province of Drafs, with a castle. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 28 6 N.

QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Secchia, three miles from its confluence with the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1734, when marshal Broglie was surprised in his bed. It is 15 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 45 0 N.

QUITO, an audience of Peru, lying between two chains of the high mountains called the Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large square, and a church stands on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and respect the four quarters of the world; and all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. Although this country is situate on both sides of the equator, yet it lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. Several districts of this country are occupied almost entirely by Indians; and the city of Quito alone contains between 50 and 60,000 of all the different races. This is the only province in Spanish America that can be called a manufacturing country. Hats, cotton-stuffs, and coarse woollen cloaths, are made here in such quantities, as to be sufficient, not only for the consumption of the province, but to furnish a considerable article for exportation to other parts of Spanish America. This province is under the jurisdiction of the new viceroyalty of St. Fe-de-Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada.

QUITO, a city of Peru, in an audience of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between high

mountains, and on much higher ground than the rest of Peru that is habitable, being 300 yards above the level of the sea. Here are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of university. It is 820 miles N of Lima. Lon. 97 50 W, lat. 0 13 S.

QUIXOS, a province of Peru, in the audience of Quito.

QUIZINA, a chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 miles in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Nacor.

QUOJA, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast.

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R AAB, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads toward Alba Regalia. It is seated at the confluence of the Raab and Rannitz, not far from the Danube, 55 miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 47 48 N.

RABASTEINS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, with a decayed castle, seated on the Tarn, 18 miles W by S of Alby. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 46 N.

RABAT, a seaport of Africa, in Tremesen, with a castle. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces, and is seated at the mouth of the Burigrig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5 28 W, lat. 34 40 N.

RACHORE, or **ADONI-RACHORE**, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the S bank of the Kistna, not far above its confluence with the Toombudra, and below that of the Beemah. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 16 30 N.

RACKERSBURGH, a strong town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on an island, formed by the Muchr, 22 miles SE of Gratz, and 100 S of Vienna. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 46 54 N.

RACLIA, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

RACONI, a populous town of Piedmont, seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince

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RADEBERG, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen, 10 miles NE of Dresden. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 51 5 N.

RADICOFANI, a town of Tuscany, seated on a mountain, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent hill, 56 miles SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 42 42 N.

RADMANDORF, a town of Germany, in Carniola, near the source of the river Save, 16 miles W of Crainburg.

RADNOR, New, a borough in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. It was formerly the county-town; but the assizes are now held at Presteign. It is seated near the source of the Somergil, in a pleasant valley at the foot of a hill, where a castle formerly stood. It sends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles NW of Hereford, and 156 WNW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 52 10 N.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the NW by Cardiganshire, on the S and SW by Brecknockshire, and on the N by Montgomeryshire. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Tend, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. It contains 52 parishes, four market towns, and sends two members to parliament. The air of this county is in winter cold and piercing. The soil in general is but indifferent, yet some places produce corn, particularly the eastern and southern parts; but in the northern and western, which are mountainous, the land is chiefly stocked with horned cattle, sheep and goats.

RADOM, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a brook that falls into the Vistula, 30 miles N of Sandomir, and 50 S of Warsaw. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 51 25 N.

RAGIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated between Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Nota, near the river Mauro, 12 miles N of Modica. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 0 N.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Ragusan, and an archbishop's see. It is two miles in circumference, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. It is a republic, and has a doge like that of

Venice, but he continues a month only in his office. It carries on a considerable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles NW of Scutari. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 43 50 N.

RAGUSEN, or **RAGUSIAN DALMATIA**, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians, to each of whom it pays an annual tribute. Ragusa is the capital.

RAJAPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N of Goa. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 17 19 N.

RAJEMAL, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal; formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W bank of the Ganges, in a romantic, but not pleasant situation, 190 miles N by W of Calcutta.

RAIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Acha, near the Lech, five miles E of Donawert. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 50 N.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Save, 68 miles S of Gratz. Lon. 15 32 E, lat. 46 20 N.

RAIN LAKE, or **LONG LAKE**, a lake of N America, lying to the W of Lake Superior, and to the E of the Lake of the Woods, with which it communicates by a river. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 10 wide.

RAKKA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the Euphrates. It has a castle, going to decay, and is an indifferently place, but old Rakka, whose ruins are near it, was a magnificent city. It is 100 miles SW of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 55 E, lat. 38 1 N.

RAKONICK, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on a river, which falls into the Misa, 30 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 4.

RAMA, an ancient town of Palestine, now called Ramula by the Turks. The streets are narrow, and the houses contemptible; but there are many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which indicate its former magnificence. It is 20 miles W by N of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 32 0 N.

RAMADA, a seaport of S America, in New Granada, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 11 10 N.

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RAMSEY, an island on the coast of Pem-

Hindooftan, in Golconda, near which is a rich diamond-mine. It is 270 miles SW of Hydrabad. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 14 30 N.

RACON, L'ETAPE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated at the foot of the Vosges, at the confluence of the Etape and Marts, 30 miles SE of Nanci. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 26 N.

RAPPALLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on a gulf of the same name, 20 miles E of Genoa. Lon. 9 11 E, lat. 44 26 N.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a republic of Switzerland, on the confines of the canton of Zurich, whose territory is six miles long and three broad. Until the invasion of Switzerland by the French, it was under the protection of the cantons of Zurich, Bern, and Glarus, and was governed by a great and little council, consisting of 48 members.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a town of Switzerland, capital of a republic of the same name. It is strong by situation, being seated on a neck of land which advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. The inhabitants, 5000 in number, are all Catholics. The harbour, an excellent one, is within the circuit of the walls. Rapperschwyl is 12 miles SE of Zurich, and 62 NE of Bern. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 10 N.

RAPOLFSTEIN, or **RISAU-PIERRE**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, 8 miles N of Colmer. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 48 13 N.

RAPOLLO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 56 miles W of Bari, and 70 E of Naples. Lon. 15 51 E, lat. 40 56 N.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a river of Virginia, which rises in the mountains, called the Blue Ridge, and running ESE falls into the Chesapeake, in lat. 35 30 N.

RARITAN, a river of New Jersey, which passing by Brunswick and Amboy, enters Arthur Kull Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. It is a mile wide at its mouth and is navigable for 16 miles.

RASCLA. See **RATZIA**.

RASEBORG, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles SE of Abo. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

RASEN, or **MARKET RASIN**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a branch of the Anker, 14

miles NE of Lincoln, and 150 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 53 23 N.

RASOCALMO, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, near a town of the same name, W of Cape Faro, and N of Messina.

RASTADT, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg seated on the Ens, 48 miles E by S of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 47 31 N.

RASTADT, a town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden, with a castle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here between the French and Austrians, and for a battle in which the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Merg, near the Rhine, four miles N of Baden, and 24 SW of Philippsburg. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 54 N.

RATENAU, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Havel, 15 miles NW of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 49 E, lat. 52 46 N.

RATENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle, seated on the river Inn. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 30 N.

RATHMINES, a remarkable place in Ireland, near two miles from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament forces in 1649.

RATIBOR, a town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes; and is seated on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles NE of Troppaw, and 142 E of Prague. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 11 N.

RATISBON, the capital of Bavaria, and the only free imperial city and sovereign state in this electorate; it is large, populous, and fortified with a double wall, ditches, and ramparts, pleasantly situated on the S side of the Danube. Ratibon is governed by its own magistrates, who are Lutherans, and is surrounded by the duke of Bavaria's territories. The city is plentifully furnished with provisions, the soil round it abounding with corn, and pasture, and with vines, the grapes of which yield a strong palatable wine, scarce inferior to the Rhenish. It has a stone bridge of 13 arches over the Danube, being the most substantial of all the structures, either on this river or on the Rhine. In time of peace it has a considerable trade by the Danube, the Nahe, and the Regen, which join near the city, and by the neighbouring rivers. Here is a famous Benedictine monastery, with several ancient and curious MSS particularly of the gospel. It is 35 miles SE of Nuremberg, 62 N by R

of Munich, and 193 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 48 38 N.

RATOLEZEL, a strong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Constance called Boden See. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 12 miles W of the city of Constance.

RATTAN. See **RUATTAN**.

RATZBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, with a bishop's see, and a castle, noted for its excellent beer. It is seated on an island, in the midst of a lake 30 miles in circumference. The buildings are of brick, and almost every house is shaded with a tree. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg Strélitz, and partly to that of Saxe-Lawenburg. From the lake of Ratzburg issues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec, and thus facilitates the communication by water between Lubec and these parts. Ratzburg is 12 miles SE of Lubec, and 12 N of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 53 43 N.

RATZIA, or **RASCIA**, the eastern division of Sclavonia, subject to the house of Austria. It takes its name from the river Rasca, which falls into the Morave; and its inhabitants are called Rascians.

RAVA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fortified castle, where state prisoners are kept. The town is built of wood, and seated in a morass covered with water that proceeds from the river Rava, by which it is surrounded. It is 35 miles SW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 55 E, lat. 51 51 N.

RAVELLO, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, and a bishop's see. It has magnificent palaces and fine houses, and is 10 miles W of Salerno, and 25 SE of Naples. Lon. 14 41 E, lat. 40 36 N.

RAVENGLASS, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an inlet of the Irish Sea, between the Mite and Esk, which, with the Irk fall into this inlet, and form a good harbour. It is 24 miles S of Cockermouth, and 284 NNW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 20 N.

RAVENNA, an ancient and archiepiscopal city of Italy, capital of Romagna, with several colleges, and a great number of religious houses. It had a very flourishing trade, but has greatly suffered since the sea has withdrawn two miles from it. The fortifications are of little importance and the citadel is gone to ruin. It is most remarkable now for the excellent wine pro-

duced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of the Goths resided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the sixth century, when there were three popes at the same time, one lived at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, remarkable for being covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. Ravenna is now continually going to decay and is seated near the river Mantone, 37 miles SE of Ferrara, and 162 N of Rome. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 25 N.

RAVENSBERG, a county of Germany in Westphalia, lying S of the bishoprics of Minden and Osnaburgh. It belongs to the king of Prussia and is so called from a castle of the same name. Hereford is the capital.

RAVENSBERG, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia. It is a well built town and the publick structure are handsome, and the inhabitants are partly protestants, and partly papists. It is seated on the Cheufs, 15 miles N by W of Lindau. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 47 59 N.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, with an ancient and strong castle. It belongs to the elector palatine, but has a Dutch garrison. It is seated on the Maese, on the confines of Guelderland 10 miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 51 46 N.

RAVITZ, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polnanja. It possesses a considerable manufacture of cloth, 24 miles S of Posen.

RAUSCHENBERG, a town of Germany, in the Landgrate of Hesse Cassel, four miles N of Marburg, and 32 SSW of Cassel. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 50 33 N.

RAWA, a town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Rawa, 56 miles SW of Warsaw.

RAWEE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five E branches of the Indus, into which river it falls, about 20 miles W of Moultan, after having received the united waters of the Chelum and Chanaub. The Rawee is the Hydrates of Alexander.

RAYLEIGH, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, lying upon Hadley bay, 13 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 34 E of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 37 N.

READING, a borough and the county-town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturday, and three churches. It is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet; near its confluence with the Thames, and is the largest

and best to churches a had a rich remain, at lately found ing is gov two mem trade is in net near is 26 miles S London.

READING, Berks, in hill, 46 mil 75 54 W.

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REALVI, department Montauban.

REBEL, circle of Mecklenbu 30 miles SE lat. 53 32.

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REDSU, Here, five former St. Alban the preter converted

and best town in the county with 3 parish churches and large handsome streets. It had a rich abbey, large ruins of which still remain, and the body of Henry I. was lately found in a lead coffin in it. Reading is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Its chief trade is in malt. It is seated on the Kennet near its confluence with the Thames, 26 miles SSE of Oxford, and 29 W of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 51' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 28' N$.

READING, the capital of the county of Berks, in N America, seated on Schuylkill, 46 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. $75^{\circ} 54' W$, lat. $40^{\circ} 23' N$.

REALMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, 31 miles NE of Toulouse. Lon. $2^{\circ} 0' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 50' N$.

REALVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Lot, eight miles NE of Montauban. Lon. $1^{\circ} 24' E$, lat. $44^{\circ} 7' N$.

REBEL, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the lake Muritz, 30 miles SE of Gustrow. Lon. $12^{\circ} 36' E$, lat. $53^{\circ} 32' N$.

REBNICK, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aluta, 45 miles SW of Targowisico.

RECCAN. See ARACAN.

RECCANATI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona. It is a trading place, and has a great fair in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of pope Gregory VII is in the cathedral. It is seated on a mountain, from whence there is a very fine prospect, near the river Mursone, 14 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 34' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 24' N$.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a chapter of noble ladies. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 miles W of Ham. Lon. $8^{\circ} 36' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 27' N$.

RECVLVER, a village in Kent, with a noted church, which was anciently collegiate. It has two spires, which serve for a searmark, and are called by mariners, the Two Sisters. This place was the Regulum of the Romans and is 12 miles W of Margate.

REDDUAN, a thorough fare town in Here, five miles NW of St. Alban's. It formerly belonged to the monastery of St. Alban, and was greatly famed for the pretended relics of Amphibalus, who converted St. Alban to christianity.

REDHEAD, a promontory in Angushire, on the German Ocean, lying four miles S of Montrose. It is a noted landmark for vessels trading from Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Till the year 1793, this cape was the point beyond which coal was not permitted to pass without paying a heavy duty, which was taken off by a commutation duty on spirits.

REDON, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 225 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 10' W$, lat. $37^{\circ} 48' N$.

REDONDELLA, a small commercial town of Spain in Galicia, with a castle. It was pillaged by the English in 1702, it is seated at the bottom of a bay where there is fishery for anchovies, eight miles S of Ponte Vedra. Lon. $8^{\circ} 15' W$, lat. $42^{\circ} 18' N$.

REDONDO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated at the mouth of the Mondego, 17 miles SW of Coimbra. Lon. $8^{\circ} 34' W$, lat. $40^{\circ} 4' N$.

RED RUSSIA. See RUSSIA, RED.

REDRUTH, a town in Cornwall, whose market is disused. It is seated in the very heart of the mining country, 262 miles W by S of London. Lon. $5^{\circ} 13' W$, lat. $50^{\circ} 13' N$.

RED SEA, a sea celebrated in holy writ, extending 1300 miles from N to S, and 200 in the widest part, from E to W. It divides Arabia from Africa and is separated from the Mediterranean Sea on the N, by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates, by the straits of Bebelmandel, on the S with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

REES, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles SE of Cleves, and 10 NW of Wesel. Lon. $6^{\circ} 4' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 40' N$.

REGEN, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, which has its source in Bohemia and falls into the Danube. It is 12 miles NNE of Deckendorf, and 40 E of Ratibon. Lon. $13^{\circ} 2' E$, lat. $48^{\circ} 50' N$.

REGENSBURG, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 miles NW of Zurich.

REGENSTEIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Halberstadt, six

miles S of Halberstadt, and seven W of Quedlinburg. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 46 N.

REGGIO, an ancient and archiepiscopal town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a woollen manufacture. It is a large and populous place and is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 miles SE of Messina, and 190 S by E of Naples. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 38 4 N.

REGGIO, a duchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of silk. It is all subject to the duke of Modena, except the marquisate of St. Martin, which is subject to a prince of that name.

REGGIO, an ancient, episcopal city of Italy, in a duchy of the same name, with a Citadel. It has been ruined several times by the Goths, and other nations. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who carry on a great trade in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is seated in a fertile country, 15 miles NW of Modena, and 80 SE of Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 44 43 N.

REGINA, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles N of Cosenza. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 39 34 N.

REGNANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It is thinly inhabited and is seated near the Tiber, 17 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 42 11 N.

REICHENAU, an island of Germany in Suabia, in the lower lake of Constance. It is three miles long and one broad; contains about 1600 inhabitants, all Catholics and three parishes. It is extremely beautiful and in it is a rich Benedictine abbey, of which the bishop of Constance is abbot, with a library and curious manuscripts. In this convent was interred the emperor Charles le Gros. This island is three miles W of Constance, and belongs to the bishop of that place.

REICHENAU, a town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It is seated in a rich and fertile valley, upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine. At this place are two curious bridges. One of these is thrown across the lower branch of the Rhine, and is 105 feet in length. The other, built across the Rhine below the point of union, forms a very beautiful object. It is a wooden bridge, of a single arch, covered like that of Schaffhausen, and constructed upon

nearly the same plan. The span of the arch is 110 feet in length. Reichenau is seven miles SW of Coar.

REICHENBACH, a river of Switzerland, which has its source at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and rolls its numerous cataracts down the steep sides of Mount Scheidec, till it unites with the river Aar near Meyringen. It conveys into the Aar the gold dust that is found in the bed of that river.

REICHENBACH, a town of Bohemia in Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the little river Peil, and noted for the peace concluded, in 1790, between the emperor Leopold II and the Turks.

REICHENBERG, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Catzenellenbogen. It is seated on a mountain, near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Hesse-Rheinfeld. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 50 4 N.

REICHENFELLS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 14 miles E of Muhrau. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 47 9 N.

REICHENHALL, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Sala, with a rich salt spring, nine miles SW of Salzburg, and 64 SW of Munich. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 47 28 N.

REICHENSTEIN, a town of Bohemia in Silesia, famous for the silver mines in its neighbourhood. It is 12 miles W of Grottefay.

REICHSHOFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle.

REIFFERSCHIED, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine and archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name. It is 32 miles SW of Cologne, and 42 W of Coblenz. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 20 N.

REISENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, near which is an ancient castle, 78 miles SW of Konigsberg. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 53 52 N.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine. It had lately a chapter of canons, who were obliged to prove their nobility, and whose abbey was a principality of the empire. It is seated on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosges, 42 miles S by E of Nancy. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 3 N.

REMY, St. a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, and a mausoleum, in the neighbourhood, in the best state of preservation. St. Remy is 20 miles NE of Arles.

RENDSBURG, the circle of Holstein, was placed by its name by its formed by the Sleswick.

RENFRE, a town of Shropshire, of which it is the seat, that encircled the Clyde, near miles E by of Edinburgh 51 N.

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RENSBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, with a castle. It is a strong place by its situation, standing on an island formed by the river Eyder, 12 miles SE of Sleswick. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 54 30 N.

RENFREW, the county-town of Renfrewshire. Robert II had a palace here, of which nothing remains but the ditch that encircled it. It is seated on the Clyde, near the mouth of the Cart, 10 miles E by S of Port Glasgow, and 45 W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 51 N.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, which has for many years been called a barony, because it was the paternal estate of the Stewarts, before they were advanced to the throne of Scotland, and at present gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. It is bounded on the S by Ayrshire; on the E by Lanarkshire, and on the N and W by the Clyde river, which divides it on the W from Argyleshire and on the N from Dumbartonshire; extending 30 miles from N to S, and 13 where broadest from E to W. It is watered by several small rivers, the chief of which are the White-cart and the Black cart, which unite and fall into the Clyde. That part near the Clyde is fruitful and pleasant, with but few eminences; but that to the SSW, and W, is more barren and mountainous. It enjoys a healthful air, and abounds with all necessaries of life. Its principal towns are Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. Its chief manufactures are linen, gauze, lawns, &c. Near Paisley is a spring which ebbs and flows with the tide, yet situated many miles from the sea.

RENNESBON, a small town of Germany, in the bishopric of Strasburg, 10 miles E of Strasburg.

RENNES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000. The fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, and consumed 850 houses, contributed greatly to the beauty of the town, as the streets which were very narrow, were made wider and straight. In the great square, is the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville. Rennes is an archbishopric, and the capital of the department. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N by W of Nantes, and 42 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 48 7 N.

RENTI, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the river Aa, 12 miles SW of Aire,

and 50 NW of Arras. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 50 36 N.

REOLE, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 44 30 N.

REPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, seated on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva, and famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. There is a Carthusian monastery here, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is three miles from Thonon, and 20 NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 21 E, lat. 46 26 N.

REPEHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, and has two churches in one churchyard. It is seated in a valley, 15 miles NW of Norwich, and 109 NE of London. Lon. 1 7 E, lat. 52 50 N.

REPPEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and new marche of Brandenburg, 16 miles SSE of Custrin. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 52 30 N.

REQUENA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is seated on the Oliana, 40 miles W of Valencia, and 130 E by S of Madrid. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 39 24 N.

RESHT, a town of Persia, capital of Ghilan. It is seated on the SW coast of the Caspian Sea, in a fertile plain, surrounded with high mountains, 110 miles N of Casbin. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 37 18 N.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship Resolution, in which captain Cook made his second voyage to that ocean. Lon. 141 45 W, lat. 17 23 S.

RETFORD, EAST, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Idle, 30 miles N of Nottingham, and 144 N by W of London. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 53 22 N.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Aisne, 20 miles NE of Rheims, and 108 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 49 30 N.

RETIMO, a town of Candia, with a bishop's see, and a harbour defended by a citadel, where the bashaw resides. It was taken in 1647, by the Turks, who have kept it ever since. The silk, wool, honey, wax, lacuanum, and oil, are preferred to all

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others. It is seated on the N coast of the island, in a pleasant country, 45 miles from Candia. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 35 22 N.

REVEL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, nine miles N of St. Papoul. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 43 26 N.

REVEL, a government of Russia. See ESTHONIA.

REVEL, a strong seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well built, and have very fine gardens. There is a college, with four professors; and, in 1733, two churches were allowed to the protestants. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians obtained possession of it; and there are two great fairs, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. The Russians took this important place in 1711, most of the inhabitants being carried off by the plague. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 85 miles SE of Abo, and 123 W by S of Petersburg. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 59 20 N.

REVELLO, a town of Italy in Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, near the Po. It is seated on the top of a very high mountain, and is strongly fortified both by nature and art. It is three miles NW of Saluzzo.

REVERO, a strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Po, opposite Ostiglia, 10 miles NE of Mirandola, and 20 SE of Mantua. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 44 58 N.

REUS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It has a considerable trade in wine, brandy, and nuts, which are carted down to Salo, an open but safe road, five miles off. About 20,000 pipes of brandy are annually exported. It is seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain, 35 miles NE of Tortosa, and 60 WSW of Barcelona.

REUS, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, between the mountains of Petina and Locendro, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joining the Aar, falls into the Rhine, below Zurzach.

REUTLINGEN, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Württemberg. It is adorned with handsome public buildings: and has a well frequented college. It is seated on the Echetz, near the Neckar, 10 miles E of

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Tubingen, and 37 S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 32 N.

REUX, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons.

REWAR, a town of Hindoostan in the province of Allahabad, 57 miles SSW of that place. Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 24 35 N.

REYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a plain, with a castle built upon an eminence, three miles from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle.

REZAN, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It contains 12 districts, and is fertile in corn, and populous; and had anciently its own princes.

REZAN, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but was almost ruined by the Tartars, in 1681. It is seated at the confluence of the Trubesh and Occa, 100 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E, lat. 54 55 N.

RHE, an island on the W coast of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It is four leagues long and two broad, and very populous. Its products are bitter wine, abundance of salt, excellent brandy, and the liquor called aniseed. It is defended by four forts, and is eight miles W of Rochelle. St. Martin is the capital.

RHEDA, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lipgen, 10 miles N of Lipstadt. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 51 47 N.

RHEIMS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, with an archbishop's see, whose archbishop was a duke and peer of France. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very beautiful Gothick structure. That of St. Nicaise, is remarkable for its fine architecture. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and contains several fine squares, large streets, well built houses, and magnificent churches. The metropolitan church is considerable for its largeness, fine architecture, and the beauty of its front, being full of figures in relievo. It has a mint, an university, and 5 abbeyes, the most famous of which is that of St. Remy, in which the corpse of the archbishop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and nar-

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now, and the houses are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs: and the gingerbread is famous. Rheims is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 miles N of Troyes, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 49 15 N.

RHINAU, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, between Schaffhausen and Eglisau.

RHEINBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, 53 miles E of Liege. Lon. 6 9 E, lat. 51 39 N.

RHEINBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 40 miles NW of Cologne, and 40 SE of Guelderland. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 51 39 W.

RHEINEC, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 34 miles SSE of Cologne. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 50 27 N.

RHEINEC, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Rheintal, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 47 41 N.

RHEINFELD, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and county of the same name. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, with regard to strength and situation. It is built on a craggy rock, at the foot of which is the town of St. Goar, and was taken by the French in 1794. It is 15 miles S of Coblenz.

RHEINFELDEN, a strong town of Suabia, the best of the four forest towns. It belongs to the house of Austria, and has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of several arches, eight miles E of Basle. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 47 36 N.

RHEINGAU, a district of Germany, on the E side of the Rhine, extending from Neider Wallauf to Lorrach. The vine is here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld is the capital.

RHEINHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Spire. It is situate on the Rhine, three miles SE of Spire.

RHEINLAND, a part of S Holland, lying on both sides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

RHEINMAGEN, or REMAGEN, a town of Westphalia, situate near the Rhine, 19 miles NNW of Coblenz. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 50 38 N.

RHEINSABERN, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, with a castle, 15 miles S of Spire.

RHEINTAL, a fertile valley of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, which divides it from a territory of Austria, till it reaches the lake of Constance. It belongs to the eight ancient cantons, and to that of Appenzel. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous.

RHEINWALD, a large valley in the country of the Grisons; so called from the Hinder Rhine, which rises at the distance of 12 miles, and runs through the valley. Splügen is the capital.

RHENEN, a city of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, seated on the Leck, 20 miles SE of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1795. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 51 50 N.

RHINE, a celebrated river of Germany, having its source in the country of the Grisons in Switzerland, and in the very bosom of the Alps. It is formed of two principal streams, the Upper or Hinder Rhine, to the E, and the Lower Rhine, (formed by two small streams, called the Middle and the Further Rhine) to the W. The Upper and Lower Rhine, uniting at Reichenau, form a fine river, over which is a curious bridge of one arch, the span of which is 229 feet long. It takes its course N by Coira, and continues on till it forms the lake of Constance in Suabia; thence turning W, it passes by the cities of Constance and Schaffhausen, and watering Basil, runs from thence directly N, dividing Suabia from Alsace. Leaving Alsace and Suabia, the river gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives the streams of the Neckar, Main, and Moselle, in its course to the United Provinces. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleves, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W, and flows by Nimwegen, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its junction with the Maese, at Bommel. Below Worcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee: the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German Ocean, below the Briel; the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluys and Goree. The other stream which had branched off to the NW below Emmerick, retains its name; but another soon branches off to the N, takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Camper. The old river proceeds W by Rhemen to Wyck-by-Duerstedt, when it again divides into two streams: that to the left is called

the Leck, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, but is now an inconsiderable stream, passes on to Utrecht, Woerden, and Leyden, and is literally choked up by mountains of sand, near the village of Catwyck.

RHINE, LOWER, a circle of Germany, which extends from the circle of Suabia, on the S, to that of Westphalia, on the N. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, and the palatinate of the Rhine.

RHINE, LOWER, a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Strasburg is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a circle of Germany, which includes the territory of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Rheinfeld, and Hesse-Homburg; the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanau, Spanheim, Wied, Westerbürg, and Waldeck, with the abbeys of Fulda and Hirschfeld, the imperial towns of Francfort, Friedberg, and Wetzlar; the bishoprics of Spire and Worms, and the duchies of Deux-Ponts.

RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, on the E by Franconia and Suabia, and on the W and S by France. It is 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. It has suffered more by the wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together; for, in the last century, Lewis XIV ordered the whole country to be laid waste by fire and sword. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Mannheim is the electorate residence. This electorate is also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the Upper palatinate of Bavaria.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N and E by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the S by the Atlantic, and on the W by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It contains five counties, and 29 townships. It is as healthy as any part of N America, and is principally a country for pasture. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

RHODE ISLAND, an island of N America, in a state of the same name. It is 13 miles long from N to S, and four broad, and di-

vided into three townships. This island is a noted resort of invalids from the southern climates, being exceedingly pleasant and healthful, and is called with propriety, the Eden of America.

RHODES, an island of the Mediterranean, on the S side of Naxos, 40 miles long and 15 broad. The air is good, and the soil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. The principal town, of the same name, is an archbishop's see, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers to defend the passage. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue in bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world; it was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island, in 665, they knocked it to pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jerusalem took Rhodes from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks, in 1623. It is looked upon as an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 36 24 N.

RHODEZ. See **RODEZ**.

RHONE, a large river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, from the glacier of Furca, between the two rocky mountains of Gletcherberg and Satzberg. Crossing the Vallais, it runs through the lake and city of Geneva, and there receives the river Arve. Four leagues below is a cataract, or prodigious chasm in the rock, 1-4th of a mile long, but not above three fathoms in breadth where narrowest. After which it widens and becomes navigable near Seissel; then running SW to Lyons, and receiving several other streams, particularly the river Saone, continues its course due S, and passing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles, it falls to the westward of Marseilles into the Mediterranean by three mouths, namely, Gras de Sanze, Sainte Anne, and le Grand Gras. The Rhone, contrary to most other rivers, swells as the days increase; its waters being at the highest when the days are longest, probably owing to the melting of the snow on the Alps.

RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

RHONS AND LOIRE, a department of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonnais. The capital is Lyons.

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RHYAIDERGOWY, a town in Radnorshire, with a market on Wednesday. Near it is a cataract of the river Wye. It is 20 miles WNW of New Radnor, and 177 of London. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 52 17 N.

RHYNDS or **RINNS OF GALLOWAY**, the W division of Wigtonshire, divided from the other parts of the county by Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce.

RHYNEY. See **RUMNEY**.

RIALEXA, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, seated on a small river, five miles from the Pacific Ocean, where there is a good harbour. The air is unwholesome, on account of the morasses. It is 60 miles W of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 89 10 W, lat. 12 25 N.

RIBADAVIA. See **RIVADAVIA**.

RIBADEO, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, defended by two castles. It is situated at the mouth of the Eo, and is 35 miles NE of Mondonedo. Lon. 7 2 W, lat. 43 30 N.

RIBAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarxa, eight miles from Madrid.

RIBAU-PIERRE. See **RAPOLFSTEIN**.

RIBBLE, a river which rises in the W riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea, below Preston.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, a town of St. Jago the principal of the Cape de Verd islands, with a good harbour. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W, lat. 15 0 N.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 miles W by S of St. Quentin. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 49 48 N.

RIBERAC, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 miles E of Perigueux, and 27 SSE of Angouleme. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 45 15 N.

RIBNIK, an episcopal town of Turkey in the province of Walachia, 44 miles S of Hermanstadt, and 130 ESE of Temeswar. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 45 19 N.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a nunnery for noble women. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 12 miles N of Rostock. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 54 10 N.

RICHELIEU, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Poitou, with a fine palace and extensive park. It was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1637. The streets are as straight as a line, and it contains a handsome square. It is seated on the Arnable and Vide 27 miles N of Poitiers, and 152 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 47 2 N.

RICHMOND, a town of N America, ca-

pital of the state of Virginia. It has an elegant statehouse, on a hill in the upper part of the town, and stands on the N side of James River, at the foot of the falls, 60 miles W by N of Williamsburg. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 37 25 N.

RICHMOND, a town of Staten Island, in N America, under the jurisdiction of the state of New York, chiefly inhabited by Dutch and French. It is nine miles SW of New York.

RICHMOND, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a castle, on an inaccessible mount, and two churches. It is a corporate town and sends two members to parliament. It has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. and is seated on the Swale, over which is a stone bridge, 40 miles NW of York, and 230 NNW of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 54 28 N.

RICHMOND, a village in Surry, with a royal palace where the kings of England formerly resided. It was chosen, says Camden, by them for their royal seat; and, for its splendour, or shining, called Shene. It has been since also, on account of the wholesomeness of the air, the usual nursery of their children. The tide of the Thames reaches just to this village, which is 60 miles from the mouth of it, a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. Over the Thames an elegant bridge was begun in 1774, which opens a communication with Isleworth, on the opposite side of the river. In the New Park is a little hill cast called King Henry's Mount, from which there is a prospect of six counties, including the city of London, and also Windsor castle, which is 14 miles off. Richmond is distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in summer, are open every Sunday, and in these is a noble observatory. Here is an extensive royal park, called Richmond, or the New Park, surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I.

RICHMONDSHIRE, a district in the N riding of Yorkshire, formerly a county of itself. It abounds in romantic situations, and is noted for the industry of its inhabitants, who manufacture knit stockings and other coarse goods. Many lead mines are in this district, of which Richmond is the chief town.

RICHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anterior Pomerania, 23 miles ENE of Rostock. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 54 10 N.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river. Coln, eight miles SW of St.

RIM

Alban's, and 18 WNW of London. Lon. 16 W, lat. 51 42 N.

RIESBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Ems, 12 miles NNW of Paderborn. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 51 55 N.

RIETI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 27 miles S by E of Spoleto, and 37 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 43 23 N.

RIEUX, a late episcopal town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc. It is seated on the Rife, 25 miles SW of Toulouse, and 83 W of Narbonne. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 43 16 N.

RIEZ, a late episcopal town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence. It is populous, though small, but was formerly much larger than at present. It is seated on the rivulet Auvestre in a plain, abounding with good wine and excellent fruits, 35 miles NE of Aix, and 50 NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 21 E, lat. 43 51 N.

RIGA, a government of Russia. See **LIVONIA**.

RIGA, a strong and populous town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia. Next to Petersburg, it is the most commercial place in the Russian empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident here, and those belonging to an English factory enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, beside a garrison of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad; in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. This bridge rises and falls with the spring, and when heavy laden carriages, pass over it plays under the wheels as if actuated by a spring. It is the fashionable walk, and is an agreeable busy scene, when crowded with people and lined on each side with ships loading and unloading their cargoes. Riga is five miles from the mouth of the Dwina and 250 SE of Stockholm. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 53 N.

Rimini, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, an old castle, a strong tower, many remains of antiquity, and fine buildings. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marecchia, on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles

RIO

SE of Ravenna, and 145 N by E of Rome. Lon. 12 39 E, lat. 44 4 N.

RIMMIGEN, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Rhine, and remarkable for several Roman antiquities.

RINCOPING, or **RINKIOBING**, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated on the W coast, 50 miles N by W of Ripen.

RINGLEBEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach, 26 miles ENE of Eisenach. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 51 5 N.

RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. It is an ancient place and the kings of Denmark formerly resided and were buried here. It is 30 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 55 28 N.

RINGWOOD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable manufacture of worsted knit hose, seated on the Avon, 30 miles SW of Winchester, and 91 W by S of London. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 50 49 N.

RINTLEN, or **RINTELN**, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the county of Schawenburg, with a university. It is subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and is seated on the Wefer, 15 miles SE of Minden, and 35 SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 13 N.

RIO-DE-LA-HACHA, a small province of Terra Firma, in the form of a peninsula, between the gulf of Venezuela on the E, and a bay of the Caribbean Sea on the W. Rio-de-la-Hacha, the capital, is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 34 W, lat. 11 30 N.

RIO-DE-LA-MADALENA, a river, in Terra Firma, which taking its rise in the mountains N of Popayan, runs N, and falls into the Caribbean Sea, between Cartagena and St. Martha. It is also called Rio Grande.

RIO-DE-LA-PLATA. See **PLATA**.

RIO-DE-MIRANDO, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and separating that province from Galicia, enters the bay of Biscay, at Rivadeo.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E to W through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11° N latitude.

RIO-GRANDE, a river in Brasil, which rises near the Atlantic Ocean, and runs W into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

RIO-JANEIRO, a river which rises in the W mountains of Brasil, and running E through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at St. Sebastian.

RIO-JANEIRO, the principal port of the province of Brasil, Capricorn, on the coast. It produces wheat, rice, p... abundance. It is a free port, but the... pressed for w... usually export... cious stones.

RIOM, an... the department... province of Au... pleasant count... ment, and 11... lat. 45 54 N.

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RIO-JANEIRO, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, wheat, rice, pepper, and tobacco in great abundance. Vines grow in great perfection, but the grapes are not suffered to be pressed for wine. The Portuguese annually export hence gold, silver, and precious stones. St. Sebastian is the capital.

RIOM, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, in a pleasant country, eight miles NE of Clermont; and 115 S of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 45 34 N.

RIONS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, 18 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

RIPA TRANSONE, a populous and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the church and marquise of Ancona, with a bishop's see, five miles W of the gulf of Venice, and eight S of Fermo. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 42 59 N.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a castle, two colleges, a good harbour and a public library. The tombs of several kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of the place, is at a small distance, at the mouth of the river Nipfæ, in a country which supplies the best beees in Denmark. It is 55 miles NW of Sleswick and 60 S by W of Wiburg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 55 25 N.

RIPLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Nyd, 23 miles WNW of York, and 221 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 54 4 N.

RIPPON, an ancient borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. In its neighbourhood is the celebrated park of Studley, including the venerable remains of Fountain's Abbey. Rippon was once famous for its religious houses. It is at present a large well built corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has now a collegiate church, adorned with three lofty spires. It is noted for its manufacture of hardwares, particularly spurs, and the market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is seated on the Ure, 28 miles NW of York, and 218 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 54 11 N.

RIQUIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, seated on the Cardon, five miles NE of Abbeville, and 95 N of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 50 10 N.

RISBOROUGH, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles S of Aylesbury, and 37 WNW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 40 N.

RITBERG, a town of Germany in Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Emba, 12 miles NW of Paderborn. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 51 52 N.

RIVA, a strong town of Germany, is the bishopric of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, but soon abandoned. It is seated at the mouth of a small river, on the lake Garda, 17 miles SW of Trent. Lon. 11 7 W, lat. 46 4 N.

RIVADAVIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. It is seated at the confluence of the Minho and Avia, and the circumjacent country abounds with the best wine in Spain. It is 15 miles WSW of Orense. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 42 13 N.

RIVADEO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour. It stands on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio-de-Mirando, 45 miles NNE of Lugo. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

RIVALLO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

RIVALTA, a town of Italy in Piedmont, situate on the Sangon, six miles SW of Turin.

RIVALTA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, situate on the rivulet Adza, 15 miles E of Milan.

RIVAROLO, a town of Italy in Piedmont, situate on the river Orio, 15 miles N of Turin, and 12 NW of Carmagnola.

RIVESALTES, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon. It is seated on the Egly, eight miles N of Perpignan, and is famous for its fine wine.

RIVOLI, a town of Italy in Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, nine miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 45 4 N.

RIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the lake Garda, 20 miles NW of Verona. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 45 34 N.

ROA, a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel and a castle. It is seated on the Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles SW of Aranda, and 70 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 41 35 N.

ROANNE, a populous and commercial



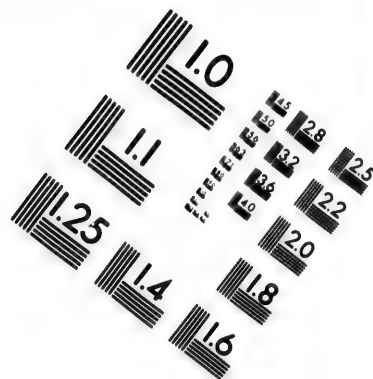
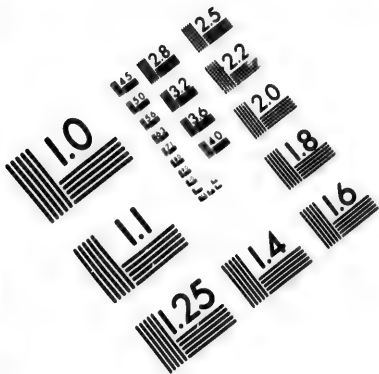
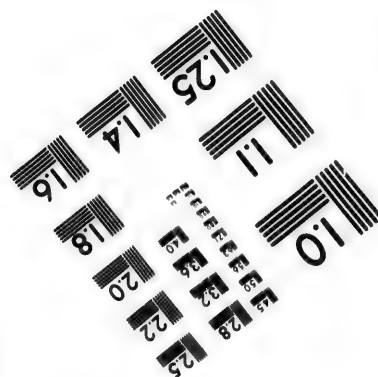
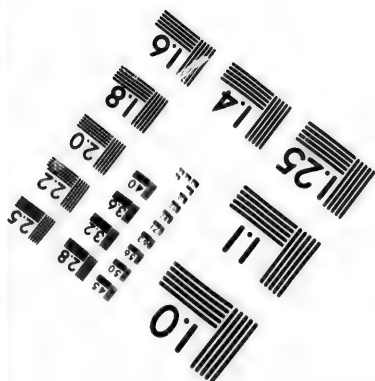
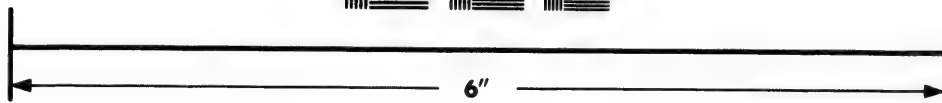
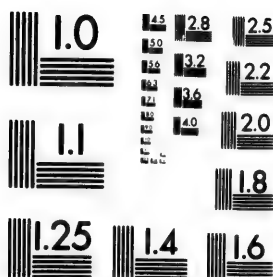


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town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonois. It is seated on the Loire, where it is first navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyons, Marfeilles, and the Levant, is conveyed down the Loire, and by a canal into the Seine, and thence to Paris. Roanne is 50 miles NE of Clermont, and 210 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 46 13 N.

ROANOKE, an island on the coast of N Carolina, in Albemarle County. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 35 50 N.

ROANOKE, a long rapid river, of N America, formed by two principal branches, Stanton river, which rises in Virginia, and Dan, river, which rises in the N Carolina. This river is subject to inundations, and is navigable but for shallops, nor for these but about 60 or 70 miles, on account of falls, which in a great measure obstruct the water communication with the back country. It empties, by several mouths, into the SW end of Albemarle Sound.

ROBBEN ISLAND, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island lying at the entrance of Table bay near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 33 50 S.

ROBIL, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muretz.

ROBIN-HOOD'S-BAY, a bay on the coast of the N riding of Yorkshire, to the SE of Whithy, about one mile broad where there is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent Country, with herrings, and all sorts of fish in their season; and they have well boats, in which are kept large quantities of crabs and lobsters. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 54 25 N.

ROCAMADOUR, a petty town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 miles N of Cahors. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 48 N.

ROCCA-D'ANFO, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice seated on the lake Idro, 25 miles SE of Trent. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 45 50 N.

ROCCA-D'ANNONE, and ROCCA-D-ABBAZZE, two forts of Italy, in Montferrat, both of which are seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alexandria.

ROCELLA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, near which is a celebrated coral fishery, 10 miles NE of Gierace. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 38 20 N.

ROCHDALE, a small but flourishing town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It carries on manufactures of bays, ferges, and other woollen goods.

It is seated in a vale, on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire Hills, 55 miles WSW of York, and 195 NNW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 53 38 N.

ROCHE, a town of Swisserland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the salt-works. Roche is memorable for the residence of the celebrated Haller, who filled that office from 1758 to 1766.

ROCHE, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S of Liege, and 32 NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

ROCHE, BERNARD, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Brittany seated on the river Vilaine, 23 miles E of Vannes.

ROCHE CHOUART, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Poitou, with a castle on the top of a mountain on the declivity of which the town is seated, near a small river that falls into the Vienne, 60 miles S by E of Poitiers, and 189 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 45 46 N.

ROCHE MACHERAN, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle. It was taken by the French in the present war, and is 15 miles NE of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 49 46 N.

ROCHE POSSAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine. It is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 46 45 N.

ROCHE-SUR-YON, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, seated near the Yon, 20 miles NW of Lucon, and 202 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 46 40 N.

ROCHFORD, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Aunis, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It was built by Lewis XIV, in 1664, 15 miles from the mouth of the Charente, the entrance of which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad and straight; the houses low, but regular; and it is supposed to contain 10,000 inhabitants. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval stores. There is also one of the finest halls of arms in the kingdom, and a great many workmen employed in making them; there are also forges for anchors, work-houses for ship-carpen-

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ters, who are employed in every thing, which relates to the fitting out of ships, that comes within the compass of their province. They cast great guns here; and there are also stocks for building men of war, rope-walks, magazines of provisions and powder, a manufactory of sail cloth, an hospital for sailors, and proper places to clean the ships. It is 18 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 53 W, lat. 46 3 N.

ROCHFORD, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, said to have been built by the Romans. It is surrounded by rocks, 15 miles SE of Dinant, and 50 NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 50 12 N.

ROCHFORD, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Brittany, 40 miles SW of Rennes. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 47 42 N.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, with a castle. It is seated on the Tardonere, 12 miles NW of Angouleme, and 208 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 29 E, lat. 45 46 N.

ROCHELLE, a fortified town of France, and lately an episcopal see, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Aunis, with a commodious and safe harbour. It contains 16000 inhabitants, and has five gates. The houses are supported by piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers, and the streets are in general straight. There are several handsome churches and other structures. It was fortified by Vauban, and Cardinal Richlieu threw a mole across the harbour 4428 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wines, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle is seated on the bay of Biscay, 67 miles N by E of Nantes, and 220 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 46 9 N.

ROCHESTER, an episcopal city in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Friday. It is an ancient city, but of little consequence now. Its castle, which once rendered it of great importance, being in ruins. Rochester has, besides the cathedral, three parish churches, and there are some remains of a priory. The inhabitants are chiefly tradesmen and innkeepers; no sort of manufacture being carried on here. It has two free-schools, and an almshouse for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and a breakfast, with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night; and an inscription over

the door intimates, that rogues and proctors are excepted. The corporation has jurisdiction over the great oyster-fishery in the several creeks of the Medway. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the W by its bridge, and it is contiguous to Chatham on the E. It is seated on the Medway, 27 miles NW of Canterbury, and 30 SE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 23 N.

ROCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, on the Watling-street, NW of Otterburn, and near the source of the Read. It has some Roman altars, inscriptions, and other antiquities.

ROCHETTA, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 16 miles NE of Nice. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 43 51 N.

ROCHFORD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 40 E by N of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 36 N.

ROCHLITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Leipzig, with a castle, copper mines, and a handsome bridge over the Muldaw, 24 miles SE of Leipzig, and 36 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 51 10 N.

ROCKBRIDGE, a county in the state of Virginia, between the Allegany Mountains and the Blue Ridge, which receives its name from a curious natural bridge. See CEDAR CREEK.

ROCKINGHAM, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday, and formerly of note for its castle, long ago demolished. It is seated on the Welland, 12 miles S of Oakham, and 84 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 32 N.

ROCKINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 miles W of Worms.

ROCKISAW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 11 miles E of Pilsen.

ROCUX, a village of the Netherlands, near Liege, remarkable for a victory gained by the French over the allies, in 1746.

ROCROY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated in a plain, surrounded by forests. It is celebrated for the victory, which the prince of Conde, then duke of Enghien, gained over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is 26 miles N of Rethel. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 49 56 N.

RODACH, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, situate on a river of the same name, 6 miles WNW of Coburg.

RODESTO, RODOSTO, or RUDISTO, a populous seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the sea of

Marmora, 62 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41 1 N.

RODEZ, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aveyron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are sold for Spain; and some manufactures of gray cloths and serges. It is a bishop's see; and the steeple of the cathedral, remarkable for its height, is much admired for its architecture. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid Aveyron, 30 miles W by S of Mende. Lon. 2 39 E, lat. 44 21 N.

RODING, a river in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs S to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows, between Epping and Hainault Forest, to Barking, below which it falls into the Thames.

RODOK, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi, 60 miles WNW of Delhi. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 29 10 N.

ROER, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, and falls into the Maese, above Ruremonde.

ROER, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, waters Arensburg, and falls into the Rhine, below Duisburg.

ROEUX, a town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 50 31 N.

ROGONATTOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Bengal, 106 miles SW of Moorshedabad, and 108 NW of Calcutta.

ROCHACZOW, a town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; seated at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordrwa, 37 miles NW of Rzeszica, and 158 N of Kiof. Lon. 30 40 E, lat. 53 2 N.

ROCHAN, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Aoult, 20 miles N of Vannes. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 48 0 N.

ROCHILCUND, or **ROHILLA**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E of Delhi, and is subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital.

ROLDUC, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, seven miles N of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ROLLRICH STONES, in Oxfordshire, N of Stanton Harcourt, six miles W of Oxford. It is a circle of stones standing

upright, which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Antiquaries disagree with respect to the origin and intention of this ancient monument.

ROM, or **ROEM**, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of S Jutland. It is five miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, on the S by Tuscany and Urbino, on the E by the gulf of Venice, and on the W by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits; and has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital.

ROMAIN-MOTIER, a town of Switzerland, in Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailliwick, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz.

ROMANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, 400 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Bulgaria, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and on the W by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three sangiacates or governments; namely, Kirkel, of which Philippoli is the capital; Gallipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital.

ROMANO, a strong and populous town of Italy, in Bergomofco. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio.

ROMANS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Drome, seated in a fine plain, on the river Isere, 22 miles SW of Grenoble, and 30 S of Venice. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 45 2 N.

ROME, a very ancient city, formerly the mistress of the world, and seat of the Roman empire, lately the residence of the pope, head of the Roman church; none can compare with it in respect to the magnificence of its buildings and antiquities, the number of its monuments and curiosities, and the singularity of its historical events. Before it was plundered by the French in 1799, it was the centre and magazine of all that is exquisite in painting, sculpture, and architecture. It was founded, according to some, 753 years before the birth of Christ, by Romulus, the first king.

Its form changed, palatial devastation by the Germans in 1527, who sacked, and in the castle submit to stands upon being washed peian rock, which male more than a rounded w in circuit; cupied by 1 stately struc dens, fields, cording to ment XI in bitants amo present con How far s Trajan's tir were 50 mi its inhabita principal str and perfect Corfo is th nobility di the carniva ings, in fair side are th street; and niency of the shops. are several with the h them. Th di Porta P streets. Th the streets be in utter candles wh sometimes Virgin: th intervals, The footm the carriag tion. Thi is not unf the inferior with a lant near a co known, o lantern, t diately ob mixture and of co the forme fountains,

Its form and site have frequently been changed, particularly after the seven principal devastations of it by the ancient Gauls, Vandals, Heruli, East and West Goths, and by the Germans under Charles of Bourbon in 1527, when it was taken and miserably sacked, and the pope being closely besieged in the castle of St. Angelo, was obliged to submit to the conqueror. At present it stands upon 12 hills, but great part of them being washed down in the valleys, the Tarpeian rock, once a terrible precipice, from which malefactors were thrown, is now no more than 20 feet high. The city is surrounded with a wall about 10 Italian miles in circuit; but not half of this space is occupied by houses, as many palaces where stately structures once stood, are now gardens, fields, meadows, and vineyards. According to an account taken by pope Clement XI in 1714, the number of its inhabitants amounted to 143,000, and are at present computed to amount to 170,000. How far short of what old Rome was in Trajan's time, when the walls of this city were 50 miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants 6,800,000! Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is the most frequented. Here the nobility display their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The shops on each side are three or four feet higher than the street; and there is a path for the convenience of foot passengers, on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, having no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals sometimes places before the statues of the Virgin: these appear glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. The footmen carry dark lanterns behind the carriages of people of the first distinction. This darkness, it may be supposed, is not unfavorable to assignments among the inferior people: and when a carriage with a lantern behind it, accidentally comes near a couple who do not wish to be known, one of them calls out, *volti la lanterna*, turn the lantern; and is immediately obeyed. Rome exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects: the former consists of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity;

the latter comprehend all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture. It is incrustated without with marble; its length is 720 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement, to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 450. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, basso-relievos, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. Adjoining to St. Peter's is the Vatican, or winter palace of the pope, with the richest library of the choicest books and manuscripts in the world. The Vatican consists of several thousand rooms and other parts, of which the most admired are its grand staircase, and a charming garden, called by way of eminence Belvidere, having the finest collection of exotics in Europe. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and notwithstanding the depredations it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar, which stands under the cupola of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass, which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after 1800 years, has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. From the circular form of this temple, it has obtained the name of the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth nearly the same. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a sufficiency of light. The rain which falls through this aperture, immediately drains through holes, which perforate a large piece of porphyry, that forms the centre of the pavement. Being converted into a christian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now dedicated to the Virgin, and to all the martyrs and saints. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the Amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure. By a computation of Mr. Byres, it could contain 85,000 spectators. The Campidoglio is an elegant structure, raised on part of the ruins of the ancient Capitol. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described. We shall, therefore, pass over the ancient Forum, now a cow-market; the beautiful Column of Trajan, 120 feet high, on the top of which is the statue of St. Peter, instead of that of Tra-

jan, &c. The church of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. To this church, every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. In Rome, the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. War was declared against the pope by the French in 1798, in consequence of a tumult, in which their general Duphot was killed. The city was entered by them in February, and they overturned the papal government. They likewise plundered the city of its most valuable monuments of antiquity, its ancient statues and paintings, and levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants. However, in September, 1799, the city was retaken by the allies, and the new French government overthrown. Rome is seated on the Tiber, 810 miles SE of London, 740 S by E of Amsterdam, 410 SSW of Vienna, 600 SE of Paris, 730 E by N of Madrid, and 760 W of Constantinople. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 41 54 N.

ROMELIA, the general name given by the Turks to their European dominions.

ROMENAY, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire and late province of Burgundy, eight miles SE of Tournus, and 15 NNE of Macon. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 46 30 N.

ROMERSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. It is 20 miles NNE of Olmutz. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 52 30 N.

ROMHILDEN, a town of Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

ROMNA, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 28 miles SSE of Tchernigof. Lon. 33 24 E, lat. 50 36 N.

ROMNEY, NEW, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, seated in a marsh of the same name. It is one of the cinqueports, and once contained 5 churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is reduced to a small place. It is 71 miles SE of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ROMNEY MARSH, a vast tract of rich, wet land, which occupies the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye haven. Animals are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London market. It is reckoned very unhealthy.

ROMONT, or RODMONT, a strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 miles from Friburg, and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ROMORENTIN, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, on the brook Morentin, which loses itself in the Soudre. It has a manufacture of serges and cloths which serves to make the place known. It is 45 miles E of Tours, and 100 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 47 E, lat. 47 22 N.

ROMSDAL, a town of Norway. It is the capital of a provostship, in the diocese of Drontheim, and is 100 miles SSW of Drontheim. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 62 28 N.

RONCEYALLOS, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley of the same name, 14 miles NNE of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 42 54 N.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a small district of the same name. It is seated on the Tereia, near a lake of the same name, 12 miles S of Viterbo, and 24 NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N.

RONDA, a strong town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It was taken from the Moors in 1485, and is seated on a craggy rock near the Rio Verde, 20 miles NW of Gibraltar, and 62 SE of Seville. Lon. 5 12 W, lat. 36 40 N.

RONNEBURG, a town in Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, 12 miles SW of Altenburg, and 60 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 50 48 N.

ROQUE, ST. a large village of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. It is seated on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, and has several batteries, and a fort at each end, to defend the lines which run across the isthmus.

ROQUE DE MARSAN, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, seated on the Douelle, 10 miles NE of Monte de Marsan.

ROQUEBRUNE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle, seated near the sea, three miles from Monaco.

ROQUEMAURE, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on a craggy rock, near the Rhone, 22 miles NE of Nîmes. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 44 2 N.

ROQUETAS, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 19

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miles SW of Almeria, and 52 SE of Granada. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 36 51 N.

ROSANA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec, seated near the Zolva, 20 miles SW of Novogrodec. Lon. 25 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ROSBACH, a town of Saxony, famous for a victory obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French, and the army of the empire, in 1757.

ROSCHAD, a trading town of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the lake of Constance.

ROSCILD, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the metropolis of Denmark and the residence of its kings; it stands at a small distance from the bay of Isefjord, not far from Copenhagen. In its flourishing state it was of great extent, and comprised within its walls 27 churches and as many convents. Its present circumference is scarcely half an English mile, and it contains only 1620 souls. The houses are of brick, and of a neat appearance. The only remains of its original magnificence are the ruins of a palace and a cathedral, a brick building with two spires in which the kings of Denmark are interred. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1658. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, 16 miles W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 43 N.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the E by Longford and W Meath, on the N by Sligo and Leitrim, on the S by Galway, and on the W by Galway, and Mayo. It is a level fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 59 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament.

ROSCOMMON, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a sessions house and a jail, 80 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 8 2 W, lat. 53 34 N.

ROSCREA, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 26 miles NW of Kilkenny, and 26 N of Cashel.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of Flanders in the Netherlands, lying 12 miles NW of Ypres. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 50 49 N.

ROSEAU. See CHARLOTTE-TOWN.

ROSES, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a citadel, seated on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Gironna. It was taken by the French in 1693, and in 1795. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 42 16 N.

ROSETTO, a town of Egypt, seated on the W branch of the Nile. The Egyptians call it Raichid, and account it one of the pleasantest places in the country. It has a great manufacture of striped and other coarse linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria, by sea, and carried hence by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their viceconsuls and factors here. It was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt. It is 25 miles NE of Alexandria, and 100 NW of Cairo. Lon. 30 45 E, lat. 31 30 N.

ROSHAAN, a country of Asia, lying to the W of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is subject.

ROSIENNE, a town of Samogitia, seated on the Dubisse, 70 miles S of Mittau, and 188 NE of Warlaw. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ROSIERS-AUX-SALINES, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, famous for its salt-works. It is seated on the Meurthe, nine miles SE of Nancy, and 170 E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 48 35 N.

ROSLIN, a most pleasant village near Edinburgh, on the banks of the river Esk, noted for its beautiful chapel and castle, the former of which is the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

ROSSY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the isle of France, with a magnificent castle, 15 miles S of Meaux. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 48 40 N.

ROSS, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday. It owes most of its improvements, and charitable institutions to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is so interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. It is seated on the Wye, 12 miles SE of Hereford, and 115 W by N of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 56 N.

ROSS, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is united to Cork as an episcopal see, and is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles SW of Kinsale. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 51 32 N.

ROSS NEW, a considerable trading town of Ireland, in Wexford, situate on the Barrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the quay. It exports a great quantity of butter and beef. It is 11 miles NE of Waterford, and 17 W of Wexford. Lon. 6 58 W, lat. 51 22 N.

ROSSHIRE, a county of Scotland in general (including Tain and Cromarty,

which last, though a small county of itself, is also considered as a part of Rosshire, is bounded on the W by the isle of Skie and the western Sea; on the NE by Sutherlandshire; on the E by the Firths of Murray and Cromarty, and on the S by Invernesshire. The form is very irregular, being nearly triangular, each side 70 miles long, exclusive of part of the isle of Lewis. It is mountainous and woody towards the western Ocean, but, on the E side it is fruitful in corn, fruit, and herbs, abounds in pastures, and has woods of fir of great extent. It feeds great numbers of black cattle, horses, goats, and deer, has abundance of land and sea-fowl, and is well supplied with fish from the rivers and coasts. It has several extensive lochs and bays on the coasts which abound with herrings. It is subdivided into eastern and western Ros, isles of Lewis, Lochbroom, Lochcarron, Ardmeanach, Redcastle, Ferintosh, Strathpaffer and Ferrindonald, and the chief towns are Tain, Dingwell, Fortrose, Rosmarkie, and New Kello.

ROSSANO, a strong and populous town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place seated on an eminence, surrounded by rocks, three miles from the gulf of Venice, and 136 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 39 48 N.

ROSTOCK, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, and an arsenal. It is the best town in this county, and has good fortifications. Here are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the hanseatic towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. It is still imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg, and is seated on a lake, where the river Varne falls into it, three miles from the Baltic, 12 N of Guffrow, and 60 F f Lubec. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 54 8 N.

ROSTOF, a large and archiepiscopal town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorof, 95 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 7 5 N.

ROTA, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, seven miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 36 35 N.

ROTA, one of the Ladrone islands in the E Indies.

ROTAS, a town of Bahar, in Hindoostan 65 miles SE of Benares. Lon. 83 50 E, lat. 24 50 N.

ROTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and capital of a territory of the same name, 12 miles NE of Nuremberg, and 46 NW of Ratibon. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 49 35 N.

ROTENBERG, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, four miles N of Lucern.

ROTENBURG, a free imperial town of Germany in Franconia, with several handsome public buildings, seated on the Tauber, 15 miles NW of Anspach. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 49 23 N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and county of Hoenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Neckar, seven miles W of Tubingen. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 48 28 N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, with a castle seated on the Fulde, 25 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ROTHBURY, a town in Northumberland, whose market is discontinued, nine miles SW of Alnwick, 30 N by W of Newcastle, and 302 N by W of London.

ROTHER, a river which has its source in Suffex, divides that county and Kent, for a short space, and enters the Channel at Rye.

ROTHERHAM, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, the iron works in its neighbourhood, which are very considerable render it very famous. see MASBROUGH. It is seated on the Don, over which is a stone bridge, 31 miles N of Nottingham, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 53 24 N.

ROTHSAY, a town in the isle of Bute, of which it is the capital. It is a well built town of small houses, and about 200 families; and is within these few years much improved. It has a good pier, and is seated at the bottom of a fine bay, whose mouth lies exactly opposite to Loch Steven in Cowal. Here is a fine depth of water, a secure retreat, and a ready navigation down the Frith for an export trade. Magazines of goods for foreign parts might be advantageously erected here. The women of this town spin yarn, the men support themselves by fishing. Rothsay gives the title of Duke to the prince of Scotland, a title which was formerly accompanied with suitable revenues, powers, and privileges. It is 70 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 55 50 N.

ROTHWELL, a town in Northampton-

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Art, with a market on Monday, seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles NNE of Northampton, and 79 NNW of London. Lon. 17 W, lat. 52 21 N.

ROTTERDAM, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for size, beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amsterdam. It is a large and populous city, of a triangular figure, handsomely built of brick; the streets wide and well paved. Its port is very commodious; for the canals, which run through most parts of the town, bring the ships some of 400 or 300 ton, up to the merchant's door, a conveniency for loading and unloading which is not to be found in other places. The great ships go up into the middle of the town by the canal into which the Maese enters by the old head, as it comes out by the new. A stranger, upon his first entering this place, is astonished at the beautiful confusion of chimneys intermixed with tops of trees with which the canals are planted, and streamers of vessels; infomuch that he can hardly tell whether it be fleet, city, or forest. This port is much more frequented by the British merchants than Amsterdam, infomuch that, after a frost, when the sea is open, sometimes 300 sail of British vessels sail out of the harbour at once. There is always a large number of British subjects who reside in this town, and live much in the same manner as in Great Britain. The reason of the great traffic between this place and England, is because the ships can generally load and unload, and return to England from Rotterdam, before a ship can get clear from Amsterdam, and the Texel. Hence the English merchants find it cheaper and more commodious, after their goods are arrived at Rotterdam, to send them in boats over the canals to Amsterdam. Another great advantage they have here for commerce, is, that the Maese is open, and the passage free from ice, much sooner in the spring than in the Y and Zuyder-sea, which lead to Amsterdam. Erasmus was born in this city, and his statue in bronze stands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a narrow street, leading from the statue to the great church, is the house in which he was born, with an inscription, in front, to his honour. Rotterdam received the French troops, Jan. 23, 1795. It is seated on the Merwe (the most northern branch of the Maese) 13 miles SE of Hague, and 30 SSW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 56 N.

ROTTERDAM, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Sea said to have been discovered by Tasman in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

ROTTINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurtzburg, situate on the Tauber, nine miles NE of Mergentheim. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 35 N.

ROTWEIL, a free imperial city of Germany in Swabia, in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is seated on the Neckar, near its source, and also near the Danube, 27 miles SSW of Tubingen. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 48 9 N.

ROUEN, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, in the late province of Normandy with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the N side of the Seine. The streets are narrow, crooked, dirty and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and important places in France. It is 7 miles in circuit, including its 6 suburbs, and contains 70,000 inhabitants. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the Great Hall of the Palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met; the old castle; and the principal church, which has a very handsome front with 2 steeples whence there is a fine view of the town; in one of the streets is the great bell, which bears the name of cardinal George d'Amboise, 13 feet high and 11 in diameter. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. The steeple of the late Benedictines of St. Owen is an elegant Gothic structure. The lines of Rouen, particularly what are called the *Siamoise*, are much esteemed. They have also manufactures of cloth, and one of oil of vitriol. The suburb of St. Sever, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, 270 paces long which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships; it is also paved, and there are ways for foot passengers on each side. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Cornilles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 miles SW of Amiens, and 70 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 49 27 N.

ROVEREDO, or ROVERE, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, seated on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle; the French, took possession of the town in 1796, after having defeat-

ed the Austrians before it, but they were obliged to abandon it soon afterward. It is eight miles S of Trent. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 0 N.

ROVERBELLA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan 12 miles from Mantua. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 45 18 N.

ROUERQUE, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne; bounded on the E by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, on the W by Querci, on the N by the same and Auvergne, and on the S by Languedoc. It is 75 miles long and 50 broad; it is not very fertile but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveyron.

ROVIGNO, a populous town of Italy, in Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, on a peninsula, on the western coast, eight miles S of Parenzo and 32 of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 16 N.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, capital of Polesino di Rovigo, lately belonging to the Venetians, seated on the Adige, 21 miles S of Padua, and 37 SW of Venice. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 38 N. See **POLESINO DI ROVIGO**.

ROUSSELART, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, 10 miles NE of Ypres, 20 SE of Ostend. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 50 3 N.

ROUSILLON, a late province of France, 50 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by the Mediterranean, on the W by Cardagna, on the N by Lower Languedoc, and on the S by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. See **PYRENEES, EASTERN**. It is a fertile country about 50 miles long and 25 broad and remarkable for its Olive trees.

ROXBURGH, a village and castle of Scotland, which gives name to a county, situate near the Tiviot, 19 miles SW of Berwick, and 32 SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 55 46 N.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland formerly called Teviotdale, is bounded on the E by Northumberland; SE by part of Cumberland; SSW by Dumfriesshire; NW by Selkirkshire; and N by Berwickshire. It is fruitful in pasture and corn, especially oats, and abounds with sheep, horses and black cattle. The most considerable of its mountains are Cork-row, from which runs a tract of hills W, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impassible. Here are many ancient seats of nobility. On its borders are these

called the Debatable lands, that were formerly claimed by the borderers of each nation; but judged to the Scots by King James VI. In this shire are great remains of Roman encampments, and a military Roman way. The towns of chief note are Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose and Roxburgh. It extends 30 miles in length from E to W and 15 in breadth; and is divided into Teviotdale, Liddesdale, Eufsdale and Eskdale. It has plenty of lime and freestone. Through this county is the new road from Edinburgh to Newcastle. Its principal rivers are, the Tweed, and Tiviot, with the Ale, Bothwick, Rule, Jed, Beaumont, Kail, Ednam, Liddle, and Kersthorp waters; which abound with fish.

ROXENT, CAPE, or ROCK of LISBON, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the north entrance of the Tajo, 22 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 43 N.

ROYAN, once a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge famous for a siege maintained by the Huguenots against Lewis XIII, in 1622. It is now almost in ruins, and is seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 30 miles S of Rochelle. Lon. 0 57 W, lat. 45 28 N.

ROYES, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. Some mineral waters were lately discovered here. It is 12 miles NW of Noyon, and 60 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 49 46 N.

ROYSTON, a town in Herts (part of which is in Cambridgeshire) with a market on Wednesday. There was lately discovered here almost under the marketplace an ancient subterranean chapel, of Saxon construction. Royston has given its name to a species of crow, called also the Hooded or Gray Crow, which is a bird of passage in this neighbourhood, and also on the whole eastern coast. It is seated in a fertile vale 15 miles S by E of Huntingdon, and 37 N of London. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 52 6 N.

RUATAN, an island of New Spain, in the bay of Honduras, 10 miles from the coast, with a good harbour formerly resorted to for the purpose of cutting logwood, but it is now abandoned.

RUBIERA, a small but strong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Modenesse, seated on the Seccia, 8 miles NW of Modena. Lon. 11 14 E, lat. 44 39 N.

RUDAW, a town of Prussia, where Kinstud, great duke of Lithuania was defeated by the knights of the Teutonic Or-

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der; to commemorate which a stone pillar was erected. It is 12 miles NNW of Konigsberg.

RUDELSTADT, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the handgrave of Thuringia, and county of Schwartzburg, with a castle, near the river Sala.

RUDESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, three miles from Bingen. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 49 49 N.

RUDISTO See **RODESTO**.

RUDKIOBING, a town of Denmark, in the island of Langeland, with a good harbour and a considerable trade in corn and other articles. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 55 1 N.

RUDOLFWERD, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, with an abbey. It belongs to the house of Austria and is seated on the Gurck, in a country fertile in good wine, 45 miles SE of Laubach. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 46 8 N.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rothach, seven miles S of Colmar, and 17 NW of Balle. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 47 58 N.

RUFFEC, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, seated on the Anche, 24 miles N of Angoulême.

RUGBY, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a famous free-school, and is 11 miles SE of Coventry, and 85 NNW of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 52 24 N.

RUGLEY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the S of the Trent, 10 miles SE of Stafford, and 126 NW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 52 57 N.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Swedish Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, about 23 miles long and 15 broad. It is strong both by art and nature, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen.

RUGENWALD, a town of Prussian Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a castle. It is subject to Prussia, and is seated on the Wipper, eight miles from the Baltic, and 35 NE of Colberg. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 54 35 N.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex with a market for hogs on Tuesday, and for corn on Wednesday, 12 miles ENE of London. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 51 36 N.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy, seated on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the Seran and Nepha, five miles from Annecy. The French demolished the fortifications. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45 56 N.

RUMNEY, or RHYNEY, a river, which takes its rise in Brecknockshire, divides the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and enters the Bristol Channel to the SE of Cardiff.

RUMSEY, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a corporation and carries on a manufacture of shaloons, and several paper and cotton mills. It is eight miles NNW of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 51 2 N.

RUNGPOUR, a town of Bengal in Hindoostan Proper, 23 miles NE of Mauldah, and 106 NNE of Moorshadabad.

RUNDEL, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, with a citadel, on a high hill, formerly the residence of the counts. It is seated on the Lahn, 14 miles E of Nassau. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 50 23 N.

RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Egham in Surrey, where king John was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta, in 1215. See **WEAVERBURY**.

RUPEL, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Senne and Demen, below Mechlin. It runs from E to W, and falls into the Scheldt, at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, opposite the mouth of the Rapel, eight miles SW of Antwerp, and 22 NE of Ghent. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 7 N.

RUPERPORT, a town of Koningratz, in Bohemia, four miles NNW of Braunau.

RUPERT, FORT, a fort in N America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the S end of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 20 0 W, lat. 51 3 N.

RUPIN, or RAVIN, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It is become a considerable place of trade, with a manufacture of cloth. It is likewise noted for brewers, and is seated on a lake, 35 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 53 3 N.

RUREMONDE, a strong episcopal town of Austrian Guecklerland. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken several times, the last time by the French in 1793; but they were obliged to evacuate it soon after, but took it again the next year. It is seated near the confluence of the Maefe and Roer, 13 miles S of Venlo, and 70 NE of Mechlin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 8 N.

RUSS, a town of Prussian Lithuania, in Poland, and principal place of a district.

minate at the mouth of the river Ruffe, 20 miles NW of Tilsit. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 55 20 N.

RUSSELSHEIM, a town of Germany, situate on the river Maine, 13 miles NW of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 55 N.

RUSSIA, a large empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean; on the S by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E by the sea of Japan; and on the W by Sweden, Poland, and the Black Sea. There were three countries that had the name of Russia: namely, Red Russia, which see; White Russia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Russia, which comprehends the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland (see **POLAND**) may be compared to a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. Russia occupies more than a seventh part of the known continent, and nearly the 26th part of the whole globe. Its greatest extent from W to E, viz. from the 39 to the 207 degree of lon. is 168 degrees; and if the islands of the Eastern Ocean be included, it will then be 185. Its greatest extent from N to S, that is, from the 78th to the 50 deg. of lat. is 27 degrees. The greater part of this empire lies in the temperate zone, and a part of it, viz. that which is beyond the 66th deg. of lat. lies in the frigid zone, and the whole surface contains above 2,150,000 square versts. There therefore is not at present, and never has been in any period, an empire, the extent of which could be compared to that of Russia. The seas of Russia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers; namely, the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby. Its lakes are Ladoga, the largest in Europe, Onega, Tchudelmen, Bielo, Ozero, Allin, Baical, and many others of less consequence, most of them abounding in fish. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inasmuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn: the N part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. Besides domestic animals, there are wild beeves, reindeer, martins, white and black foxes, weasels;

ermine, and fables, whose skins make the best furs in the world, as also hyenas. Those that hunt these creatures for their skins, use no fire-arms, for fear of spoiling them. The seas, the lakes, and the rivers, supply the inhabitants with large quantities of fish, part of which they dry. There are vast quantities of sturgeons, and in some places they have melons which weigh 30 pounds, but there were no vines till Peter the Great caused them to be planted. In Russia, are large quantities of cotton and silk (with which they make all sorts of stuffs) skins, furs, Russia leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Russia cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandize of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This vast empire was divided by the late empress into 41 governments; namely, Peterburgh, Olonetz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroslaf, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Rasan, Simbirsk, Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kursk, Novogorod-Severikoi, Tebernigof, Kiof, Kharkof, Catharinenslaf, Caucasus, Saratof, Ufa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, and Irkutsk; all which see. The inhabitants, in general, are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They use bathing, but smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should disfigure the images of the saints, which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of snuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. They were formerly the most ignorant, brutish people in the world, and many of them are now little better. Formerly no Russians were seen in other countries, and they seldom or never sent ambassadors to foreign courts; but now the gentlemen are more polite, and study the interests of different nations. Their armies are always very numerous. They had no men of war, nor merchant ships before the reign of Peter the Great; but, in the late reign, powerful Russian squadrons appeared, not only in the Baltic, but in the Black Sea, and in the Mediterranean. They have images in their churches; and believe no man sure of salvation in this life, for which reason the priests give a passport to those that are dying, addressed to St. Nicholas, who is desired to entreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good christian. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops, and bishops;

Every priest there were merly he w could rend undertook sciences; a was found there is al Peterburgh professors dress the n retain their the utmost edicts of P pending up navy, who torn and th on in any ancient dress none can from courts banishing th worn-out upon the assuming t so zealously former m they esteem in his bear looks that memory of in general 1. The nob 3. The m freemen; elude the- the latter, comprehen the sole pe land in Ru cepted) and cruities in p ellates. T lar and ought of society, people. chosen fro ops, and b third com tween the ing neither the arts merce, or comprehen and may crown, pe The form and may Russia. bailiffs, as tions from

Every priest is called a pope, and of these there were 4000 in Moscow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write; but Peter the Great undertook to introduce the arts and sciences; and, in 1724, the first university was founded that ever was in Russia; there is also an academy of sciences at Petersburg, supplied with some of the best professors in Europe. With respect to dress the merchants and commonalty still retain their beards, and regard them with the utmost veneration, notwithstanding the edicts of Peter I; and it is only those depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have yet complied with the custom and the wish of the court; as no person in any place can retain their beards and ancient dress. The clergy only excepted, none can procure any place, or favour from court, upon other conditions than banishing the Asiatic sheep-skin robes. The worn-out veteran retires with a pension, upon the express terms of never again assuming the habit of his fathers. But so zealously attached are the multitude to former manners, and so honorably do they esteem them, that a Russian dressed in his beard and gown, tells you by his looks that he has not prostituted the memory of his ancestors. The inhabitants in general may be divided into four orders.

1. The nobles and gentry; 2. The clergy,
3. The merchants, burghers, and other freemen; 4. Peasants. The three first include the free subjects of the empire, and the latter, the vassals or slaves. The first comprehends the nobles or gentry, who are the sole persons that have a right to possess land in Russia, (the conquered provinces excepted) and who are obliged to furnish recruits in proportion to the extent of their estates. The second are divided into regular and secular, the latter, who may, and ought to be the most useful members of society, are generally the refuse of the people. The dignitaries of the church are chosen from the first; these are archbishops, and bishops, abbots and priors. The third comprehends that class of men between the nobles and the peasants, who being neither gentlemen nor peasants, follow the arts and sciences, navigation, commerce, or exercise trades. The fourth comprehends the peasants, who are slaves, and may be divided into, peasants of the crown, peasants belonging to individuals. The former inhabit the imperial demesnes, and may form the sixth part of peasants in Russia. They are governed by imperial bailiffs, and although subject to great exactions from these petty tyrants, yet they

are much more secure of their property than Peasants belonging to individuals, who are the private property of the landholders, as much as implements of agriculture, or herds of cattle; and the value of an estate is estimated as in Poland, by the number of boors, not by the number of acres. The Russian peasants are in general a large coarse hardy race, and of great bodily strength. Their dress is a round hat or cap with a very high crown, a coarse robe of druggot, (or in the winter, of sheep skin with the wool turned inwards) reaching below the knee, and bound round their waist by a sash, trowsers of linen almost as thick as sack-cloth, a woollen or flannel cloth wrapped round the leg instead of stockings; sandals woven from strips of a pliant bark, and fastened by strings of the same materials, which are afterwards twined round the leg, and serve as garters to the woollen or flannel wrappers. In warm weather the peasants frequently wear only a short coarse shirt and trowsers. The dress of the women is the reverse of the men, both in fashion and colour; every part of it being as short and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is exactly the same with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the short jacket, the striped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head. The Russian women are, however, far more elegant and rich in their attire; nor is gold less and paint wanting to set off their charms. The young generation are modernising these antic vestments; the silk embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk; the jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak in the cold season, lined with fur. The better class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all wear a covering of fur, six months of the year. The sovereign of Russia is absolute. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent; he afterwards assumed the title of czar, which the natives pronounce *tsar*, or *tsary*; a corruption of Cæsar, emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of czar, was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. In 1782, the population of Russia and the conquered provinces was reckoned at 27,000,000 souls: the revenue 7,000,000.

and the army amounted to 300,000. In 1778, her navy consisted of 28 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 109 galleys. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Much has been written concerning the great civilization which Peter I introduced into this country; that he obliged them to relinquish their beards and their national dress; that he naturalized the arts and sciences; that he disciplined his army, and created a navy; and that he made a total change throughout each part of his extensive empire. We may readily allow the truth of this eulogium with respect to his improvements in the discipline of his army, and the creation of a navy, for these were objects within the reach of the persevering genius of a despotic sovereign; but the pompous accounts of the total change which he effected in the national manners, seem to have been the mere echoes of foreigners, who have never visited the country, and who have collected the history of Peter from the most partial information. The bulk of the people still continue in the grossest barbarism. The principal nobles indeed are perfectly civilized, and as refined in their entertainments, mode of living, and social intercourse, as those of other European countries. But there is a wide difference between polishing a nation, and polishing a few individuals. The merchants and peasants still universally retain their original manners, and resemble, in their general mode of living, the inhabitants of the smallest village. The greatest part of the peasants, who form the bulk of the nation, are still almost as deficient in the arts as they were before Peter's time, although the sciences have flourished in the capital. But the civilization of a numerous and widely dispersed people cannot be the work of a moment, and can only be effected by a gradual and almost insensible progress. The national improvements however, made by Peter the Great, have been continued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of Europe, of which human foresight at the commencement of the eighteenth century could have formed no conception, and perhaps it is not too much to say, that the empire of Russia, though the people are but just emerging from barbarism, is at this day the most powerful in Europe. Peterburgh is the capital of the whole empire.

RUSSIA, RED. See RED RUSSIA.
RUSTADEN, a town of Sweden, in 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 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channel, with Grafineer water to the W, and by the river Rothay, with Windermere water to the S.

RYDROG, a town of Hindoostan, in the E Indies, 128 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 14 40 N.

RYE, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. Its port is so choaked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only, but if it were opened would be a good station for our cruizers on the French. It exports corn, malt, hops, and other products of the county; and its fishermen send considerable supplies to the London markets. It is 28 miles SSE of Maidstone, and 63 SE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 0 N.

RYEGATE, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. It had once a castle, some ruins of which are still to be seen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 persons. It is seated in a valley, called Holmestale, and sends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles E of Guilford, and 21 SW of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 16 N.

RYMENAUT, a town of Austrian Brabant, situate on the river Dyle, five miles E of Mechlin.

RYSWICK, a village in Holland, seated between Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange had a palace. A treaty was concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

RZECZICA, a town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Wyedlawick and Dnieper, and is 25 miles N of Kiow. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 50 32 N.

S

SAADAH, a strong and populous town S of Arabia Felix, where fine Turkey leather is made. It is 140 miles WNW of Sanna. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

SAALEFELD, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, where there are manufactures of cloth and silk stuffs. It is seated on the Saal, 20 miles NNE of Coburg. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 50 31 N.

SAATZ, or ZATEC, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the same name, situate

on the Eger, 44 miles S of Dresden. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 50 16 N.

SABA, a Dutch island near St. Eustatia in the W Indies. It is a steep rock, on the summit of which is a little ground, very proper for gardening. Frequent rains, which do not lie any time on the soil, give growth to plants of an exquisite flavour, and cabbages of an extraordinary size. Fifty European families, with about one hundred and fifty slaves, here raise cotton, spin it, make stockings of it, and sell them to other colonies for as much as ten crowns a pair. Throughout America there is no blood so pure as that of Saba; the women there preserve a freshness of complexion, which is not to be found in any other of the Caribbee islands. Lon. 63 17 W, lat. 17 39 N.

SABA, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, seated in a large plain, on the road from Sultania to Kom. Lon. 52 15 E, lat. 38 56 N.

SABANDGE, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, where all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet. It is situate on a lake which abounds in fish, 60 miles ESE of Constantinople. Lon. 20 49 E, lat. 40 30 N.

SABATZ, or SABACZ, a town and fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, which surrendered to the imperialists in 1789. It is situate on the Drave, 22 miles S of Peterwaradin, and 28 W of Belgrade. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 45 5 N.

SABEN, or SEBEN, formerly an episcopal town of the archduchy of Austria, in the bishopric of Brixen. The see has been since removed to Brixen. It is eight miles SW of Brixen.

SABI. See XAVIER.

SABIA, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, at the bottom of the gulf of Sidra.

SABLE, a seaport of Denmark, situate on the E coast of N Jutland, and the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 miles NNE of Alburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 57 20 N.

SABINA, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State; bounded on the N by Umbria, on the E by Naples, on the S by Campagna di Roma, and on the W by the patrimony of St Peter. It is 22 miles in length and almost as much in breadth, watered by several small rivers, and abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

SABIONCELLO, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa. It lies to the S of the gulf of Narenta, and to the

N of the channel which separates the islands of Curzola and Melida.

SABIONCELLO, a town of Dalmatia, situate on the peninsula of the same name, 43 miles NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 43 20 N.

SABIONETTA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles E of Cremona, and 20 SW of Mantua. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

SABLE, an ancient and populous town of France, in the department of Sarthe, with a castle. In its vicinity are wrought some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarthe, 23 miles NE of Angors, and 135 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 47 50 N.

SABLE, CAPE, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65 39 W, lat. 43 23 N.

SABLE, ISLE, an isle nearly adjoining to Sable Cape; the coasts of both are most commodiously situated for fisheries.

SABLES D'OLONNE, a trading town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, with an excellent harbour. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, 31 miles W of Lucon. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 46 30 N.

SABLESTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Candahar, on the E by Hindoostan, on the S by Makran, and on the W by Segestān. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans.

SACCA. See **XACCA**.

SACCAI, a strong city and seaport, one of the most famous in Japan, with several castles, temples, and palaces. It is seated on the sea, and has a mountain on one side, which serves as a rampart, 300 miles SW of Jedo. Lon. 134 5 E, lat. 35 0 N.

SACHSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 68 miles E of Cologne. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 59 N.

SACHSENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 76 miles E of Cologne. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 51 10 N.

SAFFI, a trading town of Morocco, with a castle. The Portuguese were long in possession of it, but they forsook it, in 1641. It is surrounded by several eminences which command the town. Lon. 8 38 W, lat. 31 28 N.

SAGAN, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz. It has double walls, a castle, and a priory of the Augustine order. By permission of the em-

peror, in 1709, a Lutheran school was founded here. It is seated on the Bober and Queis, 62 miles NW of Breslaw. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 45 N.

SAGHALIEN-OUALA, a river of E Chinese Tartary, which falls into the sea of Kamtschatka, opposite the island of Saghalien-oula-hata.

SAGHALIEN-OUALA-HATA, an island in the sea of Kamtschatka, in about 145° E lon. and from 50 to 54° N lat. belonging to the Russians.

SAGHALIEN-OUALA-HOTUN, a city of E Chinese Tartary, in the department of Taiticair, on the S side of the Saghalien-oula. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Mantchew Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of fables are found. Lon. 127 23 E, lat. 50 0 N.

SAGREZ, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort, four miles W of Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S of Lisbon. Lon. 9 4 W, lat. 37 4 N.

SAGUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, situate near the Bunnah River, 87 miles NW of Gurrāh, and 112 S of Agra. Lon. 78 53 E, lat. 23 45 N.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated in a fertile plain, on the river Sea, 17 miles from Placentia. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 42 33 N.

SAID, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, 130 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 32 N.

SAID, in Palestine. See **SIDON**.

SAINTES, three of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the W Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

SAINTES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable; and the cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is seated on an eminence, 37 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 262 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 45 54 N.

SAINTONG, a late province of France, 62 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N by Poitou and Aunis, on the W by the Atlantic, and on the S by Bordelais and Giron. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the finest and most fertile provinces

in France, abounding in fruits; and made here. It is a province of Lower Charente. **SAL**, one of 42 miles in circumference of St. Nicholas great quantity of sea water, from time to time to the coast of 16 38 N.

SALA, or **SALDEN**, in Westphalia, a large ancient city, was first built in 1644, and is seated on the Rhine, and 50 N.

SALAMANCA, a city of Spain, with a bishop's see, consisting of a magnificent fine fountain, which contribute to the refreshment of the city. Schools, which are very large and ancient, formerly 7000 monks, and there are many who are clothed in black, shaved, and is one of the most famous there are churches decorated with images and statues. It is partly on a hill, and its walls, which are long, built the walls is 37 miles of Madrid 8 N.

SALAMANCA, the province of Campeche, 55 N.

SALAMANCA, a town of Selangor, gained by the Turks, in Danube, 23 SE of 45 14.

SALBACH, the margin of Baden.

in France, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits; and the best salt in Europe is made here. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

SAL, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 43 miles in circumference, lying to the E of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from the sea water, which overflows part of it, from time to time. It is 300 miles W of the coast of Africa. Lon. 22 56 W, lat. 16 38 N.

SALA, or **SALBERG**, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a very large ancient silver mine. This town was first built by king Gustavus Adolphus in 1624, and destroyed by fire in 1736. It is seated on a river 30 miles W of Upsal, and 50 NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 59 50 N.

SALAMANCA, a city of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upward of 4000, who are clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and wearing caps. The cathedral is one of the handiwork in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman causeway. It is 37 miles SE of Miranda, and 38 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 16 W, lat. 42 8 N.

SALAMANCA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Yucatan, 140 miles S of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 17 55 N.

SALANAKEM, or **SALANKEMEN**, a town of Sclavonia, remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden, over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, 20 miles NW of Belgrade, and 25 SE of Peterwaradin. Lon. 20 53 E, lat. 45 14 N.

SALBACH, a village of Germany, in the margravate of Baden two miles NE of Baden. Here marshal Turenne while

reconnoitering the enemy received a mortal wound.

SALBERG. See **SALA**.

SALCEY, a forest in the S part of Northamptonshire.

SALECTO, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the Mediterranean. It is noted for the ruins of an ancient castle, and is 22 miles SSE of Monaster. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 35 13 N.

SALEM, a seaport of the state of Massachusetts, capital of the county of Essex. It is the oldest town in the state, except Plymouth, and carries on a large foreign trade. It is 15 miles NE of Boston. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 42 16 N.

SALEM, a maritime town of N America, in the state of New Jersey, 37 miles SSW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 32 W, lat. 39 37 N.

SALEM, a town of N Carolina, in the district of Salisbury, and county of Surry. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in this state, and 170 miles W of Edenton. Lon. 80 21 W, lat. 36 2 N.

SALEMCHEN, a town of Saxony, in Upper Fausigny, seated near a small lake, on the Arve, 12 miles S of Cluse.

SALERNO, a seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, a castle, and a university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

SALERS, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne, seated among the mountains, nine miles N of Aurillac.

SALERS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, remarkable for its springs of salt waters from which the white salt is made. It is seven miles W of Orthez.

SALIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Perigord, 10 miles S by W of Limoges. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 45 42 N.

SALIGNAS, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles N by E of Vittoria, and 28 SSE of Bilbao. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 43 5 N.

SALINE, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of two high mountains joined together at the base, and lies NW of the island of Lipari.

SALINS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Jura, and late pro-

'vince of Franche comte' with a strong fort. It is remarkable for its salt-works, the largest of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is seated in a fertile valley, on a stream that has its source in the town, 29 miles S of Bensancon, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 56 N.

SALISBURY, or **NEW SARUM**, an episcopal city in Wiltshire, of which it is the capital, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a well built town situate in a chalky soil, on the confluence of the Bourne, Nadder, Willy, and Avon, by whose waters it is almost surrounded, and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, which was finished in 1258, and consecrated in presence of Henry III. and many of the nobility and prelates. This fabric, which cost above 26,000l. is the most elegant and regular Gothic structure in the kingdom, being built in form of a lantern, with its spire of free-stone in the middle, the loftiest in England. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market place. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has manufactures of flannels, linseys, hardware, and cutlery. It is 21 miles NE of Southampton, and 83 W by S of London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 3 N.

SALISBURY-PLAIN, in the county of Wilts, extends 25 miles E to Winchester, and 28 W to Weymouth; and in some places is from 15 to 40 in breadth. There are so many cross roads in it, and so few houses to take directions from, that the late earl of Pembroke's father planted a tree at the end of every mile from hence to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like East Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of sheep, some of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each; and several private farmers hereabouts have two or three such flocks. By folding the sheep upon the lands here, after they are turned up with the plough, they become abundantly fruitful, and bear very good wheat, as well as rye and barley. On this plain, besides the famous monument of Stonehenge, six miles N of the city, there are the traces of many old Roman and British camps, and other remains of the battles, fortifications, sepulchres, &c. of the ancient inhabitants of this kingdom.

SALISBURY CRAIG, a hill on the E side of the city of Edinburgh. It is remarkable for a great precipice of solid

rock, about one mile long, and in some parts, 100 feet high; which passes with some regularity along its brow.

SALBRE, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, with an harbour and several forts. Its harbour is one of the best in the country, and yet, on account of a bar that lies across it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ships, but they are seldom used, for want of skill and materials. It is divided into the Old and New Town, by the river Guero; and has long been famous for its pirates, which make prizes of all Christian ships that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W of Fez, and 150 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 34 0 N.

SALM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 21 miles SSE of Spa, and 38 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 50 25 N.

SALM, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine with a castle, seated at the source of the Sar, 20 miles W of Strasburg, and 55 SE of Nancy. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 48 34 N.

SALO, an important town of Italy, in the Breghiano; seated on the lake Digarpa. It was taken by the French in 1796 and is 17 miles NE of Breghia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 38 N.

SALOBRENA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 32 miles E of Almuñecar, and 36 S of Granada. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 36 31 N.

SALON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, seated on the canal of Craponne, 20 miles NW of Aix. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 43 38 N.

SALONA, a seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable place, and its ruins show that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 44 10 N.

SALONE, a town of Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, pretty equal in number; and Jews are not suffered to live here. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 20 miles NE of Lepanto. Lon. 23 1 E, lat. 38 50 N.

SALONICHI, the ancient Thessalonica, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of

Macedonia, is 10 miles of great trade. The Greek former of w latter as m also have a f by walls, an a citadel, an forts. It w by the Turli bottom of a on the top, w the river riffs, and 24 13 8 E, lat. SALOP.

SALPE, a nata, situate noted for con miles S of Naples. Lon.

SALSES, a department of a lake of th tains, 10 mil o E, lat. 42 5

SALSETTI of Hindoostan, to the it is separate at low water and fertile in It has subterr live rock, in anta, which a superfluous doos. In 1 from the Ma valuable acc formerly dep its subsistence

SALSONN, talonia, seate NW of Bar 56 N.

SALTASH a market of sheep, cloth of three stre by every sho mayor, and ment. It is hill six miles W by S of 30 25 N.

SALTCOA Ayrshire, in place. It ha coal, and fall yard. It is

Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is 10 miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues: the Turks also have a few mosques. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, at the river Vardar, 30 miles N. of Larissa, and 240 W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 8 E, lat. 40 41 N.

SALOP. See SHROPSHIRE.

SALPE, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, situate on a lake, near the sea. It is noted for considerable salt works, and is 23 miles S of Manfredonia, and 92 ENE of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 41 12 N.

SALSES, a strong castle of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 miles N of Perpignan. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 53.

SALSETTE, a fine island of the Deccan of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, to the NE of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow strait fordable at low water. It is about 15 miles square, and fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the live rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta, which appear to be monuments of a superstition anterior to that of the Hindoos. In 1773, Salsette was conquered from the Mahrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence.

SALSONNA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobregat, 44 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 41 36 N.

SALTASH, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth and a few hops. It consists of three streets, which are washed clean by every shower of rain; is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the side of a steep hill six miles NW of Plymouth, and 220 W by S of London. Lon. 4 17 W, lat. 50 23 N.

SALTCOATS, a seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, much resorted to as a watering-place. It has a considerable trade in salt, coal, and sail cloth, together with a rope-yard. It is situate on the frith of Clyde,

10 miles NNW of Ayr, and 22 SW of Glasgow. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 55 39 N.

SALT-HILL, a village in Berks, noted for its fine situation and elegant inns. It is on the road to Bath, 22 miles W of London.

SALTZA, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt pits; and is 12 miles SSE of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 52 3 N.

SALTZBURG, an archbishopric of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 70 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Austria, on the S by Carinthia and the Tirol, and on the W by the Tirol and Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.

SALTZBURG, an ancient and populous city of Germany, capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It is well built, and defended by a castle on a mountain, and near it are some considerable salt works which are very productive. The archbishop who is a sovereign prince, has two noble palaces; the one for summer, and the other for winter; the latter contains 163 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The university depends on the Benedictine monks. The cathedral is very fine, and contains five organs. It is seated on both sides the river Saltz, 45 miles S by W of Passaw, and 155 W by S of Vienna. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 47 37 N.

SALTZWEDEL, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the old marche of Brandenburg, noted for its flourishing manufactures of cloth, serge, and stockings. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns and is situate on the Jetze, 20 miles NNW of Gardeleben, and 48 ENE of Zell. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 52 53 N.

SALVADOR, St. one of the Bahama Islands. See GUANAHAMI.

SALVADOR, St. the capital of the kingdom of Congo, with a large palace, where the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 240 miles E by S of Loango. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 4 50 S.

SALVADOR, St. a populous city of S America, in Brasil, with an archbishop's see, and several forts. It contains many religious houses; the inhabitants are voluptuous and carry on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the walls thick and strong, being

built of stone. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, full of great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, woad, for driers, raw hides, tallow, and trainoil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All Saints, 120 miles SW of Sergippy. Lon. 40 10 W, lat. 13 30 S.

SALVAGES, small uninhabited islands, lying between Madeira and the Canaries, 27 leagues N of Point Nago in Teneriff. Lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tajo. Lon. 7 51 W, lat. 38 59 N.

SALVATERRA, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704 and by the allies in 1705. It is seated on the Elia, 12 miles NE of Alcantara. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 30 N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, 56 miles S of Compostella. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 43 48 N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain in Biscay, seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 30 miles E by S of Vittoria. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 42 54 N.

SALUZZO, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquise of the same name with a bishop's see, and a castle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 22 miles S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 44 44 N.

SAMANDRACHI. See **SAMOTHRACIA**.

SAMARCAND, an ancient and populous city, in the country of the Ufbec Tartars, with a castle and a university. It was the birthplace and seat of Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleasantly seated near the Sogde, which runs into the Amo, 138 miles E by N of Bokhara. Lon. 65 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

SAMAR, **PHILIPPINA**, or **TANDAGO**, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Indian ocean SE of that of Luconia, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile vallies.

SAMARA, a town of Russia, in the government of Ufa, situate on the conflux of the rivers Salmitch and Sakmara, 12 miles N of Orenburg. Lon. 55 5 E, lat. 53 2 N.

SAMARA, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, not far from the Volga. Lon. 49 26 E, lat. 53 20 N.

SAMARAND, a populous town on the eastern part of the island of Java.

SAMATHAN, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated in a valley, on the river Save, five miles N of Lombez. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 34 N.

SAMBALLAS, islands on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, not inhabited but claimed by the Spaniards.

SAMBAS, a town of the island of Borneo, situated near the W coast. It is a capital of a kingdom of the same name, and in its vicinity diamonds are found. Lon. 109 0 E, lat. 2 20 N.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands which rises in Picardy, and passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maese, at Namur.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, 175 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, on the E by Lithuania, on the W by the Baltic, and on the S by Western Prussia, being about 175 miles long, and 125 broad. It is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a great quantity of honey. Here are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rostenne is the principal town.

SAMOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and to the E of the isle of Nicaria. The women are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or block-tin, fastened to the ends. It is 32 miles long 22 broad, and extremely fertile. It abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, woodpigeons, turtle-doves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidneybeans, muscadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. They have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour; they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants, about 12,000, are almost all Greeks, and have a bishop who resides at Coreia. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called **SAMANDRACHI**, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, and to the N of the isle of Imbros. It is 17 miles in circumference, and

pretty well cultivated.
40 34 N.

SAMOYED, a powerful nation, habit the coast of the 65 degree. The countries full of rocks of lat. there and the cold prevents vegetation even the little to be seen, do you advance the Samoyed height; man of more must at the the shortest, equally scarce have short legs flat nose and the face protrude large mouths but wide eyes. Their way in the ground and are felled by the side of so as to lean against with the of birch, making. In summer to lake for wherever the build temporary Hunting, fish deer, make the two for of all, as fur part of their nations they most content absolutely in

SAMSO, mark, on the eight miles fertile. Lo

SAMSON, department Normandy, miles from

SANA, or capital of a Truxillo.

adorned with whence it is. It is 90 miles W, lat. 40

SANAA, Yemen Province, and f

pretty well cultivated. Lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

SAMOYEDES, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary. They inhabit the coasts of the Frozen Sea, from the 65 degree of N lat. to the sea shore. The countries they occupy are marshy and full of rocks, so that from the 67 degree of lat. there are no trees of any kind; and the cold that prevails in these climates prevents vegetation to such a point, that even the little brush wood, here and there to be seen, dwindles away to nothing as you advance towards the north. In stature the Samoyedes are scarcely of a middling height; it being rare to meet with a man of more than five feet, though it must at the same time be confessed, that the shortest, who are about four feet, are equally scarce. They seem all of a heap; have short legs, small neck, a large head, flat nose and face, with the lower part of the face projecting outwards; they have large mouths and ears, little black eyes, but wide eye-lids, small lips, and little feet. Their winter huts are made half way in the ground, like those of the Ostiaks, and are seldom more than two or three by the side of one another. Poles placed so as to lean against each other, and covered with the skins of rein deers, or bark of birch, make the whole of their composition. In summer they travel from lake to lake for the purpose of fishing; and wherever they stop for a time, there they build temporary hovels upon the ground. Hunting, fishing, and tending their reindeer, make the whole of their employment. The two former are the common business of all, as furnishing them with the principal part of their subsistence. Like all savage nations they treat their wives with the utmost contempt, and often with a severity absolutely inhuman.

SAMSO, or **SAMSOI**, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of N. Jutland. It is eight miles long and three broad, and very fertile. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

SAMSON, **ST.** a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Rille, five miles from Pontaudemer.

SANA, or **ZANA**, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the bishopric of Truxillo. Its situation is delightful, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers, whence it receives the name of *Miraflores*. It is 90 miles N of Truxillo. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 40 35 N.

SANAA, the capital of Arabia Felix, in Yemen Proper. It is seated among mountains, and fine orchards, 240 miles NNE of

Mocha, and 450 SE of Mecca. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 17 28 N.

SANBACH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Welock. In the market-place are two square stone crosses, adorned with images. It is 26 miles E of Chester, and 161 NNW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 53 8 N.

SANCERRE, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. In its neighbourhood are excellent wines, equal to those of Burgundy. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Loire, 22 miles NW of Nevers, and 110 N of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 47 18 N.

SANCIAN, an island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, 40 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

SANCOINS, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, seated on the Argent, 15 miles SW of Nevers.

SANDA, one of the Orkney islands, in Scotland, lying NE of that called Mainland.

SANDECEZ, a strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is seated at the foot of Mount Krackpack, 32 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 20 32 E, lat. 49 43 N.

SANDERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Dessau, situate on the Wipper, 16 miles SE of Quedlingburg, and 31 SW of Dessau. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 51 38 N.

SANDERSTED, a village in Surry, to the S of Croydon, and in an elevated situation, which affords a delightful prospect over the adjacent country.

SANDGATE CASTLE, a castle in Kent, SW of Folkstone, built by Henry VIII; here queen Elizabeth lodged one night, when she came to visit this coast in 1588.

SANDHAMN, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland, appointed for the examination of all vessels to and from Stockholm. It is 10 miles E of Stockholm. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 59 20 N.

SANDO, an island of Japan, on the N coast of Nippon; with a town of the same name. It is 87 miles in circumference. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

SANDOMIR, a strong town of Little Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 75 miles E of Cracow, and 112 S of Warsaw. Lon. 22 2 E, lat. 50 21 N.

SAN

SANDUGAL, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on the Coa, 12 miles SSE of Guarda.

SANDVILET, a town of Brabant, seated on the river Scheldt, 12 miles NW of Antwerp. Lon: 1 12 E, lat. 51 32 N.

SANDWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque-ports, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has three churches, and about 1500 houses, most of them built with wood, others with brick and flints, and 6,000 inhabitants. It is walled round, and fortified with ditches and ramparts, but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are yet standing. It had once a considerable trade, but is now much decayed, the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels. It is 13 miles E of Canterbury, and 67 E by S of London. Lon. $\times$ 25 E, lat. 53 20 N.

SANDWICH, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, situate at the bottom of Cape Cod, over the whole breadth of which it extends. It is 18 miles SE of Plymouth, and 59 S of Boston. Lon. 70 24 W, lat. 41 17 N.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S Sea, among the last discoveries of captain Cook, who so named them, in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whose administration these discoveries were made. They consist of eleven islands, extending in lat. from 18° 54 to 22° 15 N. and in lon. from 150° 54 to 160° 24 W. They are called by the natives, Owwhyee, Mowee, Rahnai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Neecheeow, Oreehoua, Morotinne, and Tahooraa, all inhabited excepting the two last. An account of all the inhabited islands will be found in their proper places in this work. The climate of these islands differs very little from that of the West Indies in the same latitude, though perhaps more temperate; and there are no traces of those violent winds and hurricanes which render the stormy months in the West Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich Isles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, successive showers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear sky, on the sea-shore. Hence it is, that few of those inconveniencies, to which many tropical countries are subject, either from heat or moisture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from ESE to NE. The vegetable produc-

S A N

tions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean ; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having fourteen feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are confined to the three usual sorts, hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are also of the common sort ; and the birds are beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds, were left by captain Cook ; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was entirely destroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possesses the islands south of the equator ; and in their persons, language, customs, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly islands. They are in general above the middle size, and well made ; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances, and the women in particular have good eyes and teeth, with a sweetness and sensibility of look that render them very engaging. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of this great nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fulness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. They suffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various fashions. The dress of both men and women nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and both sexes wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattooing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have the singular custom of tattooing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they have adopted the method of living in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses built pretty closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked towards the sea with detached walls, which are meant both for shelter and defence. These walls consist of loose stones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in shifting them suddenly to such places as the direction of

the attack made by the hills, or furred also little holes which is also of kind. They catch fish by a single pole. Their houses are built on them being from 40 to 50 feet above the water; brood; while the food of the lake is of fish and vegetables of higher rank than hogs. The time admits of with the sun, the evening, the sun-set. They form the ordinary women are clothed, and engaged in their idle hours serious amusement, wrestling navigation boats of the South Sea coast, which consist of sweet potatoes set in rows. Some are of a single point at each end three boards neatly fitted together. Some of their length, thirty feet in breadth. fishing tackle the other island they have good quality spears, darts for defensive mats which such weapons are not uncommon are frequent contribute greatly to the inhabitants' portion affluence exceed 400,000 ordination islands, the part of the country submission of government hereditary society

the attack may require. In the sides of the hills, or surrounding eminences, they have also little holes or caves, the entrance to which is also secured by a fence of the same kind. They serve for places of retreat in cases of extremity, and may be defended by a single person against several assailants. Their houses are of different sizes, some of them being large and commodious, from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; while others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of dogs and hogs. The manner of spending their time admits of little variety. They rise with the sun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to rest a few hours after sun-set. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth, and the servants are principally engaged in the plantations and fishing. Their idle hours are filled up with various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great resemblance to those of the South Sea islands. Their plantations, which are spread over the whole sea coast, consist of the taro, or eddy root, and sweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth tree let in rows. The bottoms of their canoes are of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end. The sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom-part. Some of their double canoes measure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. Their cordage, fish-hooks and fishing tackle, differ but little from those of the other islands. Among their arts must not be forgotten that of making salt, which they have in great abundance and of a good quality. Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for defensive armour, they wear strong mats which are not easily penetrated by such weapons as theirs. As the islands are not united under one sovereign, wars are frequent among them, which, no doubt, contribute greatly to reduce the number of inhabitants, which, according to the proportion assigned to each island, does not exceed 400,000.—The same system of subordination prevails here as at the other islands, the same absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and the same unresisting submission on the part of the people. The government is likewise monarchical and hereditary. At Owwhyee there is a regular society of priests living by themselves,

and distinct in all respects from the rest of the people. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or any signal enterprise, but the death of every considerable chief calls for a repetition of these horrid rites. Notwithstanding the irreparable loss in the death of captain Cook, who was here murdered through sudden resentment and violence, they are acknowledged to be of the most mild and affectionate disposition. They live in the utmost harmony and friendship with each other; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands. Their natural capacity seems in no respect below the common standard of mankind; and their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumstances of their situation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

SANDWICH LAND, a barren and desolate country in the Southern Ocean. This is the greatest S latitude ever yet explored, and the most southern part that was seen lies in lon. 27 45 W, lat. 59 34 S.

SANDY HOOK, a small island of the United States, near the coast of New Jersey.

SANEN, or **GESSENAY**, a town of Switzerland, in Bern.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Arragon, 20 miles SE of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 42 34 N.

SANPO. See **BURRAMPOOTER**.

SANORE-BANCABOUR, a town of the Mysore country, in the E Indies, 117 miles E by N of Goa. Lon. 75 44 E, lat. 19 39 N.

SANQUHAR, a borough of Dumfriesshire, Scotland; with a ruined castle; a coal trade and a manufacture of worsted mittens and stockings. It is seated on the small river Nith, 24 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 55 30 N.

SANTA CLARA, an island of S America, in the S Pacific Ocean, and in the bay of Guyaquil, 90 miles W of Guyaquil. Lon. 82 36 W, lat. 2 18 S.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the E side of Teneriff, on a fine bay of the same name, defended by many small batteries, and a strong fort. It has a well built pier, and an excellent quay, on which is a handsome mall, shaded by several rows of trees. The town is irregularly built; the principal street is broad, and has more the appearance of a square than a street: at the upper end, is the governor's house, and at the lower a square monu-

ment, commemorating the appearance of Nuestra Senora (Our Lady) to the Guanaches, the original inhabitants of the island. Lon. 16 26 W, lat. 28 27 N.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport of Africa, on the coast of Morocco, with a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1536. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Aguer. Lon. 10 7 W, lat. 30 38 N.

SANTA CRUZ, one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 64 35 W, lat. 17 45 N.

SANTA CRUZ, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being 250 miles in circumference. Lon. 130 0 W, lat. 10 21 S.

SANTA-CRUZ, a seaport on the N side of the island of Cuba, in the W Indies, 60 miles E of Havannah. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 23 10 N.

SANTA CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of S America, in Peru, and capital of a government of that name, in the audience of Los-Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapy, 300 miles E of Plata. Lon. 59 55 W lat. 19 46 S.

SANTA FE, the capital of New Mexico, in N America, seated among mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 106 35 W, lat. 35 32 N.

SANTA-FE-DE BOGOTA, a town of S America, and the capital of New Granada, with an archbishop's see and a university. It is the seat of a new vice-royalty established in the present century. It is seated on the river Magdalena, in a country abounding in corn and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 73 5 W, lat. 3 58 N.

SANTAREM, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, near the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 55 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It has a handsome church belonging to the papists, wherein is an image of the Virgin, which, they pretend, performs a great many miracles. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 51 50 N.

SANTILLANA, a seaport of Spain, in Asturias de Santillana, of which it is the capital; seated on the Bay of Biscay, 50 miles E of Oviedo, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 32 W, lat. 43 34 N.

SANTORINI, an island of the Archi-

pelago, to the N of Candia, and to the S of Nio. It is eight miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and near it are three or four other small islands, each of which bears evident marks of a volcanic origin, being all covered with pumice stone. It produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has neither oil nor wood. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 10,000 in number, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Pyrgos is the capital. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 10 N.

SAONE, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which rises in Mont Voisges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the capital.

SAOIGIS, a town of Italy in Piedmont, situate on the summit of a rock; taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 36 38 N.

SAPIENZA, three small islands, and a cape, near the S coast of the Morea. The largest island was anciently named Sphacteria. The pirates of Barbary conceal themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the gulf of Venice, or the coast of Sicily. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

SARACENS, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia: *Sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain several hundred years, till 1511, when they were expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land, a long time, against the Western Christians, and at length drove them out. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbishop's see, a university, and a court of inquisition. It is said to have been built by the Phœnicians; and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus; whence it had the name of Cesar Augustus, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and there are 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, besides others less

considerable. The city, divided by the Tago, its banks are a for a public largest, and a square; a fights. The building; Nuestra Senora the greatest us, that the peared to St the gospel, a handsome pi church, which the world bu stands on a n in her arms, lustrades an The orname est that can full of jewel scarcely any and jewels; come in pil house is a fu are the pictu gon, and in horseback, w under him. plain, where rivers; and stone and th has been th Europe. A over the Fr but it was a after. It is and 150 N lat. 41 53 N SARATOP formerly a p tains 11 di fime name SARATOP of the gover is seated on the river V and 300 N E, lat. 52 SARATOP York, men army of B command Americans, springs near E side of H Albany. SARBOU the elector Sare, eight 40 E, lat. 4

considerable. The river Ebro runs through the city, dividing it into two parts; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy street is the largest, and so broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they have their bull-fights. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Senora del Pilar, and a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us, that the Virgin, while yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper, still shown in this church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honour. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms, illuminated by 50 lamps, balustrades and chandeliers of massy silver. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, her crown being full of jewels of an inestimable price, and scarcely any thing is to be seen but gold and jewels; and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-house is a sumptuous structure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been thought the most beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. It is 137 miles W of Barcelona, and 150 NE of Madrid. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 41 53 N.

SARATOF, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It contains 11 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

SARATOF, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 220 miles S of Kafan, and 300 NW of Astracan. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

SARATOGA, a fort of the state of New York, memorable for the surrender of an army of British and Hessians, under the command of general Burgoyne, to the Americans, in 1777. There are mineral springs near this place. It is seated on the E side of Hudson's River, 50 miles N of Albany.

SARBOURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Sare, eight miles S of Treves. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 49 37 N.

SARBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare. Lon. 7 9 E, lat. 48 46 N.

SARBRUCK, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare, 14 miles ESE of Sarlouis, and 40 E by N of Metz. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 49 14 N.

SARDAM, a seaport of N Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights; Peter the Great resided in this town while he worked as a shipwright and his hut is still to be seen. Sardam is seated on the Wye, seven miles NW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 52 28 N.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean, 142 miles from N to S, and 80 from E to W. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which large quantities are sent to Genoa and Leghorn. Bees and sheep are numerous, as well as hories, which are good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Asmaria are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marshy land. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken by the English for the emperor Charles VI; and in 1720, ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily, and erected into a kingdom; but his Sardinian majesty keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmontese territories. He has a viceroy at Cagliari, the capital of this island.

SARDO, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardinia, and was the capital of Lydia, under the famous king Croesus. It was one of the seven churches of Asia, celebrated in the book of Revelation. It now contains only a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravanfary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it being in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque formerly a christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priest. It is 70 miles E of Smyrna. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 44 N.

SARE, a river which rises at Salm, in France, runs N into Germany, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

SAREPTA, COLONY OF, a flourishing colony of Moravian brethren, seated on the banks of the little river Sarpa, to which the founders have given the name of Sarepta, borrowed from the sacred writers. The beginning of this settlement is dated in 1765, and in the same year the most distinguished privileges were granted it by the Imperial Court. The foundation was laid by five of the brethren, deputed to make choice of a spot of ground proper for a colony, and to mark out the site of the chief house; since which time it has been augmented every year by families of the Unitas Fratrum, who have come voluntarily to assemble in this place in quality of colonists. They amounted in 1773 to 250 persons of both sexes, and it is annually increasing by new comers. The chief house is not yet intirely finished, at least according to the intended plan; but there are a considerable number of dwelling houses already extremely well built, partly of timber, and partly of carpentry and brick.

SARGANS, a town of Swisserland, capital of a county of the same name, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on a rock, where Andrew Doria, was defeated by Barbarossa. It is seated on the top of a hill; and near it are mineral springs, good for various diseases.

SARGEL, a large and ancient seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tremesen, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, 25 miles SSW of Algiers. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 36 30 N.

SARQUEMINE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, nine miles from Sarback. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 8 N.

SARI, an ancient town of Persia, in Mesanderan, 20 miles SW of Ferabad.

SARK, a little island belonging to Great Britain on the coast of Normandy, situated between Guernsey and Jersey.

SARK, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E part of Dumfriesshire, and for many miles forms the boundary with England.

SARLAT, formerly an episcopal town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord. It is a poor place, seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 27 miles SE of Perigueux, and 87 E by N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 44 5 N.

SARLOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on

the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sare, 20 miles E of Thionville, and 32 NE of Metz. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 49 21 N.

SARNEN, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Underwalden, seated on a lake of that name. It is nine miles S of Lucern. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 46 9 N.

SARNO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises near Sarno, and falls into the bay of Naples.

SARNO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Sarno, near its source, 12 miles NE of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples. Lon. 14 49 E, lat. 40 46 N.

SAROS, a strong castle in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krappach, five miles NNW of Eperies.

SARP, or **SARPEN**, a town of Norway, in the province of Christianland. It is situated in the neighbourhood of a cataract, which is heard at a great distance, and is 10 miles WSW of Fredericstads. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 59 9 N.

SARREAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Francoli, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that windows are glazed with it. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 41 30 N.

SARSANA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 138 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 43 59 N.

SARSINA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 11 miles WSW of Rimini. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 44 0 N.

SARTE, a department of France, including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loir, above Angers. The capital of the department is Mans.

SARUM, NEW. See **SALISBURY**.

SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough in Wilts, with the ruins of a fort that belonged to the ancient Britons. One farm house is all that remains of this town, which yet sends two members to parliament. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is two miles N of Salisbury. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 7 N.

SARVERDEN, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, 18 miles S of Sarbruck. Lon. 7 7 E, lat. 48 58 N.

SARWAR, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Raab, at its confluence with

a small river of Buda. Id.

SARZANA, the territory of R was given to duke of Turin is seated at 30 miles SE lat. 44 8 N.

SASERAM, per, in Beng mountain, near of which is an mausoleum of superb moiqu leading to it city. It is 50 36 44 E, lat.

SASSARI, dinia, capital with a castle itants; and is Roffel, which cent than th in a plain, fl 839 E, lat.

SASSEBES ma, capital of seated at th which fall in 40 E, lat. 46

SAS VAN, Dutch Fland is seated on with Ghent, It was built t as a bulwark in 1644 by t in 1794: L

SASSUOL, duchy of M seated on the dena. Lon.

SATALIA, Asia, and in mania. It and has a s merly a chu try is very oranges are miles W by E of Constan 37 1 N.

SATGONE, Hindoostan and even la city, in whi gth had the creek of th miles NW

SATTAR, Hindoostan,

a small river. It is 50 miles W by N of Buda. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 47 30 N.

SARAZANA, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It was given by the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the Magra, 50 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 44 3 N.

SASERAM, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an island with the magnificent mausoleum of emperor Shere Shah, and a superb mosque, which had a fine bridge leading to it; but both have fallen to decay. It is 50 miles SE of Benares. Lon. 86 44 E, lat. 26 10 N.

SASSARI, an archiepiscopal city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari, with a castle. It contains 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Rossel, which is said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome. It is seated in a plain, six miles N of Alger. Lon. 839 E, lat. 40 46 N.

SASSEBES, a strong town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name; seated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 46 26 N.

SAS VAN GHENT, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about eight miles N from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken, in 1644 by the Dutch, and by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 11 N.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a strong castle, seated on the Secchia, 10 miles SW of Modena. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 44 28 N.

SATALIA, a strong seaport of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, on the coast of Carmania. It is divided into three towns, and has a superb mosque, which was formerly a church. The surrounding country is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W by S of Cogni, and 265 S by E of Constantinople. Lon. 32 22 E, lat. 37 1 N.

SATGONG, or **SATAGONG**, a village of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. In 1566 and even later it was a large commercial city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is seated on a creek of the Hoogly River, about four miles NW of Hoogly.

SATTARAH, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the province of Vissapour,

formerly the capital of the Mahrattah state. It lies near the E foot of the Ghauts and near the most distant source of the river Kistnah, 63 miles S of Poonah, and 77 W of Vissapour. Lon. 74 8 E, lat. 17 45 N.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook from the inhospitable behaviour of its inhabitants. It is about 35 miles in circumference. Lon. 169 37 W, lat. 19 1 S.

SAVANNAH, a river of N America, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates the state of Georgia from that of S Carolina. Its course is nearly from NW to SE. It is formed principally of two branches, which spring from the mountains. It is navigable for large vessels up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel as far as Augusta. It falls into the ocean at Tybee Bar, in lat. 31 57 N, where it has 16 feet water at half tide.

SAVANNAH, a town of the United States, in Georgia, of which it was formerly the capital, stands on a high sandy bluff, on the south side of the river of the same name, and 17 miles from its mouth. The town is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and, including its suburbs, contains 227 dwelling houses. The number of its inhabitants, exclusive of the blacks, amount to about 830, seventy of whom are Jews. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 32 0 N.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which has its source in Carniola, runs through that country from W to E, separates Slavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and falls into the Danube, at Belgrade.

SAVENAT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 miles NW of Nantes. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 47 23 N.

SAVENDROOG, a strong and almost impregnable fortress of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It is situate on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above eight miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm, that forms it into two hills; these having each its peculiar defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in December 1791, after a siege of seven days. It is 18 miles W of Bangalore.

SAVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the Arriege, 25 miles SSE of Toulouse. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 43 14 N.

SAVERNE, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Lower Rhine, and late county of Foix. It is seated at the foot of Mont Voges, in a fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles NW of Strasbourg, and 120 E of Paris. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 41 N.

SAVIGLIANO, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Maira, five miles W of Fossano, and 26 S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 30 N.

SAULGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

SAULIEU, a town of France in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on an eminence, 25 miles W of Dijon, and 142 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 7 E, lat. 47 17 N.

SAUMUR, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with an ancient castle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 22 miles SE of Angers, and 160 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 47 15 N.

SAUNDERS, CAPE, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 36 57 W, lat. 54 6 S.

SAUNDERS ISLE, an island near S Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 38 W, lat. 58 0 S.

SAVONA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is a place of great strength, has two castles, and several fine churches. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, restored in 1748, and taken by the French in 1795. The surrounding country is well cultivated and abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 18 N.

SAVONIERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, five miles from Tours. Near it are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long and 67 broad; bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; on the E by the Alps, which divides it from Piedmont and Vallais; on the W by the Rhone, which parts it from Bresse; and on the S by Dauphiny and Piedmont. The air is cold on account of high moun-

tains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the soil is pretty fertile. The mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. There are also stags, fallow deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, marmots, white hares, red and gray partridges, woodcocks, and pheasants. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. This country was subdued in 1793 by the French, and the National convention decreed that it should constitute the 84th department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. Chambery is the capital.

SAURUNGPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, 42 miles NNE of Indore, and 43 NE of Ougain. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 23 35 N.

SAUVES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Vidouze, 12 miles SW of Alais.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearn, with an old ruined castle, 20 miles WNW of Pau.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and late province of Rouergue, 12 miles SE of Villefranche.

SAVU, an island in the Indian Ocean, to which the Dutch, formerly had an exclusive trade having entered into an agreement with the rajahs that their subjects should trade with no ships, but those of the Dutch E India Company. Lon. 122 30 E, lat. 10 35 S.

SAXENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia. It is situated on the river Drave, 38 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 52 N.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schawenburg, 20 miles NW of Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 52 30 N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 29 miles NE of Ipswich, and 89 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 18 N.

SAXONY, UPPER, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the E by Prussia, and part of Poland and Silesia; on the S by Bavaria, Bohemia, and Franconia; on the W by the circles of Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony; and on the N by the Baltic and Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electorate of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the principality of Anhalt, the landgrate of Thuringia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania.

SAXONY, of the German Empire, bounded on the W by the Baltic, on the N by the circles of Upper Silesia, the directory of Magdeburg, Lunenburg, the bishopric of Hildesheim, the bishopric of Ratzburg, the duchies of Brunswick, and of Verden, Blumberg, and Lubec, Gosslar.

SAXONY, in the Saxonian Empire, bounded on the S by the principality of length, and exceeding rich in fruits, and with hops, various sorts of stone and precious minerals. It is the river Elbe, principal principalities of Saxony, of Lusatia, and of the Vistula.

SAYBROOK, a town in Connecticut, on the river Connecticut, in the town of the don. Lon.

SAYCOCK, a town in the Dutchess County, in the little town of the W. Lon. 44 0 N.

SAYN, a town of the same name.

SAYPAN, a large town between 140 and 22 N lat.

SCHAGE, a town of N. Jutland, of the past Categate. Land bank,

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the circles of the German empire; bounded on the N by the Baltic and the duchy of Sleswick, on the W by the German Ocean and Westphalia, and on the S and E by the circles of Upper Rhine and Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and Brunswick-Lunenbourg. It comprehends the archbishopric of Magdeburg, the bishopric of Hildesheim, the archbishopric of Bremen, the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Schwerin, Ratzburg, Lubec, and Sleswick; the duchies of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden, the counties of Reinsteint and Blauburg, and the free cities of Hamburg, Lubec, Goslar, Mulhausen, and Northausen.

SAXONY PROPER, or the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is bounded on the N by the marche of Brandenburg, on the E by Lower Lusatia, on the S by Misnia, and on the W by the principality of Anhalt. It is 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. The soil is exceedingly rich and fruitful, yielding corn, fruits, and pulse in abundance, together with hops, flax, hemp, tobacco, aniseed; various sorts of beautiful marble, serpentine stone and almost all the different species of precious stones. It contains besides, valuable mines of silver, copper, tin, lead and iron. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe; and divided into three principal parts; namely, the duchy of Saxony, of which Wittenberg is the capital, Lusatia, of which Bautzen is the capital; and Misnia, the capital of which (and of the whole electorate) is Dresden.

SAYBROOK, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, situate on the Connecticut river. It is the most ancient town in the state, 18 miles W of New London. Lon. 73 2 W, lat. 41 16 N.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disima, which is on the W side of this. Lon. 132 28 E, lat. 34 0 N.

SAYN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, situate on a river of the same name, six miles N of Coblenz.

SAYPAN, one of the Ladrone Islands; it is a large and pleasant island, lying between 140 and 150 E lon. and in 15 22 N lat.

SCHAGEN, or **SCAGERIF**, a promontory of N Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Categate. From this cape, a dangerous sand bank, stretches out into the sea, upon

which in 1715, a tower was erected 64 feet high. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 57 16 N.

SCALA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was a large city formerly, but is now greatly decayed. It is six miles N of Amalfi. Lon. 14 44 E, lat. 40 34 N.

SCALANOVA, a neat maritime town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a castle and harbour, eight miles from Ephesus. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 37 54 N.

SCALITZ, or **SCALA**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poson. There is a very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is seated on the Marck, 50 miles N of Presburg. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 49 4 N.

SCANDEROON. See **ALEXANDRETTA**.

SCANIO. See **SCHONEN**.

SCARO, or **SCAREN**, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wenner, 66 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 12 42 E, lat. 58 16 N.

SCARBOROUGH, a seaport and borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible on every side. On the top of this rock, is a large green plain, with two wells of fresh water springing out of the rock. It has of late been greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and also for sea-bathing; on which account it is much mended in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in 1737, and the water was lost; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. The waters of Scarborough are chalybeate and purging. Here are assemblies and balls in the same manner as at Tunbridge. Scarborough sends two members to parliament, has a good harbour, possesses a considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. It is 36 miles NE of York, and 237 N of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 54 18 N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort on the island of Tobago, taken by the English in 1793.

SCARDONA, an episcopal town of Turkish Dalmatia, seated on the E bank of the river Cherca. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Venetians, and these last ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but the Turks have since put it in a state of defence. It is 35 miles NW of Spalatro. Lon. 17 1 E, lat. 44 29 N.

SCARLINO, a maritime town of Tus-

cany, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, five miles S of Massa, and 10 ENE of Piombino. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 42 58 N.

SCARO, a town of the island of Santorini, with a bishop's see. Lon. 25 58 E. lat. 36 10 N.

SCARPANTO, an island of the Archipelago, 22 miles long and eight broad, lying SW of Rhodes, and NE of Candia. There are several high mountains; but it abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, and several good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

SCARPE, a river of France, which has its source in Artois, and flowing past Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, falls into the Scheld.

SCARSDALE, a fertile tract, in the NE part of Derbyshire, surrounded by barren rocks and mountains.

SCHAAFSTADT, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, eight miles W of Merzburg, and 26 W of Leipzig. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the smallest canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N and W by Suabia, on the E by the canton of Zurich and the bishopric of Constance, and on the S by the same and Thurgau. It is but five leagues in length and three in breadth, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. It produces all the necessaries, as wine, fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, wool, black cattle, and deer. Before the invasion of Switzerland by the French, who completely overturned the ancient and long-established government of the Swiss cantons, the revenues of this state were not very considerable, the salary of the burgomaster only amounting to 150*l.* a year. The clergy were paid by the state, but their revenues were too scanty for their maintenance. Sumptuary laws were in force here, as well as in most parts of Switzerland; and no dancing was allowed except upon particular occasions. The principal article of trade is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Suabia in exchange for wine.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen; huts being at first constructed, for the convenience of unloading the merchandise from the boats, by degrees increased to a large town. Though a frontier town, it has no garrison, and the for-

tifications are weak; but it lately had a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine, which was burnt by the French in 1799, being defeated by the Austrians, and obliged to evacuate Schaffhausen. This river being extremely rapid here, had destroyed several stone bridges of the strongest construction, when Ulrich Grubenman, a carpenter, offered to throw a wooden bridge, of a single arch, over the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magistrates, however, required that it should consist of two arches, and that he should, for that purpose, employ the middle pier of the old bridge. He did so; but contrived to leave it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge was supported by the middle pier. The sides and top of it were covered; and it was a kind of hanging bridge; the road, which is almost level, not being carried, as usual, over the top of the arch, but let into the middle of it, and there suspended. Schaffhausen contains about 6000 inhabitants, and is 22 miles N by E of Zurich, and 57 E of Basil. Lon. 34 1 E, lat. 47 39 N.

SCHALHOLT, an episcopal town of Iceland, with a college. Lon. 22 20 W, lat. 64 40 N.

SCHAMACHIE, a town of Persia, capital of Schirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has manufactures of silks and cottons, and is seated on the W side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles NE of Taurus. Lon. 37 5 E, lat. 40 50 N.

SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortress in the Russian government of Wiburgh, seated on the Neva, a little E of Petersburg. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 60 0 N.

SCHARDING, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Inn, seven miles S of Passau. 13 36 E, lat. 48 21 N.

SCHARNITZ, a fortified town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is a passage of great importance, on the confines of Bavaria, 12 miles N of Inspruc.

SCHAUENBURG, a territory of Westphalia, 22 miles long and 10 broad, belonging to the landgrate of Hesse Cassel.

SCHAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culembach, 18 miles NE of Culembach. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 54 35 N.

SCHAUMBERG, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Rhine, 23 miles NNW of Mentz, and 25 WSW of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 50 10 N.

SHEIBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of sil-

ver and iron.

Schwartzburg.
SCHELDT, Netherlands, the late province through Flan- branches belong- ming several Ocean. In acknowledge- Seven Unite- them the for- pulating, m- should go di- unload its c- when the Fre- ed upon open- ver, on the e- and that the- it could not- ever. This, drew that co- the general- commencem-

SCHLES- in the depar- province of- 20 miles SW- lat. 48 17 N.

SHELLA- seated on the- burg. Lon-

SCHELLE- in Bavaria, ed here by- and Bavaria- W of Ingo- 46 N.

SCHELLE- Provinces, of- trance of th- lat. 53 20 N.

SCHENM- gary, one e- with three- of silver an- hot baths. shining blue- some spots- of Preßburg-

SCHENC- derland, se- Rhine divid- centre of c- and Germ-

SCHENE- Gothland, miles SE of- 38 12 N.

SCHENI- the circle of

ver and iron. It is four miles NE of Schwartzburg.

SCHELD, a considerable river of the Netherlands, which rises in France, in the late province of Picardy. It passes through Flanders, and divides into two branches below Fort Lillo, and both forming several islands, enter the German Ocean. In 1647, Philip IV of Spain acknowledged the independence of the Seven United Provinces, and ceded to them the sovereignty of the Scheldt; stipulating, moreover, that no large ship should go directly to Antwerp, but should unload its cargo in Holland. In 1792, when the French took Antwerp, they insisted upon opening the navigation of this river, on the plea that all rivers were free, and that the consequent right of navigating it could not be ceded by any treaty whatever. This, with their invasion of Holland, drew that country and Great Britain into the general coalition against them, at the commencement of 1793.

SCHLESTADT, a strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the river Ill, 20 miles SW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 17 N.

SHELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 18 70 E, lat. 48 32 N.

SHELLENBURG, a fortress of Germany, in Bavaria, remarkable for a victory obtained here by the allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 22 miles W of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 48 46 N.

SCHELLING, an island of the United Provinces, in Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 53 20 N.

SCHERNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals: as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 10 miles NE of Presburg.

SCHENCK, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the point where the Rhine divides into two branches. It is the centre of communication between Holland and Germany. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 55 N.

SCHENECTADY. See **SKENECTADY**.

SCHENING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated in a fertile country, 10 miles SE of Wallena. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 58 12 N.

SCHENINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 miles N of

Halberstadt, and 18 ESE of Wolfenbüttele. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 52 22 N.

SCHER, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the baron of Walburg, seated on the Danube, 36 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 48 8 N.

SCHERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, eight miles S by W of Passau.

SCHERVE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated at the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Virk-Fund.

SCHIEDAM, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, seated on a canal, which communicates with the Maese, four miles E by S of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 34 N.

SCHILTA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seated on the river Waag.

SCHINTZNACH, a town of Switzerland, in Bern, remarkable for its agreeable position on the Aar, and its waters, which flow warm from a rock. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapburg.

SCHIRAS, a famous city of Persia, in Parthian, and the capital of all Persia. It is three miles in length, but not so much in breadth; and is seated at the end of a spacious plain, surrounded by high hills, under one of which the town stands. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handsome mosques, tiled with stones of a bluish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, surrounded by walls 14 feet high, and 4 thick, containing various kinds of fine trees, with fruits almost of every kind. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but some think, in the whole world. The women are much addicted to gallantry, and it is called an earthly paradise by some. In 1758, the seat of government was transferred from Ispahan to this place. It is 225 miles S of Ispahan. Lon. 54 20 E, lat. 29 40 N.

SCHIRVAN, a province of Persia, surrounded by Daghestan, by the Caspian Sea, by Erivan, and by Georgia. It is 150 miles in length and 90 in breadth. Schamachie is the capital.

SCHLADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 28 miles ESE of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 52 10 N.

SCHLEUSSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneburg, seated on the Schleufs, 12 miles SE of Smalkald. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 50 43 N.

SCHLEVDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 25 N.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in a county of the same name, situate on a small river, seven miles NW of Fulda. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 50 45 N.

SCHLUSSERBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Neva, near lake Ladoga. It has a fortress which is seated on an island, in the river, and is 36 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 30 55 E, lat. 59 55 N.

SCHLUSSALFIELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurtzburg. It is surrounded by the bishopric of Bamberg, and lies 13 miles SE of Bamberg. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 48 54 N.

SCHMIDBERG, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, in the duchy of Jauer. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, whence the place takes its name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber.

SCHNEEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Mulda, and is seven miles NW of Schwartzburg.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on a mountain, 15 miles from Limbourg.

SCHONECK, or **SCHDENECK**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle, seated on the Nym, 27 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 50 12 N.

SCONEN, **SCANIA**, or **SKONE**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W by the Sound, which separates it from Zealand: on the N by Halland and Smoland; and on the E and S by Blekingen and the Baltic. It is 58 miles long and 40 broad, and is a fertile country. Lunden is the capital.

SCHONGAW, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Lech, 30 miles S of Augsburg.

SCHOONHOVEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland with a commodious haven, seated on the Leek, where there is a productive salmon-fishery, 14 miles E of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51 58 N.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle, and salt springs, from which a great deal of salt is made. The French took this town in August, 1796. It is seated on the Rems, 12 miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 48 56 N.

SCHOUTEN, islands in the Pacific Ocean,

near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135 25 E, lat. 0 46 S.

SCHOWEN, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, NE of the isle of Walcheren. It is 15 miles long and six broad. Ziriczee is the capital.

SCHUYLKILL, a river of Pennsylvania, in N America, which rises NW of the Kittatinny mountains, runs 120 miles from its source before it falls into the Delaware, three miles below Philadelphia, and is navigable, 35 miles from above Reading to its mouth.

SCHWALBACH, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Naflau, frequented for its mineral waters, which are of a similar nature to those of Spa. It is seated on the river Aa, nine miles N of Mentz.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is seated on the river Ill, 14 miles NE of Inspruc. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 47 19 N.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, belonging to a prince of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Schwartz, 22 miles SE of Erfurt, and 35 N of Cullembach. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 50 40 N.

SCHWARTZBNBERG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Lech, 25 miles NW of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 49 43 N.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in Bern, 17 miles SSW of Bern. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 46 40 N.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a strong city of Bohemia, in Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. The streets are large and the fortifications considerable. All the magistrates are catholics, but most of the inhabitants are protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school. In 1716, the greatest part of this city was burnt down, but was rebuilt in an elegant manner. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Weisritz, 22 miles SW of Breslaw, and 27 SE of Lignitz. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 50 46 N.

SCHWEINFURT, a strong free and imperial town of Germany in Franconia, with a palace, where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn and wine, the inhabitants are protestants and carry on a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers, the French

took this town abandoned. It is seated W of Bamberg, 15 N.

SCHWEIN, in the circle of Ufedom.

SCHWEIT, which gives bounded on Four Cantons Uri, on the N by the government of democrats. They contain 50,000 souls, could furnish same kind of tions, are co. Luxury is so tons; and which can so inhabitants of The Roman elusively established in common vaded by the fully wasted a.

SCHWEITZ, capital of the near the W with a large. It is 10 miles E, lat. 46 5.

SCHWEIT, STATTER S. SCHWEIL the circle of spring near it.

SCHWERIN, circle of Lo Mecklenburg capital. It is a ful lake, on ducal palace. munication bridge. It is Lon. 11 48 E.

SCHWERT, Westphalia, Lon. 7 15 E.

SCHWINN, on the S coast miles SSE of lat. 55 10 E.

SCIATI, near the coast of Negropoli of the gulf.

took this town in July 1796, but they abandoned it in September, following. It is seated on the river Maine, 25 miles W of Bamberg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 15 N.

SCHWEINMUNDER, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the isle of Usedom. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 54 3 N.

SCHWEITZ, a canton of Swisserland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W by the Lake of the Four Cantons on the S by the canton of Uri, on the E by that of Glarus, and on the N by those of Zurich and Zug. The government of Schweitz and Uri is entirely democratical, and nearly the same. They contain, including their subjects, 50,000 souls; and, in case of necessity, could furnish above 12,000 militia. The same kind of soil, and the same productions, are common to the two cantons. Luxury is scarcely known in these cantons; and a purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established. This canton suffered in common with all Swisserland when invaded by the French in 1798, being dreadfully wasted and desolated.

SCHWEITZ, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstätter See, on a hill, with a large and magnificent church. It is 10 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 46 55 N.

SCHWEITZ, LAKE OF. See **WALDSTÄTTER SEE**.

SCHWELM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, with a medicinal spring near it. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 51 10 N.

SCHWERIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, of which it is the capital. It is nearly surrounded by a beautiful lake, on an island of which stands the ducal palace and gardens which have communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles W of Gustrow. Lon. 11 48 E lat. 53 48 N.

SCHWERTE, a town of Germany in Westphalia, 38 miles NNE of Cologne. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 51 38 N.

SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, 23 miles SSE of Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 55 10 N.

SCIATI, an island of the Archipelago, near the S coast of Janna, 20 miles to the N of Negropont and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 22 miles

in length and eight in breadth. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 39 26 N.

SCIGLIO, or SCILLA. See **SCYLLA**.

SCILLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying almost 10 leagues W of the Land's End, in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these only five or six are inhabited. They are supposed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a resort for sea-fowl, and a place of shelter for ships in bad weather. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which has a good port, is the best cultivated, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this island, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres: but the greatest ornament is the lighthouse, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when Admiral Sir Cloudesly Shovel, with three men of war, perished with all their crews. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 49 56 N.

SCILLY, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 28 S.

SCIND. See **SINDY**.

SCIO, anciently called Chios, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, NW of Samos. It is 32 miles long and 15 broad and a mountainous country; yet fruits of various kinds grow in the fields such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interspersed with myrtles and jasmines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of the mastic; it has also some trade in silk, wool, cheese, and figs. The women are better bred than in other parts of the Levant, and their dress is odd, but very neat. They have tame partridges which they send every day into the fields to feed, and in the evening call back with a whistle. It is computed that there are 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins, on this island. The Turks become masters of it in 1566.

SCIO, a seaport, the capital of an island of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is the best built town in the Archipelago;

the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison of 1400 men. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships that go to or come from the Constantinople; it will contain 80 vessels, and is protected by a low mole and two lighthouses. It is seated on the E side of the island, 47 miles W of Symrna, and 210 SW of Constantinople.

SCIRO, or SCIROs, an island of the Archipelago, W of Metellan. It is 13 miles long and eight broad, and a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The superior of the convent exercises despotic sway over the inhabitants, whose superstition is more excessive than that of the other Greeks in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are all Greeks but the Cadi is a Turk.

SLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into six counties, and belongs to the house of Austria; it was formerly a kingdom, and is not above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others, namely those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

SCONE, or SCHOONE, a village in Perthshire, on the E side of the river Tay, N by W of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace (now a seat of the earl of Mansfield) and the celebrated stone chair, now in Westminster abbey, in which the kings of Scotland were crowned. It is 30 miles N of Edinburgh.

SCOPELO, an island of the Archipelago, five miles E of Sciati, and 17 N of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi, and is 10 miles long and five broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all eke.

SCOFIA, or USCAPIA, an archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, seated on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 67 miles WSW of Sofia. Lon. 22 25 E, lat. 41 10 N.

SCOTLAND, or NORTH BRITAIN, the northern of the two kingdoms into which

the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the North Sea, on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by England, and on the S by the Irish Sea. To Scotland also appertain the Hebrides, or Western Islands, the Orkney, and Shetland Islands, and many others amounting in all to 300. From N to S it extends 270 miles and its greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30. Its form is extremely irregular, being greatly broken and indented by arms of the sea, inasmuch that there is no place in Scotland above 50 miles distant from the shore. This country may be divided into three parts, viz: the N the Middle, and the South divisions. The boundaries of these are strongly marked by the hand of nature. The first is cut off by a chain of lakes which cross the island in an oblique direction from NE to SW stretching from Inverness to the isle of Mull. The second, or middle division, is separated from the southern by the hollow tract between the Forth and the Clyde, through which the great Canal is carried. The face of the country, in the northern division, exhibits, in general little else than an assemblage of vast dreary mountains. On the northern and eastern shores of this division, however there are many vales and level tracts of considerable fertility. The middle division contains many great ranges of mountains, which traverse this part of the island in various directions. The most southerly ridge, called the Grampian Hills; extends from Aberdeenshire in a SW direction, terminating in the great mountain Benlomon, in Stirlingshire. In this division too, cultivation and improvement are chiefly found on the eastern coast: and one of the finest tracts in Scotland, perhaps is the great vale called Strathmore, stretching along the southern base of the Grampian Mountains. In both these divisions, however, which comprehend more than two thirds of Scotland; the arable ground bears but a small proportion to the mountainous regions, of which the sterility will ever, in a great measure, defy the efforts of human industry. On the eastern shores of the middle, and in the whole southern division, the country bears more resemblance to England; and the proportion of cultivated ground is very considerable. The rivers in Scotland are in general rapid; and remarkably transparent. In so narrow a country, indeed, we cannot expect to find rivers equal to the Rhine or the Danube; but, when their rapidity and the shortness of their course are kept in view, we must

flow that means incon discharge, w very broad a are many la northern and may be recel river. It de verneshshire, tain torrent, irresistible. pass through vers; and th two miles fr of water per In the fou Clyde, and pride of the strangers. Esk, the Ann Dee, which, fall into the this country them very describe, or this place, mits. The indifferent p mity, which with some p but the frost than in any p N, an adva situation. to frequent changes in vourable to in of the pro mate in mar and in the v ferior to that land. The healthy; no extensive fer other low t produce of of Scotland a but lime-stor rich manures different pla produce abu considerable factures. T ing seas hav ject of natio increasing c habitants to open canals, country, the source of we ducts of Sc are multifari

Most that the Scottish streams are by no means inconsiderable: half the water they discharge, would in a level country, make very broad and deep rivers. Though there are many large and rapid streams in the northern and middle divisions, yet the Spey may be reckoned the most northerly great river. It descends from the centre of Invernesshire, with all the fury of a mountain torrent, rushing along, impetuous and irresistible. The Don and the Dee, which pass through Aberdeenshire, are large rivers; and the Tay discharges into the sea, two miles from Dundee, the greatest body of water perhaps of any river in Britain. In the southern parts, the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Forth, are noble rivers, the pride of the natives, and the admiration of strangers. After these, we may notice the Esk, the Annan, the Nith, and the Southern Dee, which, with several other fine streams, fall into the Solway Frith. The lakes of this country are numerous, and some of them very extensive. Any attempt to describe, or even to enumerate these, in this place, would greatly exceed our limits. The climate of Scotland is various in different places. The northern extremity, which is on the same parallel of lat. with some parts of Norway, is very cold: but the frosts are much less intense here than in any part of the continent equally far N, an advantage arising from an insular situation. The whole W coast is subjected to frequent summer rains, and sudden changes in the atmosphere, equally unfavourable to the ripening and gathering in of the products of the earth. The climate in many places on the eastern coast, and in the whole south division, is not inferior to that of the northern part of England. The air in Scotland is in general healthy; nor do we here find any such extensive fens as those of Lincolnshire, and other low tracts in South Britain. The produce of the soil in the northern parts of Scotland and its isles is not considerable, but lime-stone, shell-sand, and marl, those rich manures, are found in great plenty in different places. Even the rocky shores produce abundance of kelp, an article of considerable importance in several manufactures. The fisheries in the surrounding seas have long been esteemed an object of national importance; and when increasing commerce shall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect towns, and open canals, in those remote parts of the country, these fisheries may become a real source of wealth to the nation. The products of Scotland, in general, however, are multifarious and valuable. Its seeds vast

herds of cattle, and its hills are covered with sheep; it produces much grain and flax; its woods of oak and fir might furnish masts and timber for the use of the British navy; its mines are rich in coal, lead, and iron; freestone, limestone, and slate are found in abundance; neither Greece nor Italy can boast a greater store of beautiful marble; fine rock crystals, pearls, and variegated pebbles, are not uncommon; and its rivers and lakes are richly stored with salmon and trout, and a variety of other fishes. The Scottish mountains, in former times, were infested by the wolf and the bear; but happily those ferocious animals have long been extirpated. The wild ox was also an inhabitant of the Caledonian forest: herds of wild roes, to this day, range at large in the northern mountains; and the stag is often seen in the woods. There, too, the beautiful bird called capercailzie, or cock of the wood, is sometimes found. The lofty summits are the haunt of the ptarmigan and the Alpine hare and black game, and grouse swarm among the heath, and often become the prey of the eagle and the falcon. Among the wild animals which Scotland possesses in common with England are the fox, the badger, the otter, the hedgehog, the hare and rabbit; the weasel, the mole, and other small quadrupeds; the partridge, the quail, the snipe, the plover, and many other birds. The cattle and sheep are small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the Scottish sheep often emulates the finest Spanish wool. Even the shepherd's dog peculiar to Scotland, so hardy, docile, and sagacious, is not unworthy of mention. Though the cattle in the high grounds be diminutive, yet in many parts of the country the horses and cows are not inferior in size and beauty to those of the English breed. Scotland is divided into 33 counties; namely Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverness, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. These send one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithness, Cromarty and Nairne, Kinross and Clackmannan, which send members in conjunction; so that the counties send 30 members, which, with 15 sent by the boroughs, make the 45 members sent by Scotland. The established religion is the presbyteri-

sn. The trade and population of great towns have considerably increased of late. Some districts, however, on the western shores, especially, have been greatly thinned by emigration; the spirit of which, however, is now happily subsided.

SCRIVAN, a seaport of Terra Firma Proper, 50 miles E of Porto Bello. Lon. 78 49 W, lat. 9 40 N.

SCUTARI, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Albania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Boc-
202, 20 miles NE of Antivari, and 47 NW of Albanopolis. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 42 35 N.

SCUTARI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a good harbour, seated on the E side of Constantinople, of which it is considered as a suburb, being directly opposite. It contains a handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 0 N.

SCYLLA, a rock, near the Faro of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a small promontory, which runs a little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the straits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable description that Homer gives of it, nor is the passage so extremely narrow and difficult as he represents it; but it is probable that its breadth is greatly increased since his time, by the violent impetuosity of the current; and this violence must always have diminished, in proportion as the breadth of the channel increased. There are many small rocks that show their heads near the base of the large ones. These are probably the dogs that are described as howling round the monster Scylla. There are likewise many caverns that add greatly to the noise of the water, and tend to increase the horror of the scene. The rock is nearly 200 feet high; and there is a kind of castle or fort on its summit.

SCYLLA, or **SCIGLIO**, a town of Sicily, situate on the side of the rock Scylla. In the terrible earthquake of 1783 (see CALABRIA) a wave of the sea, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return 2473 of the inhabitants with the prince at their head. It is 10 miles NE of Messina.

SEAFORD, a borough and seaport in Sussex, which sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is eight

miles SSE of Lewes, and 59 S by E of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 50 50 N.

SEATON, or **PORT SEATON**, a seaport, in Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary queen of Scots occasionally kept her court, after her return from France. In the chapel are several curious monuments of marble. Seaton has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the frith of Forth, nine miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 56 0 N.

SEBASTIA, a town of Turkey in Palestine, said to be the remains of Samaria. It is 34 miles NNE of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 32 15 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a populous seaport of Spain, in Guipuscoa. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong citadel; and the harbour is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and is fortified toward the sea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1794. It is 50 miles E of Bilbao, and 50 NW of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a town of S America in Mexico, capital of the province of Chiapan. Lon. 105 5 E, lat. 24 20 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a large city of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and a bishop's see. It has a very extensive and commodious harbour, defended by numerous forts. The city stands on low ground, and is surrounded by high hills, which exclude the benefit of the refreshing sea and land breezes; so that it is suffocatingly hot, and unhealthy in the summer. St. Sebastian is seated near the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, in the Atlantic. Lon. 42 44 W, lat. 22 54 S.

SEBASTOPOLIS, a town of Mingrelia, under the protection of Russia, 260 miles NNW of Erivan. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 40 16 N.

SEBENICO, a strong seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a fort, and a castle. The Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is seated near the mouth of the Cherca, in the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Zara. Lon. 16 46 E, lat. 44 17 N.

SEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault 12 miles E of Valenciennes and 12 SE of Conde. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 50 25 N.

SECHURA, a town of S America in

Peru, in the
39E of Pais
35 S.

SECKAU, circle of Austria, a bishop's see, 5 miles N of Vienna. Lon.

SECKENH, the circle of Mannheim.

SECKINGO, Suabia, one belongs to the seated on an 16 miles S W of Schaff

SECKINGO, On the N side of a fort, and feet high.

SEDAN, a department province of the most important and has a first Marshal Tur foundry of fine black cloth, 26 and 135 NE 49 42 N.

SEDEMO, land in Somerset Monmouth between Somerset

SEECHING, market on a navigable river 93 NE of London 44 N.

SEER, a town of province of 10 N.

SEERZ, an of France, and late province a bishop's see near the four Alencon, and 0 15 E, lat.

SEGBER, Lower Saxony with a castle ing of himself are carried seated on the and 28 N of 54 0 N.

SEGEDIN, Hungary, in

Peru, in the bishopric of Trujillo, 30 miles SSE of Paiza. Lon. 81 16 E, lat. 3 35 S.

SECKAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and in Upper Stiria, with a bishop's see; seated on the Gayle, nine miles N of Judenburg, and 90 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 27 E, lat. 47 19 N.

SECKENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, four miles E. of Mannheim.

SECKINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, one of the forest towns. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, six miles SE of Rheinfelden, and 27 W of Schaffhausen. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 47 34 N.

SECKINGTON, a village in Warwickshire. On the N side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

SEDAN, a strong town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. It is one of the most important keys of the country; and has a strong castle, in which the famous Marshal Turenne was born, an arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of fine blackcloths. Sedan is seated on the Maese, 46 miles SE of Charlemont, and 135 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

SEDEMOOR, a large and rich tract of land in Somersetshire, where the duke of Monmouth was defeated, in 1685. It lies between Somerton and Bridgewater.

SEECHING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, seated on a small navigable river, four miles S of Lynn, and 93 NE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 52 44 N.

SEER, a town of Asia in Arabia, in the province of Oman. Lon. 54 38 E, lat. 25 10 N.

SEEZ, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy, with a bishop's see; seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 12 miles N of Alencon, and 102 W by S of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 48 36 N.

SEGBERG, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, on a high mountain, consisting of limestone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubec. It is seated on the Trave, 22 miles S of Kiel, and 28 N of Hamburg. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 54 0 N.

SEGEDIN, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Czongrad, with

a castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated at the confluence of the Teiss, and Mastroch, 50 miles SE of Colocza. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 46 28 N.

SEGESTAN, a province of Persia, surrounded on all sides by Korasan and Balck, Candahar and Sablestan, Mackeran, Kerman, Cohestan and Faristan.

SEGESWAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 55 E, lat. 47 4 N.

SEGNA, a strong seaport, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 100 miles NW of Spoleto. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 45 22 N.

SEGNI, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is said that organs were first invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles SE of Palestrino, and 32 E of Rome. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 41 50 N.

SEGORBE, an episcopal town of Spain, in Valencia, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the side of a hill, between two mountains, in a soil fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It is seated near the river Morvedro, 27 miles NW of Valencia, and 150 E of Madrid. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 39 48 N.

SEGOVIA, an ancient and populous city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a castle, called the Alcazar. It is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts; and is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, consisting of two rows, one placed above the other. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spanish wool so much esteemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is, very fine paper. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and contains the statue of the Virgin Mary in massy silver. The Alcazar is seated in the highest part of the town, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapestry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The most remarkable structure is the Mint, seated in a valley, surrounded by a river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia is seated on a mountain, near the river Arayadza, 45 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 40 57 N.

SEGOVIA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, seated on a river, near a high mountain, where there are mines of gold. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 8 20 N.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town of N America in New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala, seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84 20 W, lat. 13 25 N.

SEGOVIA, NUEVA, a town of the E Indies, in the isle of Luconia, and one of the largest in the Philippines, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the N end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 240 miles N of Manila. Lon. 120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs SW through Catalonia, passing by Puy-Cerda, Urgel, Belaguer, Lerida, and Mequinezpa, where it falls into the Ebro.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo, eight miles SE of Castel-Branco, and 30 NW of Alcantara.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in New Castile and territory of La Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles NE of Bacza. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 37 36 N.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New Castile, and crossing Murcia, and the S part of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean at Guadamar.

SEHARANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a district of the same name, between the Jumna and the Ganges, in the country of Delhi. It is 86 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 30 4 N.

SEIKS, or **SICQUES**, the most western and a very powerful nation of Hindoostan; they do not form one entire state; but a number of small ones, independent of each other, in their internal government, and only connected by a federal union. They possess the whole province of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W part of Delhi: the dimensions of which tract are about 400 miles from NW to SE; and from 150 to 200 broad, in general: although the part between Attock and Behker cannot be less than 320 miles in extent. We know but little concerning the state of their government and politics; but the former is represented as being mild. In their mode of making war they are unquestionably savage and cruel. Their

army consists almost entirely of horse, of which they are said to be able to bring at least 100,000 into the field. The founder of their sect was named Nanock, and lived in the beginning of the 16th century. They are the descendants of his disciples: the word *seiks* in the Sanscrit language signifying disciples. The forces of this nation are very numerous, a Sicque will confidently say, that his country can furnish 300,000 cavalry; but if we admit that the Sicques when united can bring 200,000 horse into the field, their force in cavalry is greater than that of any other state in Hindoostan. The civil and military, government of the Seiks, before a common interest had ceased to actuate its operations, was conducted by general assemblies. The army met in a grand convention called Goprimotta, and transacted the most important affairs; such as declaring war or peace, forming alliances, or settling the necessary contributions: but since their dominions have been so widely extended, the grand assembly is now rarely summoned. The Sicques are in general strong and well made; accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life, and hardest fare, they make marches, and undergo fatigues that really appear astonishing. They have commonly two, some of them three, horses each, of the middle size, strong, active, and mild tempered. Though they make merry on the demise of any of their brethren, they mourn for the death of a horse: thus shewing their love of an animal so necessary to them in their professional capacity. Their dress is extremely scanty: a pair of long blue drawers, and a kind of checkered plaid, a part of which is fastened round the waist, and the other thrown over the shoulder, with a mean turban, form their clothing and equipage. The chiefs are distinguished by wearing some heavy gold bracelets on their wrists, and sometimes a chain of the same metal bound round their turbans, and by being mounted on better horses: otherwise, no distinction appears amongst them. The chiefs are numerous, some of whom have the command of ten or twelve thousand cavalry; but this power is confined to a small number, the inferior officers maintaining from 1 to 2000, and many not more than 20 or 30 horses; a certain quota of which is furnished by the chief, the greater part being the individual property of the horsemen. The Seiks are now become one of the most powerful states in Hindoostan. Their capital is Lahore.

SEINE, a river of France, which rises in

the department
vince of Burgu
Melun Paris,
English Chain

SEINE, LOV
including part
mandy. Rou

SEINE AN
France, inclu
vince of the I
capital.

SEINE AN
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of the Isle of
capital.

SEINSHEIM
Franconia, w
of Nuremberg
40 N.

SEIR, or **H**
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it is now calle
E of Cairo, in

SELAM, a
Mexico, situat
28 W, lat. 39

SELBY, a to
shire, with a
on the Ouse,
182 N by W
lat. 53 47 N

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town of Tur
10 miles fr
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SELEUCIA
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eight miles N

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the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, and flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel, at Havre de Grace.

SEINE, LOWER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

SEINE AND MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital.

SEINE AND OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

SEINSHHEIM, a town of Germany in Franconia, with a castle, 33 miles NW of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 40 N.

SEIR, or **HOR**, a mountain in Arabia Petrea, which formerly bounded Judea on the S, and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E of Cairo, in Egypt.

SELAM, a town of S America, in Mexico, situate near the sea-coast. Lon. 90 28 W, lat. 39 12 N.

SELBY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Ouse, 12 miles S of York, and 18 1/2 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 47 N.

SELESIA, anciently **SELEUCIA**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, 10 miles from the sea, and 38 W of Teraffo.

SELEUCIA, ILBER, an ancient episcopal town of Syria, seated on the sea-coast, eight miles N of Antioch.

SELIGENSTADT, formerly an imperial town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated at the junction of the Gernspontz and Maine, 27 miles E of Mentz. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 54 N.

SELIVREA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It was a large place, but is now much decayed. It is seated on the sea of Marmora, 35 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 41 4 N.

SELKIRK, a town of Scotland, and the county-town of Selkirkshire. It has been long famous for a manufacture of boots and shoes, and is seated on the Ettrick, 30 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 55 26 N.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, which is also called the shiresdom of **ETTRICK FOREST**, from the river which runs through it, which with the Yarrow, the Tweed, and Gallo-water, are the chief rivers, and from its formerly being covered

all over with woods. It is bounded on the N and NW by Peeblesshire, and N by Edinburghshire; on the E by Roxburghshire and part of Berwickshire; on the S by Roxburghshire and part of Dumfriesshire; and on the W by part of Dumfriesshire. Its mountains feed great flocks of sheep and black cattle, and the valleys on the rivers produce much corn and hay. The chief places are Selkirk, Philiphaugh and Gallashiels. Its chief manufactures are shoes and boots. It is the seat of a presbytery, and has 11 parishes. Its chief town is Selkirk.

SELLES, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Berri, with a castle. It is seated on the Cher, over which is a bridge, 12 miles SE of Blois, and 105 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 47 25 N.

SELTZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, 270 miles E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 48 53 N.

SELTZER LOWER, a village of Germany, with a spring of mineral waters.

SEMENDRIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, with a citadel, seated on the Danube, 20 miles SE of Belgrade. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 45 0 N.

SEMIGALLIA, the E part of the duchy of Courland, separated by the river Mafza, from Courland Proper. Mittau is the capital.

SEMINARI, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 12 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 38 20 N.

SEMINOLAS, a division of the Creek Indians, in N America.

SEMLIN, a town of Slavonia, on the W side of the Danube and Save, opposite Belgrade, and 70 miles SE of Esseck. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 45 40 N.

SEMPACH, a lake of Switzerland, in Lucern, about three miles in length, and one in breadth. The banks on each side slope gently to the edge of the water, and are checkered with wood.

SEMPACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern. Sempach is seated on a lake of the same name, seven miles NW of Lucern. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 47 10 N.

SEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Armancon, over which are two bridges, 37 miles of Autun, and 135 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 47 28 N.

SEMUR, an ancient town of France, in

the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, 40 miles NW of Lyons, and 175 S of Paris. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 46 14 N.

SENEFFE, a town of Austrian Brabant, four miles S of Nivelles; famous for a battle gained by the French, over the prince of Orange, in 1674.

SENEGAL, one of the three principal rivers of Africa, formerly supposed to be one of the branches of the Niger, but determined by Mr. Park to have its source 80 geographical miles W of that river. Its branches are very numerous, and intersect the country for about 200 miles from E to W. Below the falls of Felow Mr. Park judged that it might be equal in size to the Tweed at Melrose. It is by no means a capital stream, except in the rainy season, when its bed is filled, and will not contain the additional waters.

SENEGAL, a kingdom of Negroland, lying on a river of the same name, which overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, inasmuch that only five returned back alive. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly considerable, but is now reduced into a very narrow compass. It is populous and full of trees, but the soil being sandy, they never grow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory, in an island at the mouth of the river, and were entire masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English in 1758, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763; but, in 1783, it was restored to France. Lon. 16 33 W, lat. 15 52 N.

SENEZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, seated in a rough barren country, 46 miles NE of Aix, and 49 NW of Nice. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 43 59 N.

SENLIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the isle of France, lately a bishop's see. The cathedral has one of the highest steeples in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a large forest, 20 miles NW of Meaux, and 27 NE of Paris. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 12 N.

SENNAR, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Africa. See NUBIA. It is five miles in circumference, and contains near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, with flat

roofs; but the suburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace is surrounded by high walls, of bricks dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the day time, except in the rainy season, which begins in April, and continues three months, at which time the air is unwholesome. The commodities are elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold dust. There is a market near the palace, where slaves are sold; the females sit on one side, the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Women of a low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. The merchandize required at Sennar are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eyelids and eyebrows. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 15 4 N.

SENS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. The metropolitan church is a handsome Gothic structure. The dauphin and dauphiness, parents of Lewis XVI were interred in this church, and here was lately their monument, a masterpiece of Coulson's, crowned by two urns united, expressive of the unalterable affection of this virtuous pair. Sens is seated in a fertile country, at the confluence of the Vanne with the Yonne, 25 miles N of Auxerre, and 60 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 12 N.

SERA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 55 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 54 E, lat. 13 28 N.

SERAG, a town of Turkey in Europe, 110 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 44 24 N.

SERAMPUR, a commercial town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on Hoogly River. It is a Danish settlement, not far from Calcutta.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 24 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 44 N.

SERCELLI, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, a little to the W of Algiers. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Appennines, in Modena, It crosses the valley of Cardigiana, in the

territory of Lunan Sea, five m. Arno.

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territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, five miles from the mouth of the Arno.

SERPO, or **SERFANTE**, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles NW of Naxia. It is eight miles long and five broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholas, which is a poor place. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

SERGAG, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, 48 miles SE of Niznei Novogorod. Lon. 45 20 E, lat. 56 50 N.

SERGIPPE, a seaport of S America in Brasil, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of the Rey, 110 miles NE of St. Salvador. Lon. 39 46 W lat. 31 30 N.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Mysore, situate in an island of the river Canvery. The mausoleum of Hyder Aly is one of the most magnificent objects in the place: it is on the S angle of the island, surrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. This city is strongly fortified. It was closely besieged in 1792 by Lord Cornwallis, and was only saved from being captured, by Tippoo's agreeing to sign a treaty by which he ceded half of his dominions, and agreed to pay a vast sum of money to the E India Company and their allies. A fresh war broke out in 1799, when the city was taken by assault, and Tippoo was killed. The town was plundered of every thing valuable, and an immense quantity of spoil was divided among the troops. Seringapatam is 200 miles WSW of Madras, and 350 S by E of Vissapour. Lon. 76 46 E, lat. 12 31 N.

SERONGE. See **SIRONG**.

SERPA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a rugged eminence, with a castle, 3 miles from the Guadiana, and 83 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 37 47 N.

SERRES, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 15 miles SW of Gap.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E by Bulgaria, on the W by Bosnia, and on the S by Albania and Macedonia. It is 190 miles long and 93 broad, and is divided into four sangicimates; two of which were ceded, in 1718, to the Austrians, who restored them to the Turks, in 1739, by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

SERVULO, a castle of Austrian Istria, seated on a high mountain, four miles from Trieste. Near it is a famous cavern, in which the sparry exudations have formed various figures of blue and white colours.

SESSA, an ancient episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was formerly very considerable, and is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 20 N.

SESTI DI-PINENTE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles W of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 24 N.

SESTO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Tesin, where it proceeds from the lake Maggiore, 25 miles WNW of Milan.

SESTOS, a strong castle of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on the strait of Gallipoli. See **DARDANELLES**.

SESTRI DI-LEVANTE, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 30 miles W of Genoa. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 44 23 N.

SE-TCHUEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Chen-si, on the E by Hou-quang, on the S by Koei-tcheou, and on the W by Thibet, and other neighbouring countries. Besides a great number of forts and places of strength, there are reckoned in this province ten cities of the first class, and eighty-eight of the second and third. It is watered by the great river Yang-tse-kiang, and is rich, not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, sugar-canes, and lapis lazuli. It abounds in musk, rhubarb, &c. This province, which is at a great distance from the sea, gets all the salt it consumes from its mountains, where the inhabitants dig pits, which furnish them with it in abundance. Tching tou-fou is the capital.

SETEEF, a town of Tunis, in the kingdom of Algiers, 50 miles SW of Constantina. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 35 58 N.

SETIMO, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 14 N.

SETINES. See **ATHENS**.

SETLEGE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus. About midway between its source and the Indus, it receives the Beyah, and the collective stream takes the name of Kera; it then joins the Indus, a great way to the S of Moultan.

SETTENIL, a town of Spain, in Granada. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 26 48 N.

SETTIA, an episcopal town of the island

of Candia, 48 miles ESE of Candia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 35 3 N.

SETTLE, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Ribble, over which is a stone bridge, 28 miles E by N of Lancaster, and 235 NNW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 54 6 N.

SETTOVITONE, a town of Italy in Piedmont, four miles N of Ivica.

SETUVAL, or SETUFAL. See UBES, ST.

SEVEN ISLANDS, islands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in lon. 18 48 E, lat. 80 31 N. Among these islands captain Phipps, with the Race-horse and Carcase, were furrounded by the ice, from the 51st of July to the 10th of August, 1773, but being aided by a brisk gale, at NNE effected their deliverance.

SEVENOAKS, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It obtained its name from seven large oaks which were near it when it was first built. Here is an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a free-school. Queen Elisabeth having augmented the revenues of the school, it was called Queen Elisabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt of stone in 1727. Near this town is Knoles, an ancient palace of the see of Caunterbury, which archbishop Cranmer exchanged with the crown for other lands, and queen Elisabeth gave to Thomas lord Buckhurst, afterward earl of Dorset, from whom it descended to the present duke of Dorset. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. It is six miles NW of Tunbridge, and 23 SSE of London. Lon. 0 18 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SEVER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Adour, 20 miles E of Dax, and 65 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 43 45 N.

SEVERINO, ST. a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, on the river Neeto, 8 miles from the sea, and 45 SE of Rossano. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

SEVERINO, ST. an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It has fine vineyards, and is seated between two hills, on the river Petenza, six miles NW of Tolentino. L. 2 13 6 E, lat. 43 16 N.

SEVERINO, ST. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on the river Sarno.

SEVERN, a river of England, which rises in the mountain of Plynlimmon, in Mont-

gomeryshire, and flowing first across that county, it then enters Shropshire, at its confluence with the Vyrnew, or Wirnew. It is navigable in its whole course through this county. In its course it waters Llanyddos, Newton, Welfhpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester; and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. It is the second river in England, and has a communication with the Thames by a canal. See THAMES.

SEVERN VALE, an extensive and fertile vale in Gloucestershire, abounding in fertile pastures, which furnish that cheese for which that county is so famous. See EYSHAM, VALE OF.

SEVERN, a river of N America, in Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters into Chesapeake Bay.

SEVERNDROOG, an island of Hindoostan Proper, 60 miles S of Bombay, on which was a strong fort that belonged to Angria the pirate, taken by commodore James, in 1756. See SHOOTER'S HILL.

SEVERO, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain, 75 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 40 N.

SEVERUS' WALL, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, four miles NE of Linlithgow, and run W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

SEVILLE, a considerable city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a large plain, on the Guadalquivir, and takes more ground than Madrid, although it has not so many inhabitants. The Phenicians are supposed to have been its founders, who called it Hispatia; and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. It is of a round form, fortified with strong walls, flanked by high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, six miles in length. The cathedral is the largest in Spain, being 175 feet long and 80 broad, the steeple is of curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Of the convents that of St. Francis is the most curious, adorned with a handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. The university consists of many colleges; and the professors enjoy

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rich pensions. The royal palace called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. Some say it is not equalled in Europe, behind the Alcazar is a magnificent snuff manufacture, erected by Ferdinand VI, where a thousand men are constantly employed. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and three stories high. The townhouse is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed, the pleasant situation of Seville near the sea makes it one of the richest and most trading towns in Spain. The suburb of Triana stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this suburb the house of the Inquisition is placed; and there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. Formerly the trade of the New World, centered in this port and there were 16,000 looms and 130,000 persons employed, but there are now only 400. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W of the river is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. Seville is 45 miles from the Atlantic, 112 W of Granada, and 212 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 32 N.

SEVRES, Two, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers, one of which flows W by St. Maxient and Niort, into the bay of Biscay, opposite the isle of Rhe, and the other takes a NW direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. St. Maxient is the capital.

SEWALICK, MOUNT, a chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the N of the province of Delhi, in Hindostan Proper. At Hudwar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindostan.

SEYSEL, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, divided by the Rhone, into two parts, where it is first navigable, the eastern part was ceded to the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Turin, in 1760. It is 14 miles NE of Belley. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 46 6 N.

SEZANNE, a town of France, in the

department of Marne, and late province of Champagne seated on a little river, 27 miles NW of Troyes, and 65 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 48. 41 N.

SEZZA, an episcopal town of Italy in Naples, 29 miles NNW of Naples. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 41 19 N.

SHABUR, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. Lon. 30 38 E, lat. 30 47 N.

SHAFTSBURY, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, in form of a bow where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living, by fetching it from a great distance; but it enjoys a serene wholesome air, and has a fine prospect. It is a corporation and sends two members to parliament, and had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to 3. It is 25 miles NNE of Dorchester, and 102 W by S of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51. 0 N.

SHAHJEHANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the E Indies. Lon. 76 18 E, lat. 23 26 N.

SHAM. See DAMASCUS.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the province of Connaught, and running S divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns SW, passes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

SHAP, a village in Westmorland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119; but is now of little note, except for some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, at eight, ten, and twelve yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them. The abbey stood about a mile W from the church, of which little remains, except the tower at the W end of the destroyed church, and the ruins of an old bridge.

SHAPPINSHA, one of the Orkney, Islands, lying NE of Mainland.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the N point of the isle of Shepey, at the principal mouth of the Medway, three miles N of Queenborough. It was built and fortified by Charles II, with a line of cannon facing the Medway, after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a little neat town, and there is also a yard, a dock, and a chapel. The yard and garri- son used to be supplied with water from

Chatham well till an excellent spring was discovered here. Lon. $0^{\circ} 48' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 28' N$.

SHEFFIELD, a large and populous town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. This town has been noted several hundred years for cutlers and smiths manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of iron, particularly for files, and knives, or whittles; for the last of which especially it has been a staple for above 300 years; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in these wares as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. The first mills in England for turning grindstones were also set up here. Here are also lead works and a silk mill. It is seated on the Don, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, and its neighbourhood abounds with coal. It has two large churches, and a spacious market place, furnished with neat shops for butchers, &c. It is 54 miles SSW of York, and 161 NNW of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 29' W$, lat. $53^{\circ} 20' N$.

SHEFFORD, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday, commodiously seated between two rivulets, which unite their streams below the town, and fall into the Ouse. It is eight miles SE of Bedford, and 41 N by W of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 21' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 8' N$.

SHEFNAL, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, nine miles NE of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 22' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 42' N$.

SHEILDS, NORTH, a dirty place and seaport in the county of Northumberland. It is remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, seated on the N side of the Tyne, 10 miles E of Newcastle. Lon. $1^{\circ} 12' W$, lat. $55^{\circ} 4' N$.

SHEILDS, SOUTH, a seaport in the county of Durham, where there are upwards of 200 salt pans. It is seated on the S side of the Tyne 10 miles E of Newcastle. Lon. $1^{\circ} 12' W$, lat. $55^{\circ} 4' N$.

SHELBURNE, a flourishing new town of North America, in the British province of New Brunswick. It is situated at Port Rowley, and extends two miles on the water side, and one mile back, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black Town, containing about 1200 free blacks, that served on the royal side during the late war. Lat. $43^{\circ} 46' N$, lon. $65^{\circ} 0' W$.

SHELLA, a town of Africa in Morocco,

where none are allowed to enter but Mahometans. It is four miles E of Sallee.

SHEPHERD'S ISLES, a cluster of islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. $166^{\circ} 42' E$, lat. $16^{\circ} 58' S$.

SHEPEY, an island of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland by the East Swale. It produces corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough and the fort of Sheerness.

SHEPTON MALLEY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth, is seated under Mendip Hills, 17 miles SW of Bath, and 114 W of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 30' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 9' N$.

SHERBORN, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral. It had also a castle, now in ruins. Here is a free-school, founded by Edward VI; two large silk mills; and a conduit of excellent water, which is continually running. It is computed to contain 20000 inhabitants, 16 miles N by W of Dorchester, and 118 W by S of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 41' W$, lat. $50^{\circ} 54' N$.

SHERBORN, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on a river, which soon falls into the Ouse, 14 miles SW of York, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 15' W$, lat. $53^{\circ} 49' N$.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Guinea, in Africa, seated at the mouth of Sherborough River. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles SE of Sierra Leone. Lon. $11^{\circ} 0' W$, lat. $6^{\circ} 0' N$.

SHERBURNE, a town of N America in the island of Nantucket, 80 miles S of Boston. Lon. $70^{\circ} 30' W$, lat. $41^{\circ} 0' N$.

SHERIFF-MUIR, a heath in Perthshire, Scotland between the Ochils and the Grampian Mountains; famous for a bloody but undecisive battle, in 1715, between the royal army and the rebel forces under the earl of Mar.

SHETLAND, the general name of about 40 islands, lying 100 miles NNE of Caithnessshire, in Scotland, between $59^{\circ} 56'$ and $61^{\circ} 11' N$ lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, and Fula or Thule. The Aurora Boreales, or Merry Dancers, as they are called in these islands, are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. What the inhabitants have been hitherto able to do, their natural advantages considered,

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does not deserve that name, notwithstanding they export large quantities of cod, tusk, ling, and skate, inasmuch that the bounty allowed by acts of parliament amounts from 1400l. to 2000 annually. They have, besides, haddocks, whittings, turbot, and a variety of other fish. In many of the inlets there are prodigious quantities of excellent oysters, lobsters, muscels, cockles, and other shell-fish. As to amphibious creatures, they have multitudes of otters and seals; add to these that amber, ambergris, and other spoils of the ocean, are frequently found upon the coasts. The inhabitants are stout, well-made, and comely; the lower sort of a swarthy complexion, a hardy, robust, and laborious people, who, generally speaking, get their bread by fishing in all weathers in their yawls, which are little bigger than Graveland wherries, live hardly, and in the summer season mostly on fish. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

SHEVAGUNGA, a town of the E Indies in Hindoostan, 25 miles NW of Bangalore. Lon. 77 18 E, lat. 13 20 N.

SHINY LOCH, a lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Scotland 81 miles in circuit. From which issues a stream which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

SHIPTON, an ancient town in Worcesterhire, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Stour, 14 miles W of Banbury, and 83 NW of London. Lon. 125 W, lat. 52 5 N.

SHOALE ISLES OF, in N America, on the coast of and the only islands belonging to New Hampshire. They lie convenient for the cod fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage, but the inhabitants are now few.

SHOFIA, a town of Asia in Syria, seated on the Ais, anciently called Orontes, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. It is 18 miles S by E of Antioch, and 45 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 35 20 N.

SHOOMSKA, one of the Kuriles in Kamtschatka, which is inhabited by a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See KURILES.

SHOOTER'S HILL, a village in Kent, situate on a hill so called, eight miles ESE of London. From this hill is a fine extensive prospect, and the Thames makes a magnificent appearance from it. Lady James built a lofty tower on this hill in honour of her husband commodore James, who reduced the fort of Severndroog in the E Indies in 1756. It is called Severndroog

Castle, is of a triangular form, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c. taken from the enemy.

SHOREHAM, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is seated on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, and many small vessels are built here. It is 16 miles NW of Newhaven, and 56 S by W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 50 54 N.

SHREWSBURY, a borough in Shropshire, and the capital of that county, with a market on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is beautifully seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges, and is surrounded by a wall, with three gates. Here was formerly a castle and abbey, both now in ruins. It contains five churches, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth, made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs, and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welshpool, and finished here, whence they are exported to America and Flanders. It is also famous for its excellent brawn, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. In 1283, Edward I held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard II. Close to this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry IV and Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 18 miles E of Welshpool, 36 W of Lichfield, and 160 NW of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 43 N.

SHREWSBURY, a town of N America, in the county of Monmouth, 35 miles SW of New York.

SHROPSHIRE, or **SALOP**, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, on the E by Staffordshire, on the SE by Worcesterhire, on the S by Herefordshire, on the SW by Radnorshire, and on the W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh, it is about 50 miles long, and 40 broad. It lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford; contains 74 hundreds, 16 market-towns, and 170 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The air is salubrious, and not very sharp, except on the hills. Shropshire has a variety of soil, but in general is

well cultivated, producing large quantities of grain of all sorts, much of which is sent down the Severn for exportation. Its level parts feed many cattle; and much of the cheese sold under the name of Cheshire is made in this county. The sheep of its hilly tracts afford a fine wool, which supplies the manufactories of the W, there being none of any consequence in Shropshire. The neighbourhood of the Wrekin and Bridgenorth, and that of Clun, in the SW corner, are reckoned to yield wool equal to that of Leinster. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme. The capital is Shrewsbury.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Laos and Cambodia, on the S by the gulf of Siam, and on the W by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 350 miles long, and 150 in breadth, tho' in some places not above 50. It is divided into the higher and lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and fruits, but different from those in Europe. The inhabitants, both men and women, go almost naked. The better sort indeed wear rich garments; and yet those about the court are under a miserable subjection to the king, who shews himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandises till he has the refusal of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which there are 1000 elephants, and it is said he can bring 250,000 men into the field. It is a flat country; which in the rainy season is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for some months but by boats. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the industry of their wives. The inhabitants are well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. Both sexes go bare-headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards, but the women of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Besides which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. Their temples and priests are very numerous;

the latter distinguished from the laity by an orange coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eye-brows close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but what can read and write. Odiam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital town.

SIAM, a capital city of a kingdom of the same name, seated on the Menan, near its mouth in the gulf of Siam, 400 miles SE of Pegu. Lon. 101 20 E, lat. 14 20 N.

SIARA, a town of S America, in Brasil, capital of a captainship of the same name, which lies between those of Maragnan and Rio-Grande, on the N coast. In the neighbourhood is a fort, on a mountain, near the river Siara. Lon. 39 35 W, lat. 3 15 S.

SIASKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. It is seated not far from the lake Ladoga, 24 miles NE of New Ladoga. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 60 16 N.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire in Asia. It is bounded on the E by the Eastern Ocean, on the S by Great Tartary, on the W by Russia, and on the N by the Frozen Ocean. It extends 2000 miles from E to W, and 750 from N to S. The S part is a fertile country, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist in fine skins and furs. The inhabitants are of three sorts, pagans, or the natives of the country; Mahometans, or Russians. The former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. They are clothed with the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They make use of reindeer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges. They have several idols, which they are sometimes displeased with, and will either beat or burn them. They all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite; but they have horses with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in these parts, so ugly as in other places. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans travel every year, with their merchandise, to China. The principal rivers are the Ob, Lena, Irtysh, Yenise, and Okota. In this coun-

try are not water lakes, waters are change their coming fresh saline. Some appear where The salt lake of Tobolsk, for it contains sitting entirely also in Siberia brooks, and of Siberia is governments of E part in Tobolsk is the SICHEM, a the S of which It is seated on Mechlin L SICILY, an Sea, almost i minating in which is near ro: that which Passaro; and rica, Capo d land, it can b however it is of Naples by Faro; but as called the Far five miles in famous shelves so much cele but these are by the terrible ed here and of the year many cities a inhabitants. and Sicily are the productio Sicily abound larly in the v but then ther The valley of fruit trees th to contain on in general ha formerly cult was an unive are greatly n mines of all that they deri It is divided i called by the Noto, and V notice of in t los became ki is consequen

ty are not only a great number of fresh water lakes, but likewise several whose waters are salt; and these reciprocally change their nature, the salt sometimes becoming fresh, and the fresh changing into saline. Some lakes also dry up, and others appear where none were ever seen before. The salt lake of Yamusha, in the province of Tobolsk, is the most remarkable of all, for it contains a salt as white as snow, consisting entirely of cubic crystals. One finds also in Siberia saline springs, salt water brooks, and a hill of salt. The W part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Kolyvan; the E part in the government of Irkutsk. Tobolsk is the capital.

SICHEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, to the S of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 5° 0' E, lat. 51° 6' N.

SICILY, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is nearest Italy is called Capo del Faro: that which regards the Morea, Capo Passaro; and the third which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. As Sicily is an island, it can be only bounded by the sea; however it is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Faro; but as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. This is about five miles in breadth, and in it are the famous shelves called Scylla and Charybdis, so much celebrated by the Latin poets, but these are now said to have been removed by the terrible earthquake, which happened here and in Calabria, in the beginning of the year 1783, and which destroyed many cities and villages, and above 40,000 inhabitants. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same, only Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara; but then there are fewer trees and fruits: The valley of Demona has more forest and fruit trees than the two others. It is said to contain one million of inhabitants, who in general have a very bad character. They formerly cultivated sciences here, and there was an university at Catania, but now they are greatly neglected. It is said there are mines of all kinds, but it does not appear that they derive any advantage from them. It is divided into the vallies just mentioned, called by them Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara, which are taken notice of in their proper places. Don Carlos became king of the Two Sicilies in 1736, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna;

but the king of Spain dying in 1760, he succeeded to that crown, and his third son Ferdinand became king of the Two Sicilies. Mount Ætna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano, is in Val di Demona. It is about 16½ miles in length, and 11½ in breadth; and its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits.

SICQUES. See SEIKS.

SIDAYE, a strong town on the N coast of the island of Java in the E Indies with a harbour. Lon. 113° 15' E, lat. 6° 40' S.

SIDDINGTON, a village in Gloucestershire, with a handsome chapel, an unfinished tower, and some painted glass. It is seated on the river Churn, one mile SE of Cirencester.

SIDEROCAPSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulf of Contessa. Lon. 13° 44' E, lat. 40° 30' N.

SIDMOUTH, a fishing town in Devonshire, much frequented in the bathing season, and was formerly pretty considerable before its harbour was choked up. It is 12 miles SE of Exeter, and 158 W by S of London. Lon. 3° 15' W, lat. 50° 38' N.

SIDON, or SAID, a seaport of Palestine, anciently a place of great strength, and extensive trade. It is still of some note, has a good castle and a well frequented harbour; and is also the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 45 miles WSW of Damascus. Lon. 36° 5' E, lat. 33° 33' N.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, between the gulf of Napoli and that of Engia. Lon. 24° 0' E, lat. 37° 0' N.

SIDRA, a spacious gulf on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulf.

SEIDENBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Hoyer, nine miles SSW of Hoyer.

SIEGBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, subject to the elector palatine. It is seated on the Sieg, 15 miles SE of Cologne. Lon. 7° 22' E, lat. 50° 43' N.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, with a castle, and the title of a principality, which it gives to a branch of the house of Nassau. It is seated on the river of the same name, 17 miles NW of Dillenburg, and 37 E of Cologne. Lon. 8° 5' E, lat. 50° 53' N.

SIEGMARINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is 26 miles

N of Constance, and 44 S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 48 2 N.

SIEGSTADT, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys.

SIENNA, a celebrated city of Tuscany, capital of the Siennese, with an archbishop's see, a university, and a citadel. It is about four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a wall. The architecture of the Gothic metropolitan church is admirable, and much esteemed by all travellers; it is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. Sienna is not very populous; but the women have more freedom than in most parts of Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The great area is round, and the houses, about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers. In the middle is a basin, which they can fill with water at any time, and represent a sea-fight with small vessels. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is seated on three eminences, 36 miles S of Florence, and 105 N by W of Rome. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 24 N.

SIENNESE, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the Florentino, on the S by the Mediterranean and the duchy of Castro, on the E by the Perugino and Orvietano, and on the W by the Florentino and the Tuscan Sea. It is about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees; which feed a great number of silk-worms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital.

SIENNOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Mohilef, 60 miles NNW of Mohilef. Lon. 29 45 E, lat. 54 30 N.

SIERRA LEONE, a country on the W coast of Africa, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of its mountains on this coast abounding with lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coast on the SE, to Cape Verga or Vega on the NW; that is, between 7 and 10° N lat. Others however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin. In the open and plain parts, on the banks of a river of the same name, the heat of the sun before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country supportable. The whole tract, on each side the river, is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants;

and upon the whole it is one of the best countries on the coast. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company called the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpose of cultivating West India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river. The first settlers amounted to 200 white persons, besides a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. On the setting in of the rains, about the latter end of May, the same year, a considerable degree of sickness and mortality prevailed, occasioned chiefly by the insufficiency of the temporary habitations, which could not be completed before the rains set in. Thirty-five white persons (of whom fourteen were soldiers) and many of the blacks died of this sickness. The next year, the setting in of the rains was not productive of the same effects. The colonists were in good health, were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. Besides the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in sugar, cotton, &c. appeared to be promising. The native chiefs and people appeared to be extremely friendly, and the Company's schools were regularly attended by 300 children, among whom were some children of the natives. But this cheerful scene was soon overcast, and this beautiful and prosperous colony overwhelmed with ruin. In Sept. 1794, a French squadron arrived at Sierra Leone, fired upon the town and did much damage. In the afternoon the enemy landed, finding the town almost destitute of people, but rich in provisions, clothing, and other stores. They began immediately to break open the houses and to plunder. What they did not want, they destroyed, burnt, or threw into the river. They killed all the cattle and animals they found in the fields or streets, yards, or elsewhere, not sparing even asses, dogs, and cats. These proceedings they continued the whole succeeding week, till they had entirely ruined this beautiful and prospering colony; and when they found nothing more worth plundering, they set fire to the public buildings and all the houses belonging to the Europeans.

SIERRA LEONE, a river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain, but its mouth, in lon. 12 30 W, lat. 8 15 N, is nine miles wide.

SIERRA LEONE, or LION MOUNTAINS, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as

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far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

SIERRA MORENA, mountains in Spain, which divide the kingdoms of Estramadura and New Castile from that of Andalusia. Cervantes has placed the most entertaining adventures of his hero, Don Quixote, among these mountains which has made them famous all over Europe.

SI-FANS, the name of a people subject to China. Their country is only a continued ridge of mountains, bounded by the rivers Hoang-ho on the N, Ya-long on the W, and Yang-tse king on the E, between 30 and 35° of N lat. The greater part of the Si-fans live in tents; but some of them have houses built of earth, and even brick. Their habitations are not contiguous; they form at most but small hamlets, consisting of five or six families. They feed a great number of flocks, and are in no want of any of the necessaries of life. The principal article of their trade is rhubarb, which their country produces in great abundance. These people are of a proud and independent spirit, and acknowledge with reluctance the superiority of the Chinese government, to which they have been subjected. They have lost much of their ancient splendour; for the Si-fans, who at present are confined in a wild country, where they have not a single city, enjoyed formerly an extensive dominion, and formed a powerful and formidable empire. The Chinese annals fix the epocha of the downfall of their empire, about the year 1227: since that time, the Si-fans have retired to their native mountains, where, from being a conquering and polished people, they have again sunk into their original barbarity.

SIGELMESSA. See **SUGELMESSA**.

SIGETH, or **ZIGAT**, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in Hungary. It was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up two years. It is 30 miles NW of Eszék, and 38 W by S of Colocza. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

SIGNAU, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 46 44 N.

SIGTUNA, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Maeler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

SIGUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with an archbishop's see, a uni-

versity, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. It is surrounded with strong walls and well fortified. The university consists of several colleges; but the most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienca, 60 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 41 6 N.

SILCHESTER, a village in Hampshire, England, where tradition says king Arthur was crowned.

SI-HOU, a beautiful lake of China, which washes the walls of Hang-tcheou-fou, its water is pure and limpid, and its banks are almost every where covered with flowers. Halls and open galleries, supported by pillars, have been erected here on piles, for the convenience of those who are fond of walking. In the middle of the lake are two islands, to which company generally resort after having amused themselves with rowing, and in which a temple and several pleasure houses have been built for their reception.

SILESIA, a duchy of Germany, 274 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg and Poland, on the S by Moravia and Hungary, on the E by Poland, and on the W by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. The principal rivers are, the Oder, the Vistula, the Neisse, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Else. There is a long chain of mountains, which separate Silesia from Bohemia, one half belonging to the one, and the other to the other, and they have their particular names. On the top of the mountain of giants, is a famous spring, frequented by a great number of people, partly out of devotion, and partly to drink the waters. There were mines of gold, silver, and other metals; but they have not been worked for many years. There are also some precious stones, but two much time is required to procure them. The highest mountain of Silesia is called Zotenberg, situated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The most considerable silver-mines at present, are at Reiststein, in the principality of Breig. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones; besides antimony salt-petre, sulphur, allum, vitriol, quick-silver, sealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linnen-cloth, and they have also some woolen manufactories, and glass-houses. They feed a great number of cattle, have large studs of horses, and plenty of game in the woods. They have but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves because they give a ducat a head for every

one that is killed. They have a great many lakes full of pikes, carps, and other good fish; also plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-seed, and turnips, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants; and in some places they cultivate saffron; but their wine is very bad, and therefore they turn it mostly into vinegar. Silesia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman-Catholics, speaking the Polish language, and in the Lower, almost all Protestants, and speak their mother-tongue. Silesia is divided into 17 small duchies, and 7 free states, without comprehending the county of Glatz. These are taken notice of in their proper places. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

SILHET, a town of Hindostan, in the E Indies, 100 miles NE of Dacca, and 200 ENE of Moorshedabad. Lon. 91 57 E, lat. 24 52 N.

SILISTRIA, or **DORESTRO**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the Missivo and Danube, 97 miles NE of Nicopoli, and 170 NE of Adrianople. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 45 0 N.

SILKEBURG, formerly a strong town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, 18 miles W of Arhusen. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 56 3 N.

SILLEBAR, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra in the E Indies, a little S of Bencoolen. Lon. 101 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

SIMANÇAS, a town of Spain in the province of Leon, with a strong castle, situate on the Douero, eight miles SW of Valladolid. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 41 45 N.

SIMBIRSK, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan, which contains 13 districts.

SIMBIRSK, a capital town of Russia in the government of Simbirsk. It is seated on the Volga, 100 miles S by W of Kasan. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 22 N.

SIMI, an island in the Mediterranean, six miles N of Rhodes. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 36 35 N.

SIMMEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the elector palatine, and is seated on the Simmeren, 26 miles W of Mentz, and 35 E of Triers. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 49 51 N.

SIMOGU, a town of Hindooſtan, in the

E. Indies, 93 miles NW of Seringapatna. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 13 21 N.

SIMONS, ST. an island of N America, on the coast of Georgia, opposite the mouth of the Alatomaba, about 15 miles long and four broad. The chief town is called Frederica.

SIMONTHORNA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686, and is seated on the Sarwige, eight miles from Tolna. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 46 40 N.

SINAI, a mountain of Arabia Petraea, in the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahometans hold it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and there were many little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded by a high wall, and those that go in and out, are drawn up and let down in baskets. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 29 2 N.

SINGAPOUR, an island and town at the most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite the island of Sumatra, which with the Malacca coast forms the strait of Singapour. It is 100 miles SE of the city of Malacca. Lon. 104 10 E, lat. 1 10 N.

SINDE. See **INDUS** and **TATTA**.

SINDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, six miles SW of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

SINDY, or **SCIND**, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the W by Persia, on the N by the territories of the king of Candahar, on the NE by those of the Seiks, on the E by a sandy desert, and on the SE by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth, to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 miles; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 160. In many particulars of soil and climate, and the general appearance of its surface, it resembles Egypt; the lower part being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide delta; while the upper part is a narrow slip of country, confined on the Persian side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a sandy desert; the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the SW monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September (which is the rainy season in most other parts of India) the atmosphere is

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here generally clouded; but no rain falls except near the sea. Indeed very few showers fall during the whole year. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts on the E and on the NW the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimnies. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, by which the hottest current of air, near the surface, is excluded; and a cooler part, because more elevated, descends into the house through the funnels. By this also vast clouds of dust are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be sufficient to render the houses uninhabitable. The roofs are composed of thick layers of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part of the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, and who are reckoned to outnumber the Mahometans as 10 to 1 are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worship; and this severity drives vast numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy, produce saltpetre, salammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. The ladies wear hoops of ivory, on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and small hardy horses. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shiahgush. The prince of this province is tributary to the sultan of Candahar. He resides at Hydrabad, though Tatta is the capital.

SINES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 37 40 N.

SING, a strong town of Dalmatia, taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1686. It is 16 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 47 10 N.

SINGAN-FOU, a large city and capital of the province of Chen-fi in China. Next to Peking, it is one of the most beautiful and largest cities in China; its

walls are thick, exceedingly high, and four leagues in circumference; they are flanked with a great number of towers, a bow-shot distant one from the other, and surrounded by a deep ditch. A large block of marble was dug up in the neighbourhood of this city, with an inscription, partly in Chinese, partly in Syriac characters; the substance of which was, that an angel had declared, that the Messias was born of a Virgin in Judea, and that his birth was indicated by a new star in the heavens; that the kings of the East observed it; and came to offer presents to this divine child; its district contains six cities of the second and 31 of the third class. It is 480 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 108 43 E, lat. 34 16 N.

SINGILLES, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbrisk. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 1 N.

SINGO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 40 13 N.

SINGOR, a town of Asia in the peninsula of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patan. Lon. 101 25 E, lat. 6 40 N.

SINIGAGLIA, a strong town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with a castle, and two harbours. It is seated at the mouth of the Nigola, in the gulf of Venice, in an unwholesome situation 17 miles SE of Pesaro, and 30 ESE of Urbino. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 43 45 N.

SINOE, or **SINOPE**, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, surrounded by walls, with double ramparts; but the castle is much neglected. It is greatly decayed, being nothing like what it was. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. It is the birth-place of Diogenes the cynic philosopher, and seated on the isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black Sea. Lon. 33 59 E, lat. 41 5 N.

SINOBU, a town of Hindoostan, in the E Indies, 90 miles NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 13 30 N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a morass, 12 miles SE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 49 15 N.

SION, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the Vallais, and an episcopal see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is situate near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, that rise immediately from the plain. The present episcopal palace an edifice of stone, built in 1547, stands

on a rock the apartments are furnished with great plainness and simplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 50 miles E of Geneva. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 46 6 N. See VALLAIS.

SION, a famous mountain of Judea, on the S side of Jerusalem.

SIOUT, one of the largest and most populous towns in Egypt. It has several mosques, and is the see of a Coptic bishop. Here are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and palm trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those who go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is a mile from the Nile, and 185 S of Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 2 N.

SIPHANTO, an island of the Archipelago, about 36 miles in circumference. The air is so good, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120; and the country abounds with marble and granite, excellent grapes, olives, capers, and silk. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

SIRADIA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, on the river Warta, 62 miles NE of Breslaw, and 105 NW of Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.

SIRAF, a town of Persia, lying in the Persian gulf. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 35 20 N.

SIRGIAN, a town of Persia noted for its beautiful pottery.

SIRHIND, a very ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi. The art of weaving silk was brought back to Constantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind. It is 195 miles NW of Delhi. Lat. 30 1 N, long. 75 35 E.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cartaret. Lon. 154 20 E, lat. 4 41 S.

SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17 28 S.

SIRIK, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle, on a neighbouring hill. It is seated on the Moselle, 25 miles N of Metz. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 49 36 N.

SIRINAGUR, a large rugged country of Asia; bounded on the N and NE by the Thibetian mountains on the SE by Nepal

on the S by Rohilla, on the SW by Delhi, and on the NW by Lahore. The capital, of the same name, is 160 miles S of Delhi. Lon. 77 38 E, lat. 30 59 N.

SIRIUS ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 162 30 E, lat. 10 52 S.

SIRMICH, or **SIRMIUM**, a town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Bosweth, near the Save, 42 miles SE of Essek. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

SIRONG, or **SERONGE**, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa. It is 120 miles NE of Ougcin. Lon. 78 4 E, lat. 24 4 N.

SISIZAN, a seaport on the E coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine Islands. It is situate almost immediately opposite to Manila, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

SISSAC, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basil, capital of the province of Sisgow. It is 17 miles SE of Basil.

SISSEG, a town of Austrian Croatia, with a monastery, seated on the Save, 28 miles SE of Zagrad, and 42 E of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 17 E, lat. 46 6 N.

SISSEK, a strong town of Croatia, situate at the confluence of the Save and Kulpa, 40 miles E of Carlstadt. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 45 48 N.

SISSOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see; seated on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 25 miles S of Mesembria, and 97 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 42 30 N.

SISTERON, a town, and late episcopal see, of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a citadel on the top of a rock, which was the prison of Casimir V, king of Poland. It is seated on the Durance, 45 miles NE of Aix, and 407 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 44 11 N.

SISTON, a village in Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of brags, and another of saltpetre; and tin ore has likewise been found here.

SITIA, a town on the N coast of the isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name, 58 miles from Candia. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 0 N.

SITTARD, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated near the Maese, 10 miles S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 58 N.

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SIVRAI, a town of France in the department of Vienne, seated on the Charente, 25 miles S of Poitiers, and 100 SSW of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 23' E$, lat. $46^{\circ} 16' N$.

SIZUN, a small island of France, on the coast of Bretagne, eight miles from the mainland. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the Lida, in a morass, 17 miles NE of Falkoping. Lon. $14^{\circ} 0' E$, lat. $58^{\circ} 16' N$.

SKEN, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggherhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is seated near the Categate, 40 miles W of Fredericstادت.

SKENECTADY, or SCHENECTADY, a town of the state of New York. The French and Indians surprised and massacred the inhabitants, in 1690. It is seated on the Mohawk River 16 miles NW of Albany.

SKIDDAW, a mountain in Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in England, being above 1000 yards perpendicular height from the surface of the lake of Derwent-water, to the N of which it is situate. It is the haunt of eagles and other birds of prey. This mountain is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone.

SKIPTON, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a handsome place seated among hills, near the river Aire, 41 miles S by E of Richmond, and 231 N by W of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 42' W$, lat. $53^{\circ} 55' N$.

SKONE. See SCHONEN.

SKYE, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It is separated on the E from Scotland by a very narrow channel, but its western part is at a considerable distance from Lewis. It is not less than 40 miles in length, from 20 to 30 in breadth, and almost an hundred in circumference. The whole island is very high ground, and there are seven high mountains near each other, almost in the centre. The soil in the mountains is generally black, though there are some parts of a red colour, which they derive from iron. The arable ground is for the most part black, yet affords clay in some places, blue, red,

and white; and in one or two places they have fuller's earth. The island of Skye is excellently provided with bays and harbours; the S peninsula, called Oronsfa, has an excellent place for anchorage. The mountains here are of considerable height; and of some the tops are covered with snow all the year round; the tops of others are covered with sand, which the rains wash down in great quantities. All of them abound with heath and grass, which afford good pasturage for cattle and sheep. The arable ground is generally in the vallies betwixt the mountains, and which have always a river running through the middle. The soil is extremely fertile, inasmuch that some places are said to produce constant crops without manure for 40 years. When manured with seaware, the general produce is from 20 to 30 fold, and instances are even recorded of 100 fold produce. Skye abounds with rivers, all of which afford fish of different kinds. Some abound with salmon, and some with the black muscels which produce pearl. The climate of Skye is cold and moist, the SW wind blowing over a vast tract of sea, brings abundance of rain; but the E wind blowing over the northern part of Scotland brings fair weather, which holds good also in the other western isles. The N wind is very cold, and destructive both to corn and grass. Portree is the capital.

SLAGUEN, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Wipper, 10 miles E by S of Rugenwald.

SLANEY, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 miles NW of Prague. Lon. $18^{\circ} 27' E$, lat. $50^{\circ} 16' N$.

SLATE, a district of the island of Skye, situate on the SE side of the island. It is a peninsula, and terminates in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

SLAWKAW, or AUSTERLITZ, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 10 miles E of Brinn. Lon. $16^{\circ} 57' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 5' N$.

SLEAFORD, a populous town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It has a ruined castle, and a large market-place, built in the form of a parallelogram. It is seated in a valley, on a rapid rivulet, 18 miles S of Lincoln, and 115 N of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 21' W$, lat. $53^{\circ} 1' N$.

SLESWICK, or SOUTH JUTLAND, a duchy of Denmark, separated from Holstein, by the river Eyder. It is 100 miles long and 60 broad, and a fertile and populous country.

SLESWICK, an ancient and considerable town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is an irregularly built

town of great length, and contains about 5630 inhabitants. The houses are of brick, and, like all the other towns in this country, resemble those of Holland. The inhabitants dress also like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. Cloie to Sleswick, is the old palace of Gottorp, formerly the ducal residence; see GOTTORP. Sleswick is situated near the bottom of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 miles NW of Lubec, and 125 SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 10° 0' E, lat. 54° 39' N.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the E by Leitrim, on the SE by Roscommon, on the SW and W by Mayo, and on the N by the Atlantic. It contains 41 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

SLIGO, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and the only market town in it. It is seated on the bay of Sligo, 26 miles E of Killala, and 100 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8° 26' W, lat. 54° 13' N.

SLIMBRIDGE, a village in Gloucestershire, 11 miles SW of Gloucester. In this parish, which is 20 miles in compass, 1000 acres of land have been gained from the Severn.

SLONIM, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle. It is seated on the Sezraa, 40 miles SW of Novogrodeck, and 60 SE of Grodno. Lon. 23° 57' E, lat. 53° 0' N.

SLOOTEN, or SLOTEN, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on a lake called Slooten-mere, three miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 NW of Steenwick. Lon. 5° 26' E, lat. 52° 55' N.

SLUCZK, a populous town of Lithuania, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is famous for three battles gained here over the Tartars by Constantine, duke of Ostrog, in the reign of Sigismund I. It is seated on the river Slucz, 70 miles SE of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27° 44' E, lat. 53° 2' N.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on the S side of the lake Ladoga, 30 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 31° 20' E, lat. 60° 0' N.

SLUYS, a town of Dutch Flanders, opposite the island of Cadzand, with a good harbour. It has its name from its fine sluices, by which the whole country can be inundated. It has been frequently

taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles N of Bruges. Lon. 3° 5' E, lat. 51° 19' N.

SMALKALD, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. It is famous for a confederacy entered into by the German protestants, against the emperor, in 1539, to defend their religion and liberties, commonly called the Smalkaldic league. It is seated on the Werra, 25 miles SW of Erfurt, and 50 NW of Bamberg. Lon. 10° 53' E, lat. 50° 49' N.

SMARDEN, a town of Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 miles SSE of Maidstone, and 56 SE of London. Lon. 0° 43' E, lat. 51° 11' N.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1790, by lieutenant Ball. Lon. 161° 34' E, lat. 9° 44' S.

SMITHFIELD, a town of the United States, in Virginia, seated on James River.

SMOLAND, a province of Gothland, in Sweden, 112 miles long and 62 broad. It has immense forests of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parterres of arable land among pastures and rocks. Mr. Coxe frequently observed an acre of land laid out with alternate slips of rye, barley, flax, and hemp; the intervals between and around sown with grass. In many parts, trees are cut down, and burnt in order to manure the soil. Calmar is the capital.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow in 1666. It now forms one of the 41 Russian governments.

SMOLENSKO, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is situated on the Dnieper, and stands upon two hills, and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference four miles and three quarters. The houses are mostly of wood, and little better than cottages; they are only of one story, except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. One long broad street, which is paved, intersects the whole length of the town in a straight line; the other streets generally wind in circular directions, and are floored with

planks. The even sides of the bank he architecture, spires of churches, which are so real the building of men, all these objects of the kind. On the are a number that form the joined to it by ing to Mr. C inhabitants; carries on for rance, Dantzig articles of its wax, hides, and Siberian Novogrodeck 32° 34' E, lat.

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planks. The walls stretching over the uneven sides of the hills till they reach the bank of the Dnieper, their ancient style of architecture, their grotesque towers, the spires of churches shooting above the trees, which are so numerous as almost to conceal the buildings from view, the appearance of meadows and the arable ground, all these objects blended together exhibit a scene of the most singular and contrasted kind. On the further side of the Dnieper are a number of straggling wooden houses that form the suburbs of the town, and are joined to it by a wooden bridge. According to Mr. Cox, it contains about 4,000 inhabitants: it has no manufactures; but carries on some commerce with the Ukraine, Dantzic, and Riga. The principal articles of its trade are flax, hemp, honey, wax, hides, hogs bristles, masts, planks, and Siberian furs. It is 197 miles NE of Novogrodeck, and 230 N of Kiof. Lon. 32 34 E, lat. 54 50 N.

SNOW, a noted cavern, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, between Cape Wrath and Loch Erihol. It runs so far under ground, that its extremity, it is said, could never be explored.

SMYRNA, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo, by the caravans, six from Cogni, seven from Cataya, and six from Satalia. The caravans of Persia often bring 200 bales of silk in a year, besides drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats' hair, cotton yarn, cotton in bage, various kinds of drugs, and all sorts of carpets. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the bottom of a large bay, 183

miles W by S of Constantinople. Lon. 29 39 E, lat. 38 23 N.

SNACKERBURG, a commercial town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick-Lunenbourg, seated at the confluence of the Ucht with the Elbe, 35 miles E by S of Danneberg. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 53 10 N.

SNATH, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated near the Aire, 22 miles S of York, and 174 N by W of London. Lon. 12 W, lat. 53 39 N.

SNEECK, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland. It is called Snitz by the natives, and is seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, eight miles S of Franeker. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 53 2 N.

SNETSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, seated on a small inlet of the sea, 13 miles NNE of Lynn, and 111 N by E of London. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 52 55 N.

SNIATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, capital of Poketia, seated on the Pruth, eight miles E of Coloni, and 45 SE of Halitz. Lon. 26 7 E, lat. 48 44 N.

SNOWDON, a famous mountain in Carnarvonshire, generally thought to be the highest in Britain, tho' some think that its height is equalled, and even exceeded, by mountains in Scotland. Its name signifies literally, the Hill of Snow, from snow and down. This is the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh Hills, and may, with propriety be styled the British Alps. The height of this mountain was measured in 1682, when it was computed to be 3720 feet; but more modern calculations make it only 3568, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to the highest peak. The stone that composes this mountain is excessively hard. Large coarse crystals, and frequently cubic pyrites are found in the fissures. An immense quantity of water rushes down its sides in numerous rivulets. It is boggy on the top, and has two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guiniard. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks. From its summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all North Wales.

SNOW-HILL, a town of Maryland, situated on the Pokomoke, 158 miles S by W of Philadelphia.

SOANA, or SUANE, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany. It is now reduced to a village, on account of the un-

wholesomeness of the air. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Flora, 30 miles SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 42 40 N.

SOANE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises on the S confines of Allahabad issuing from the same lake which is the source of the Nerbudda; and flowing in an opposite direction to that river 1500 miles it falls into the Ganges above Patna. This river in conjunction with the Nerbudda and the Ganges, makes as it were an island of the southern part of Hindoostan.

SOCIETY ISLES, islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1769, situate between 150 57 and 152 0 W lon. and 16 10 and 16 55 S lat. They are seven in number, Huahine, Ulitea, Otaha, Balabola, Mourova, Focbaee, and Tabooyamano; or Saunders' island, which is here included, as being subject to Huahine. The soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are so nearly the same as of Otaheite, that little need be added here on that subject. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainments have something of plot and consistency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be already discerned among them. The people of Huahine are in general stouter and fairer than those of Otaheite, and this island is remarkable for its populousness and fertility. Those of Ulitea, on the contrary are smaller and blacker, and much less orderly. Captain Cook put on shore a Cape ewe at Balabola, where a ram had been left by the Spaniards; and also an English boar and sow, with two goats, at Ulitea. If the valuable animals which have been transported thither from Europe should be suffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal these islands in variety and abundance of refreshments for future navigators.

SOCONUSCO, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 88 miles long, and nearly as much broad; bounded on the N by Chiapi, on the E by Guatemala, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Guaxaca. It is sheltered from the N winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot; and the soil is not very fertile. There are few Spaniards settled here.

SOCONUSCO, or **GUEVETLAN**, a town

of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, 440 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 98 16 W, lat. 15 12 N.

SOCOTORA, an island of Asia, between Arabia Felix and Africa, about 50 miles long and 22 broad. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of paganism, and they have a king who depends on Arabia.

SOCZOWA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, seated on the Seret, 32 miles SW of Jassy. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 47 16 N.

SODBURY, or **CHIPPING SODBURY**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and noted for its fine cheese. It is seated in a bottom, near the downs, 13 miles ENE of Bristol, and 112 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 36 N.

SODOR, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Western Isles of Scotland. The bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man, on account of its once having been a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the isle of Man.

SOEBORG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand.

SOEST, a large town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, formerly free and imperial, but now belonging to the king of Prussia. The streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally papists. It is 12 miles SW of Lipstadt, and 30 SE of Munster. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 51 41 N.

SOFALA, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, extending S of Zanguebar, from the river Cuama to the river Del Espirito Santo; that is, from 17 to 25° S lat. It contains mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portuguese.

SOFALA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a fort built by the Portuguese, which is of great importance for their trade to the E Indies. It is seated in a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 20 00 S.

SOFFA, or **SOPHIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, 135 miles WNW of Adrianople, and 155 E of Scutari. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 42 36 N.

SOFROY, a town of the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handsome mosque. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers,

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14 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 33 40 N.

SOGNO, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name. It is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the capuchins have a church here. It is seated on the Xaire, near its mouth, 183 miles WSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 5 50 S.

SOHAGEPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. Lon. 81 20 E, lat. 23 50 N.

SOHAM, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham-merc, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles SE of Ely, and 70 N by E of London. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 52 21 N.

SOHO, a village in Staffordshire, two miles NW of Birmingham. This village was founded by Mr. Bolton, who established a manufacture for every article common to the Birmingham trade, the plated-ware usually made at Sheffield, and of elegant pieces of silver both light and massive. Here also are made the improved steam engines, now adopted in numerous manufactures and other concerns throughout the kingdom. The copper coinage of penny and two penny pieces issued by government in 1797, were stamped here; and in 1799, a coinage of half-penny and farthing pieces were manufactured here by a new and very ingenious apparatus.

SOIGNIES, a town of Austrian Hainault, seated near a forest of the same name, on the river Senne, eight miles NE of Mons, and 17 W of Brussels. Lon. 4 14 E, lat. 53 29 N.

SOISSONNOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lyonnois, on the E by Champagne, on the S by La Brie, and on the W by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures; and with the late province of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne.

SOISSONS a city of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, anciently the capital of a kingdom of the same name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and is a bishop's see. Here St. Lewis, Philip the Bold, and Lewis XIV were crowned. The fine cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom; and the bishop, when the archbishop of Rheims was absent, had a right to crown the king. The castle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the first

race resided. Soissons is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W by N of Rheims, and 60 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 23 N.

SOLDANIA BAY, a bay on the SW coast of Africa; a little to the N of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 4 E, lat. 33 10 S.

SOLEBAY. See **SOWLEBAY**.

SOLENHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 44 46 N.

SOLEURE or **SOLOTHURN**, a canton of Switzerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in 1481. It stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The soil, for the most part, is fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures. It is divided into 11 bailiwicks, the inhabitants of which are all Roman catholics, except those of the bailiwick of Buckeggberg, who profess the reformed religion. The government of this canton was entirely aristocratical before the French invaded Switzerland; they overturned the ancient government, and erected a democracy in its place.

SOLEURE or **SOLOTHURN**, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It contains 4000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river. Among the most remarkable objects, is the new church of St. Urs, finished in 1772: it is a noble edifice of a whitish gray stone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries, which admits a polish, and is a species of rude marble. Soleure is surrounded by regular stone fortifications, and is 20 miles N by E of Bern, and 27 SSW of Basle. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 15 N.

SOLFATARA, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome near Trivoli, which empties itself by a whitish muddy stream into the Tevere, the ancient Anio; a vapour of a sulphureous smell arising from it as it flows. The waters of this lake had anciently a high medical reputation, but are no longer in esteem. In the middle are several floating islands, formed of matted sedge and herbage, springing from a soil of dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of the lake, and the sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of these islands are 15 yards long, and will bear five or six people, who, by a pole, may

move to different parts of the lake. From this lake issues a whitish muddy stream, which emits vapour of a sulphurous smell, till it reaches the Teverone.

SOLFATERA, a mountain of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro. This mountain appears evidently to have been a volcano in ancient times; and the soil is yet so hot, that the workmen employed there in making alum need nothing else besides the heat of the ground for evaporating their liquids. In the plain within the crater, smoke issues from many parts, as also from its sides: here, by means of stones and tiles heaped over the crevices, through which the smoke passes, they collect in an awkward manner what they call *sale armoniaco*; and from the sand of the plain they extract sulphur and alum. The hollow sound produced by throwing a heavy stone on the plain of the crater of the Solfaterra, seems to indicate that it is supported by a sort of arched natural vault; and one is induced to think that there is a pool of water beneath this vault (which boils by the heat of a subterraneous fire still deeper), by the very moist stream that issues from the cracks in the plain of the Solfaterra, which, like that of boiling water, runs off a sword or knife, presented to it, in great drops. Near it is a small lake full of black thick water, which seems to be always boiling.

SOLFVITZBORG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 56 2 N.

SOLIHUL, a town in Warwickshire, near which, to the W, is a triangular Danish camp, on an eminence, containing about nine acres. It is 20 miles NE of Worcester, and 107 NW of London.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, seated near the river Wipper, 15 miles SE of Dusseldorf. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 51 10 N.

SOLKAMSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. In its vicinity are some salt works. It is seated on the Ussolka, 430 miles NE of Kasan. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 5 16 N.

SOLMONA. See **SULMONA**.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It has a strong castle, belonging to a branch of the house of Nassau, and is seated on a hill, 10 miles SE of Herborn. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 50 35 N.

SOLOMON'S ISLANDS. See **DANGER ISLES OF**.

SOLOR, an island in the Indian Ocean,

to the S of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 123 55 E, lat. 9 0 S.

SOLTAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 53 10 N.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Jetze, 40 miles NW of Stendal. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 53 6 N.

SOLWAY FRITH, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland in England, and Kircudbrightshire in Scotland.

SOLWAY MOSS, a black morass in Cumberland; near it is the river, Esk, on the borders of Scotland, which, in 1771, being swoln by rains, burst through the shell of turf which covered it, and spread a deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land, and entirely filled up the valley in its vicinity.

SOMBRERE, an island in the Indian Ocean, 30 miles N of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers.

SOMERERO, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the W Indies, belonging to the English. The most remarkable of them is a league long, and consist of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. It is 80 miles NW of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England 65 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the NW by the Bristol Channel, on the N by Gloucestershire, on the E by Wiltshire, on the SE by Dorsetshire, and on the SW by Devonshire. It lies in the dioceses of Bristol, and of Bath and Wells; contains 42 hundreds, three cities, 31 market-towns and 385 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. The air in the lower grounds, is universally mild, and generally wholesome. The soil in the NE quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract, called the Mendip Hills. Toward the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W side are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW corner is the black sterile region of Exmoor. The S part toward Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in its SW quarter, vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parket, Ivel, Thone, Brent, and Avon. The Mendip Hills afford abundance of coal, lead, calamine, copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre. Cattle, nearly equal

in size to the meadows about. The best good from the manure product of the considerable share. Bristol with respect to commerce; but Bristol for health.

SOMERTON, with a market, formerly a considerable county took in pretty large. and 123 W lat. 51 22.

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SOMMIERE, department of Languedoc, culture in serges, course, 10 miles E, lat. 43 48 N.

SONCINO, a Cremonese, NW of Cremona 24 N.

SONDERBO, the island of A and its harbor Denmark. It burg. Lon.

SONDERSH, in the circle of river Wipper 25 N.

SONDRIO, a Grisons, and on both sides torrent. It is Lon. 9 40 E,

SONERGON, lage of Hindo city, the provision of Be and famous for ton cloths.

in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a considerable share in the woollen manufactures. Bristol is the capital of this county with respect to size, population, and commerce; but Bath is the great place of resort for health and pleasure.

SOMERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a considerable place, from which the county took its name, and is at present pretty large. It is 13 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 22 N.

SOMMA, a town of Italy in Naples, in its vicinity between 7000 and 8000 pounds weight of silk of the best quality, are annually made. It is 10 miles E of Naples.

SOMME, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Aisne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the English Channel. Amiens is the capital.

SOMMERFELD, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, 72 miles distant from Berlin.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, which carries on a manufacture in serges. It is seated on the Vidourse, 10 miles W of Nismes. Lon. 4 11 E, lat. 43 48 N.

SONCINO, a strong town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles NW of Cremona. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 45 14 N.

SONDERBORG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Als. It has a royal palace, and its harbour is said to be the best in Denmark. It is 16 miles ENE of Flensburgh. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 54 57 N.

SONDRSHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, on the small river Wipper. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 48 25 N.

SONDRIO, a town in the country of the Grisons, and capital of the Valteline, built on both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent. It is 34 miles NE of Como. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 11 N.

SONERGON, or **SUNNERGAUM**, a village of Hindoostan Proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths. It is seated on a branch of

the Burrampooter, 13 miles SE of Dacca.

SONG-KIANG-FOU, a city of China in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built close to the water the prodigious quantity of cotton cloth with which it supplies, not only the empire, but also foreign countries, renders it very celebrated, and causes it to be much frequented. This city has only four others under its jurisdiction.

SONNEBERG. See **SUNNEBURG**.

SONORA, a province of New Navarre in S America extending along the E side of the gulf of California. It lies in the most delightful part of the temperate zone, in lon. 6° W lat. 29° N. There are rich mines of gold and silver in this province and it belongs to the Spaniards.

SOOLOO, an island of the Eastern Ocean, situate SW of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a king or sultan, and the natives are Malays, and consequently Mahometans. The populousness of this little spot is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart. The English E India Company have a resident here. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 5 58 N.

SOPHIA. See **SOFFA**.

SOPHIANIA, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, seated in a valley, 25 miles NW of Tauris. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 38 35 N.

SOPHIENBERG, a town of the island of Zealand, in Denmark. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 55 54 N.

SOPRA SOLVA, a valley of Switzerland in the country of the Grisons.

SOPRON, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on a small river, 27 miles SW of Presburg, and 30 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 47 46 N.

SORA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle and a bishop's see; seated on the Garigliano, 65 miles NW of Naples. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 54 N.

SORA, a strong town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility, nine miles W of Ringsted. Lon. 11 13 E, lat. 55 26 N.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in Lusatia, seated near the Bober, 25 miles S of Crossen, and 32 NE of Gorlitz. Lon. 15 48 E, lat. 51 40 N.

SORENTO, an archiepiscopal town, of Italy in Naples, with a harbour at the foot of the mountain Sorento in the bay of Naples, 17 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 40 36 N.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile,

built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Douero, 74 miles SE of Burgos. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 41 48 N.

SORIANO, a town of Italy in Naples.

SOROCK, a town of Poland, seated on the Dniester, with a strong castle. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege of this place in 1602.

SOROE, a town of Denmark in the island of Zealand. It is encompassed by three fresh water lakes, and is 35 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 5 N.

SOSPELLO, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. It has a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs: and is seated at the foot of three very high mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 miles NE of Nice. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 43 52 N.

SOVANO, a town of Italy in Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see, 25 miles W of Orvietto. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 42 42 N.

SOUBISE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on an eminence, on the river Charente, 22 miles S of Rochelle. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 45 57 N.

SOUILLAC, a town of France in the department of Lot, and late territory of Quercy seated on the Borse, 32 miles N of Cahors. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 44 55 N.

SOUND, a passage or strait, lying between the island of Zealand, in Denmark, and the continent of Schonen, in Sweden, through which vessels pass from the ocean into the Baltic. On the Denmark side stands the town of Elfsineur, and the strong fortress of Cronenburg, near which is a tolerable good road: and on the side of Sweden stands the town of Helsingburg, with only one old tower remaining of a demolished castle. The Danes take toll of all ships that pass through the strait, which is about four miles over. See **ELFSINEUR**.

SOUR, or **SUR**, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Syria. Here stood the famous city of Tyre, of which there is now nothing remaining but ruins. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N. See **TYRE**.

SOUR, or **SUR**, a river of the Netherlands, which runs, from W to E, through Luxemburg, and falls into Moselle, a little above Treves.

SOURI, a town of Persia, in the province Laristan. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 26 38 N.

SOUSA, or **SUSA**, a strong town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa capital of a province of the same name, with a castle

and a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, and seated on a high rock, near the sea, 65 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 33 52 N.

SOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city in China, the second in the province of Kiang-nan, and one of the most agreeable in China; Europeans who have seen it, compare it to Venice, with this difference, that the latter is built in the sea, and Sou-tcheou-fou is intersected by canals of fresh water. There is not, perhaps, in the universe, a country more delightful, either by the pleasantness of its situation, or the mildness of its climate; the air is so temperate, provisions so plentiful and cheap, the soil so fruitful, and the manners of the people so gentle, that this city is considered as the paradise of China. *Above* (say the Chinese authors) *is the celestial paradise; but the paradise of this world is Sou-tcheou.* To see the continual motion of its immense number of inhabitants, and the confusion caused ever where by their commercial intercourse with strangers, one would be induced to believe that the trade of all the provinces centered in it. The brocades and embroideries made here are in great request throughout the whole empire. Its jurisdiction extends over only eight cities; one of which is of the second class, and the rest of the third; but all these cities are beautiful and above two or three leagues in circumference each. Lon. 112 20 E, lat. 38 40 N.

SOUTERRAINE, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, and late province of Marche 24 miles N of Limoges.

SOUTH SEA. See **PACIFIC OCEAN**.

SOUTHAM, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, and noted for its cyder. It is 13 miles S of Coventry, and 83 NW of London. Lon. 1 23 W, lat. 52 36 N.

SOUTHAMPTON, a seaport and borough in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is commodiously situated between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Southampton Water which is so deep that ships of 1500 tons have been launched here and it is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden. Both rivers are navigable for some way up the country, from whence, especially from the New Forest, vast quantities of timber are brought down, which lie on the shore here sometimes for two miles in length, and are fetched by the ship-builders at Portsmouth dock, few ships being of late built at Southampton. It was formerly a port of great commerce, still possesses a

trade in French particular corner Jersey. It is and contains by walls and had a strong county of itself sends two men fashionable people and it was once king Canute his flattering ent tide was from this town very curious from which Edward Southam Winchester, Lon. 1 26 W.

SOUTHBURY of Connecticut.

SOUTHERN seated at the miles E of London for count much.

SOUTHWICH which belongs under the jurisdiction of London, where the bailiff of BOROUGH, a populous place to parliament Roman Catholic worship for a table foundation Hospital, Guilden Hospital, Marshalsea. See **LONDON**.

SOUTHWICH shire, with an ancient place. It is 10 miles 139 NNW lat. 53 6 N.

SOUTHWICH Suffolk, which is seated on a harbour to a and a drawl seated being ter, especially much esteem so a trade in fishery establishment advantage of tion common.

SOWLEA town of Sowle seafight between

trade in French and port wines, and has a particular connection with Guernsey and Jersey. It is a large and well built town and contains five churches; is surrounded by walls and several watchtowers; and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing; and it was on this beach that the Danish king Canute gave that striking reproof to his flattering courtiers, when the disobedient tide washed his feet. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where is a very curious manufacture of ship-blocks, from which all the king's yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 miles S by W of Winchester, and 75 WSW of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 50 55 N.

SOUTHBURY, a town of the province of Connecticut in N America.

SOUTHEND NEW, a village in Essex, seated at the mouth of the Thames, 44 miles E of London, the nearest place to London for sea-bathing, and on that account much resorted to.

SOUTHWARK, a borough in Surry which belongs to the metropolis, being under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London, who have an officer here called the bailiff of Southwark. It is called the **BOROUGH**, by way of distinction, and is a populous place. It sends two members to parliament. It contains six parishes, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly, St. Thomas' Hospital, Guy's Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital: also the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and a county gaol. See **LONDON**.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church. It is 10 miles NE of Nottingham, and 139 NNW of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 53 6 N.

SOUTHWOLD, a town and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a cliff, near a fine bay, with a harbour to the S, and the river Blythe, and a drawbridge on the W, is strongly seated being almost surrounded with water, especially at, very high tides. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it has also a trade in corn, beer, and the herring fishery established here contributes to the advantage of the town. It is a corporation commonly called **SOULE** or **SOLE**.

SOULEBAY or **SOLEBAY**, a bay off the town of Soule, where was fought the great seafight between the Dutch admiral D

Ruyter, and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 miles S of Yarmouth, and 104 SE of London. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 52 24 N.

SOUTO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Lon. 6 48 W, lat. 41 5 N.

SOVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Quefne, 50 miles SE of Bourges, and 167 S of Paris. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 46 30 N.

SOUTRA HILL, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermuir, in the N part of Berwickshire in Scotland. In former times it was a noted sea-mark. In this dreary part of the country there is scarce a tree or a bush, and few houses or villages worth mention. Some successful exertions, however, have been made to improve the southern side of this mountain, near the village of Channelkirk.

SOYVOTES or **SOYOTES**, the name of a people in Siberia, subject to Russia and China. They dwell in the higher part of the Sayane mountains, toward the SW border of the lake Baikal, on the frontiers of Mongolia. The Soyotes, both Chinese and Russian, are poor herds-men, traversing uncultivated mountains, and drawing after them miserable huts, covered with the bark of the birch tree. Some few of them possess a small number of rein-deer; but with the greatest part dogs are the favourite animal. They live solely by the chase, fishing, and on wild roots: and their whole method of living is miserable and dirty. They are all pagan Schamanes; and differ in no respect from most of the other savages in Siberia as to dress, ceremonies and national manners.

Sow, a river in Staffordshire, which rises near Healy Castle, in the W part of the county, runs parallel to the river Trent till it falls into it near Stafford, below which it receives the Pink.

SPA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. It is situated at one end of a deep valley on the banks of a small rivulet, and is surrounded on all sides by high mountains. The sides of these mountains next to Spa are rude and uncultivated, presenting a rugged appearance as if shattered by the convulsions of earthquakes; but as they are strewed with tall oaks and abundance of shrubs, the country around forms a wild, romantic, and beautiful landscape. The access to the town is very beautiful. The road winds over the mountains till it descends to their bottom, when it runs along a smooth

valley for a mile or a mile and a half. The town consists of four streets in form of a cross, and contains about 400 inhabitants. Spa has no wealth to boast of. It can scarcely furnish the necessaries of life to its own inhabitants during the winter, and almost all the luxuries which are requisite for the great concourse of affluent visitors during the summer are carried from Liege by women. Its only source of wealth is its mineral waters. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronfierd, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 17 miles SE of Liege. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 50 30 N.

SPAIN, a considerable kingdom of Europe; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay; on the NE by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France; on the E, SE, and S by the Mediterranean; on the SW by the Atlantic; and on the W by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is 700 miles long and 300 broad; and contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, the Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air of Spain, during the months of June, July, and August, is excessively hot in the day-time; but the rest of the year it is pleasant and temperate. Even during the above months it is very cool in the shade; and so cold in the night, that it makes a traveller shiver; and in the day-time the violent heat continues only for about four or five hours. In the N, on the mountains, and near the sea coast, the air is much less sultry in summer than in the S, especially in the lower parts of the country, and at a distance from the sea. It seldom rains here, except about the equinoxes: the frosts are very gentle towards the S; but on the mountains in the N and NE the air is very sharp in winter. Though there are some sandy barren deserts in the S, and many barren mountains in the N, yet in the greater part of the country, particularly in the valleys and plains, the soil is good, producing a great variety of rich wines, oil, and fruits; such as oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, dates, figs, chestnuts, pomegranates, capers, pears, and peaches; but not a sufficiency of grain, which is chiefly owing to the neglect of tillage. Wheat and barley are the most common grain; the former of which is said by some to be the best in Europe. There is

not much flax, hemp, oats, or hay, in Spain: but there is plenty of honey, salt, fine wool, silk, and cotton; and, in some places, of rice and sugar-canes. Here also are abundance of mules, and, in some provinces, of horses, together with deer, wild-fowl, and other game, chamois and other goats, but few horned cattle. Wolves are almost the only wild beasts in the country. The herb kali, which is used in making salt, soap, and glass, grows in great plenty on the sea shore. The wild bulls, used in their bull-fights, are bred in Andalusia. The seas about Spain are well stored with fish; among which is the anchovy, in the Mediterranean. We may guess at the number of sheep here by that of the shepherds, which is said to be about 40,000. The sheep that bear the fine wool move regularly, every summer, from S to N, along the mountains, which yield a great variety of sweet herbs and plants, and return again towards winter. During this progress, large quantities of salt are distributed among them, and all possible care is taken both of their health and fleeces. The chief mountains are the Pyrenees, which stretch from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean, but not in a direct line, for near 200 miles: their breadth is, in some places, not less than 80. The mountains yield great quantities of timber for shipping, which are conveyed by the Ebro and other rivers to the Mediterranean. According to the ancient and modern writers, they abound also with gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, cinnabar, quicksilver, alum, vitriol, copperas, lapis calaminaris, &c. besides gems, and mineral waters both hot and cold. The gold and silver mines are not worked at present, but those of iron are. The neglect of the former is owing partly to the indolence of the Spaniards, and partly to the gold and silver imported from America. The principal rivers are the Douero, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, and Ebro. The Spaniards are zealous Romanists. No where is there more pomp, farce, and parade, in what regards religion; and no where less true Christianity. Their zeal and their superstition exceed that of any other Roman Catholic country, unless perhaps we should except Portugal. There are eight archbishops in Spain, seven in America, and one in Asia at Manilla; each of which has his suffragan bishops, 44 episcopal sees, and 24 universities. Though the rest of the nation is poor, the clergy are immensely rich, and their revenues of all kinds very great. Most of the towns and estates belong to them, and are exempt from all public burdens;

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yet their avarice is insatiable, especially that of the Mendicant friars, though they profess poverty. Their commerce, which is free from all duties and imposts, is also a rich fund to them. Though the Spaniards are naturally men of wit and of an elevated genius, yet little progress in the sciences is to be expected from them, while the clergy use their utmost efforts to keep them in ignorance, branding all literary researches with the name of heresy, and inveighing against the seats of the muses as the schools of hell, where the devil teaches sorcery. The chief manufactures of Spain are those of silk, wool, iron, copper, and other hardwares; but these fall far short of the flourishing condition to which they might be brought: hence a great part of the treasures of America go to the foreign merchants, who supply them with goods for that part of the world. However, it is certain, that Spain, since it hath had princes of the house of Bourbon upon the throne, hath improved its revenues, increased its forces by sea and land, and applied itself more than it did before to manufactures and husbandry; having shaken off, in some measure, that idle indolent disposition which rendered it so contemptible in the eyes of other nations: but it will be a long time before they will be able to supply the wants of their own country, and those of America, in any great degree. Spain is extremely well situated for trade: but most of its produce is exported by foreigners, except what is carried to the Indies; and even with regard to that trade, they are little better than factors to the English, French, Dutch, and Italians. It is said to have contained between twenty and thirty millions; whereas now it does not contain above nine: and this, among other causes, is owing to the pride and laziness of the inhabitants, want of manufactures and good regulations, neglect of the mines and agriculture, the expulsion of the Moors, the peopling of America, heavy taxes, the great number of convents, excessive venery, and the consequent infecundity of both sexes. Their debauchery and sterility are partly occasioned by their way of living; for they make great use of spices, and drink a great deal of chocolate, and strong wine mixed with brandy. The causes assigned for the want of people in Spain will account in some measure for its poverty; notwithstanding it is computed that it receives one year with another, setting aside other sums, above 16 millions of pieces of eight, in registered gold and silver. As most of the manufactures that are sent

to America are furnished by Britain, France, Italy, and Holland, so a great part of the treasure brought home by the galleons is paid to the merchants of those nations. In the last century, the revenues of Spain amounted to 32 or 33 millions of livres; but afterwards they were so reduced, that they did not exceed seven or eight millions. At present, the revenues of the crown arising in Spain are computed at five millions Sterling *per annum*, besides what arises from America. The silver mines there are inexhaustible; and of the produce of these a fifth belongs to the king. The taxes in Spain are numerous and heavy. The land forces, in time of peace, are computed at about 80,000; and in time of war, must be much more numerous. Their navy at present cannot be ascertained. The language of this country, especially that spoken in Castile, which is by far the purest, approaches the nearest to the Latin of any language in Europe, mixed with Arabic words and terminations introduced by the Moors. The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, their countenances expressive. As to what regards the character of the Spaniards, they do not want either an inclination or capacity for the sciences; but have hardly an opportunity of acquiring any true learning or knowledge, at least in their schools and universities. They are admired for their secrecy, constancy, gravity, patience in adversity, and loyalty. They are also said to be true to their word, great enemies to lying, and so nice and jealous in point of honour, that they will stick at nothing to wipe off any stain that is cast upon it. The beauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances; in their persons they are small and slender. Jealousy is no longer the characteristic of a Spanish husband; the married ladies have here the cortejo, or male attendant, in the same manner as the Italians have their cicisbeos. The established religion is popery; and here the inquisition once reigned in all its horrors: but, although it still exists, it has been lately rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmless. Spain, once the most free, is now one of the most despotic monarchies in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges: but though not absolutely abolished, they have no part in the government. They are assembled indeed, occasionally (at the accession of the monarch) but merely as an appendage to the royal state, without power, or any

other consequence than what results from their individual rank. Madrid is the capital.

SPAIN, NEW. See **MEXICO, OLD.**

SPAITLA, a town of Tunia, in Africa. In its neighbourhood there are some magnificent ruins. It is 90 miles SW of Tunia. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 33 40 N.

SPALATRO, or **SPALATTO**, a strong town of Venice, capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is built upon the ruins of the palace of Diocletian, the walls of which make two thirds of those of the city, and of which, in 1764, Mr. Robert Adam published a splendid account. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is strongly seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 35 miles SE of Sebenico, and 102 NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 4 N.

SPALDING, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is a very neat town, and is seated near the mouth of the Welland, with a good coasting trade. Here is the most extensive heronry in England, and the herons build together on high trees like rocks. It is 14 miles S by W of Boston, and 100 N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 52 45 N.

SPANDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and middle marche of Brandenburg, surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterraneous vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. It is seated on the Havel, eight miles NW of Berlin, and 17 NE of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 52 36 N.

SPANISH-TOWN. See **JAGO, ST.**

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, a promontory of the kingdom of Naples, at the SE extremity of Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 37 50 N.

SPEAN. See **LOCHY, LOCH.**

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in Umbria. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, three miles NW of Foligni, and 13 N of Spoleto. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 50 N.

SPETISBURY, a village of Dorsetshire, with the remains of a Saxon camp.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which has its source in Invernesshire, divides Murrayshire from Banffshire for more than 20 miles, and discharges itself in the German

Ocean, at the village of Speymouth, eight miles W of Cullen.

SPEZZIA, or **SPETIA**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is seated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 47 miles SE of Genoa, and 65 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 44 10 N.

SPIKE ISLANDS. See **MOLUCCAS.**

SPIELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 13 miles SSE of Anspach.

SPIETZ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the W side of the lake Thun, 20 miles SE of Bern.

SPIGELBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, 22 miles SW of Hildesheim. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 56 N.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in Montserrat, with a castle, 15 miles N by W of Savona, and 40 SE of Turin. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 44 45 N.

SPILEMBURGO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 37 miles NW of Aquileia, and 47 N by E of Venice. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 46 10 N.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E of Lincoln, and 132 N by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

SPINALONGA, a town of the island of Candia in the Mediterranean. It has a good harbour and a citadel, and is situated near the cape of Spinalongo, 30 miles E of Candia. Lon. 25 58 E, lat. 35 20 N.

SPINIE, a town of Scotland, in Invernesshire, about five miles long, and half a mile broad, situated in a flat country. During winter, great numbers of wild swans migrate hither, and even breed here.

SPIRE, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadest, divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a fertile country.

SPIRE, a free imperial city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bishopric of the same name. It was burnt by the French in 1689; and, in 1693, the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Wetzlar. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated on the W side of the Rhine, seven miles N of Philippsburg. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 19 N.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a river of the same name, eight miles N of Landau. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 20 N.

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SPIRITU-SANTO, a seaport of Brasil, in S America, capital of a government of the same name, with a castle. Lon. 41° 0' E, lat. 20° 10' S.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town of the island of Cuba, 155 miles ESE of Havannah. Lon. 79° 47' E, lat. 22° 13' N.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle, seated on the Liser, near the Drave, 30 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13° 37' E, lat. 46° 53' N.

SPITAL, an ancient village in Lincolnshire, 11 miles N of Lincoln, noted for two springs, one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. It was part of the Roman causeway, leading from London, by Lincoln, to the Humber. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

SPITZBERGEN, the most northern country of Europe, being to the N of Norway, between Greenland to the W, and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears and white foxes. There are no settled inhabitants, and it is known only to those who go on the coast to fish for whales. See GREENLAND.

SPLUGEN, a town of the country of the Grisons, seated near the source of the Rhine. It is the capital of the valley of Rheinwald, and is 42 miles SW of Coire.

SPOLETO, a duchy of Italy, 55 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Ancona and Urbino, on the E by Naples, on the S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and on the W by Orvieto and Perugia. It was formerly a part of Umbria.

SPOLETO, an ancient town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and now contains 12,000 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tefino, 40 miles E of Orvieto, and 60 N by E of Rome. Lon. 13° 6' E, lat. 42° 45' N.

SPONHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is capital of a county of the same name, 27 miles W of Mentz, and 46 E of Treves. Lon. 7° 21' E, lat. 49° 54' N.

SPREE, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, and passing through Lusatia, into the marquisate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, opposite Spandaw.

SPRINGFIELD, a town of N America, in Massachusetts, in the county of Hampshire, seated on the E side of Connecticut River, 96 miles W of Boston.

SPROTTAU, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Glogau, with walls flanked by towers, and a strong castle. It is seated at the confluence of the Bober and Sprotta, 20 miles SW of Glogaw. Lon. 15° 38' E, lat. 51° 40' N.

SPURN HEAD, a long sickle-shaped promontory in Yorkshire, at the NE entrance of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0° 15' E, lat. 53° 38' N.

SQUILACE, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. It was formerly famous, but is now a small place, seated on the Favelone, near a gulf of the same name, 30 miles SW of St. Severino. Lon. 16° 40' E, lat. 39° 3' N.

STABLO, or **STAVELO**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. Here is a manufacture of leather, which is sent to foreign parts. It is seated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg. Lon. 6° 5' E, lat. 50° 29' N.

STADE, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, with a fortress, a college, and three churches. It is the principal town of the duchy, subject to the elector of Hanover; Bremen, the capital, being a free imperial town. It is the seat of the regency and chief courts of justice of the duchies of Bremen and Verden; and is seated on the Swinigel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 23 miles W of Hamburg, and 45 NE of Bremen. Lon. 9° 17' E, lat. 53° 36' N.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schauenberg. Here is a palace in the garden of which is a mineral spring. It is eight miles E of Minden. Lon. 9° 14' E, lat. 52° 24' N.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, seated on the Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a victory gained by the French, in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. Lon. 7° 25' E, lat. 44° 34' N.

STAFFA, a famous island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W of Mull. It is one mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole SW end is supported

by ranges of natural pillars mostly above 50 feet high, standing in colonnades, according as the bays or points of land form themselves, upon a firm basis of solid unformed rock, above these, the stratum which reaches to the soil or surface of the island, varied in thickness, as is the island itself formed into hills and valleys; each hill, which hangs over the columns below, forming an ample pediment; some of these above 60 feet in thickness, from the base to the point, formed by the sloping of the hill on each side; almost into the shape of those used in architecture. Here is also a cavern, called *Pinnacul*, or *Pingal's Cave*, which extends 350 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns; and roofed by the bottoms of those, which have been broke off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yellow flagmatic matter has exuded, which serves to define the angles precisely; and at the same time vary the colour with a great deal of elegance, and to render it still more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without; so that the farthest extremity is very plainly seen from without, and the air within being agitated by the flux and reflux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholesome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound. This island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, superior in beauty and grandeur to those which form the *Giant's Causeway* in Ireland.

STAFFELSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, situate on the *Lauter*, 16 miles NNE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 50 15 N.

STAFFORD, a borough and the county-town of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. It has two parish churches, and a fine square market-place, in which is the shire-hall, and under it the market-house. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a plain bounded by rising ground, at a very little distance from the river *Sow*, over which there is a bridge, 14 miles NW of Lichfield, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 24 W, lat. 53 48 N.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 55 miles long and 43 broad. This is a long and narrow tract of country,

ending in a point at the N and S extremities, having to the W the counties of Chester and Salop; to the E those of Derby and Warwick; and to the S Worcester-shire. The rivers *Dove* and *Trent* form a natural boundary on the Derbyshire side; on the other sides it has no remarkable limits. It lies in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; contains five hundreds, one city, 17 market-towns, and 130 parishes; and sends 10 members to parliament. The N part of Staffordshire, called the *Moorlands*, is a wild hilly country, resembling the adjacent Derbyshire. The valley along which the *Trent* glides is for the most part very fertile and beautiful, adorned with seats and plantations, and affording a variety of beautiful prospects. The middle and S parts of the county in general are agreeably diversified with wood, pasture, and arable. The great forest of *Cank* or *Cannock*, in the centre, once covered with oaks, is now, and has long been, a wide naked tract. At the S extremity the *Clent-hills*, *Hagley*, and its neighbourhood, are well known for the more romantic beauties which they possess. Coal is abundant in various parts of Staffordshire; particularly in the *moorlands* and the neighbourhood of *Newcastle*; and also about *Wolverhampton*, at *Bilston* and *Wednesbury*, whence *Birmingham* is chiefly supplied with its fuel. The N and S parts also contain much iron ore. This county has long been noted, and is now particularly famous, for its potteries; the chief seat of which is near *Newcastle*, in a line of villages extending about ten miles. The S extremity of the county is enlivened by various branches of the hardware manufacture, in which it participates with the neighbouring *Birmingham*. The trade of this county is in a peculiar manner assisted by the grand system of canal navigation, of which it is, as it were, the centre, and which is carried through its whole length. The *grand trunk*, as it has been ingeniously termed, enters the north of the county from *Cheshire*, and, after piercing *Harecastle-hill*, by a subterraneous passage of a mile and a half in length, passes through the potteries, and thence southwards across the *Trent* almost to *Litchfield*; from whence it turns short over the *Trent* again, and over the *Dove*, in its way to mix with the *Trent* at *Wilden-ferry*. From the neighbourhood of *Stafford* it sends off a branch, which runs directly southwards by *Penkridge*, and near *Wolverhampton*, to join the *Severn* near *Kidderminster*. With this a canal from *Birmingham* and another from *Stourbridge*

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communicate. Thus the great ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, are all accessible to the various products and manufactures of Staffordshire. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak, and Manyfold.

STAFFURTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg, 21 miles SSW of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

STAGIRA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the gulf of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba Nova, and is 16 miles from Contessa. Lon. 22 48 E, lat. 41 15 N.

STAGNO, a seaport of Ragusan Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 miles NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 43 12 N.

STAIN, a town of Austria, seated on the Danube, over which is a toll-bridge, 65 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 48 11 N.

STAINS, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Friday, seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Stains is 17 miles W by S of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 27 N.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross of one stone, 21 feet high, on a base of eight feet. It is 20 miles N by E of Dorsetshire, and 111 W by S of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 50 57 N.

STALIMENE. See **LEMNOS**.

STAMFORD, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday and Friday, situated at the most southern part of the country, on the Welland, which is navigable hence. It is a large old town, which formerly possessed a university, and has a good trade, particularly in malt and free-stone. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has six parish churches. It is 26 miles N of Huntingdon, and 96 N by W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 52 42 N.

STAMPALIO, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Natolia. It is 15 miles long and five broad, almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

STANCHIO, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 miles NE of Stampalio, and 40 NW of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birth-place of Hippocrates and Appelles; and is 23 miles long and 10 broad. The capital, of the same name, is well built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and near a good harbour. Lon. 26 54 E, lat. 36 45 N.

STANDON, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, eight miles N of Hertford and 27 of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 56 N.

STANMORE, a dreary district in the E angle of Westmoreland, of the most savage aspect, and which has been described in poetry and romance. Here is a fragment of Rerecross, set up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter.

STANHOPE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles W of Durham, and 264 N of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 54 48 N.

STANLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S of Gloucester, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 40 N.

STANMORE, GREAT, a village in Middlesex; here is a hill, which is so very elevated, that the trees upon it are a seamark from the German Ocean.

STANMORE, LITTLE. See **WHIT-CHURCH**.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, 16 miles E of Lincoln, and 129 N of London. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 18 N.

STANTZ, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of Underwalden. It is seated in a plain, at the foot of the Stanzberg, near the lake of Lucern, 29 miles S of Zurich. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 46 51 N.

STANWIX, a fort of N America, in New York, seated near the source of the Mohawk river, 60 miles NW of Albany. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 43 15 N.

STARAI A RUSSA, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, seated on the river Polish, near the lake Ilmen, 40 miles S by E of Novogorod. Lon. 33 2 E, lat. 57 40 N.

STARGARD, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania, with a college, and the ruins of a castle. It has manufactures of serges, shaloons, tammies, druggets, &c. and is seated on the Ihna, 18 miles SE of Stetin, and 37 NW of Landsparg. Lon. 25 8 E, lat. 53 32 N.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in the

circle of Lower Saxony, 30 miles distant from New Brandenburg.

START POINT, a promontory of Devonshire, in the English Channel, 14 miles S by W of Dartmouth. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 50 9 N.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of N America, which forms the county of Richmond, in the state of New York. It is 18 miles long and six broad, and contains upward of 3000 inhabitants. On the S side is a considerable tract of level land; but, in general, this island is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is its only town of any note, and that is a poor inconsiderable place, the inhabitants are chiefly French and Dutch.

STATEN LAND, a barren craggy island, in the Pacific Ocean, in 35° S lat. Between this island and Terra del Fuego is the strait of Le Maire.

STAVANGER, an episcopal town in Norway, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, with a harbour. It is seated on a peninsula, near the forests of Dofwick, 75 miles S of Bergen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 59 6 N.

STAVEREN, an ancient seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, formerly a considerable town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with sand. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles W of Slooten, and 15 NE of Enchuysen. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

STAUBBACH, a celebrated cataract of Switzerland, near the village of Lauterbrunn, in the canton of Bern, which falls down a rock, 930 feet high with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. The roaring noise it makes is accompanied by a tempest, occasioned by the violent agitation of the air, excited by the rapidity of the fall. Hence it derives its name: the word Staubbach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

STAUFEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and subject to Austria. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 48 55 N.

STAUFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 10 miles from Wetzlar.

STAVROPOL, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. Lon. 28 58 E, lat. 53 44 N.

STAVROPOL, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. Lon. 41 50 E, lat. 44 56 N.

STAUNTON, a town of N America in

Virginia, on the river Potomac, 30 miles WNW of Charlottesville.

STEEGE, a town of Denmark, in the island of Meon, with a harbour, 38 miles SSW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 55 5 N.

STEENBERGEN, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Maese, and is seven miles N of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W of Breda. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 32 N.

STEENKEER, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 63 50 N.

STEENKIRK, a village of Austrian Hainault, famous for the victory obtained over William III, in 1692, by the duke of Luxembourg. It is 15 miles N of Mons, and 16 W of Brussels.

STEENWYCK, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, seated on the river Aa, 20 miles SE of Slooten, and 32 N of Deventer. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 50 N.

STEGEBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 miles S of Nikoping, and 82 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 16 N.

STEIN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. It is seated on the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance, commanding a delightful prospect, and is 15 miles W of Constance, and 15 NE of Zurich. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 47 42 N.

STEINAU, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, and capital of a circle. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

STEINFURT, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia. It has an academy, and is seated on the Vecht, 16 miles NW of Munster. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 12 15 N.

STEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on a hill, near the river Maine, with a castle, nine miles from Francfort. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 49 52 N.

STEKE, a town of Denmark, on the N coast of the isle of Mona, with a castle. It is almost surrounded by a lake. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 4 N.

STENAY, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Meuse, 24 miles N by W of Verdun. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 50 28 N.

STENDAL, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and subject to Prussia. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 52 41 N.

STENNIS, a village in the island of

Orkney.

wall and Stone Causeway, a between two causeway, situation, and ted; and the stone in the Stonehenge.

STEPNEY, almost contiguous such extent, and it is on mortality.

STERNBERG, the circle of the state of Brandenburg, commerce in Francfort on 52 30 N.

STERNBERG, the circle of SE of Wisma 45 N.

STERTZING, in the Tyrol, town, on the Rixen.

STETIN, many, in the capital of Prussia of the same flourishing ple trade.

town was built it is seated on of Berlin, and 38 E, lat. 53

STEVENAGE, with a market of Hereford, Lon. 0 10 W

STEVENS, Guelderland, NE of Maes

STEWART, Pacific Ocean, ter in 1791, of admiral K E, lat. 8 26 S

STEWART, land in the c of Ayr.

STEWART, town of Ireland, five miles NE

STEYNING, a market on members to of Lewes, and Lon. 0 15 V

STEYRE, a

Orkney. At this place, between Kirkwall and Stromness, is a curious bridge, or causeway, across a narrow neck of land, between two lakes. At the end of this causeway, some stones of astonishing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected; and there are many huge masses of stone in the neighbourhood, similar to Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

STEPNEY, a village E of London, and almost contiguous to it. Its parish was of such extent, that it was divided into 6, and it is one of the largest in the bills of mortality.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marquissate of Brandenburg. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is 20 miles NE of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 13 11 E, lat. 52 30 N.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 miles SE of Wismar. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 45 N.

STERTZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eyföch, 12 miles NW of Brixen.

STETIN, or **STETTIN**, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of Prussian Pomerania, and of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable trade. In 1795, great part of the town was burnt down by a dreadful fire. It is seated on the Oder, 70 miles N by E of Berlin, and 72 N of Francfort. Lon. 14 38 E, lat. 53 35 N.

STEVENAGE, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NNW of Hereford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 59 N.

STEVENSWAERT, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Maese, 20 miles NE of Maefricht.

STEWART'S ISLANDS, five islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 18 E, lat. 8 26 S.

STEWARTSTOWN, a small town of Scotland in the county of Ayr, 14 miles NNE of Ayr.

STEWARTSTOWN, an inconsiderable town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrohe, five miles NNE of Dungannon.

STEYNING, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Wednesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles W of Lewes, and 51 S by W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 50 56 N.

STEYRE, a town of Upper Austria, and

quarter of Traun. It carries on a great trade in iron, and is seated at the confluence of the Steyre and Ens, 20 miles SE of Lintz. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 48 6 N.

STEYREGG, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Austria, 36 miles ESE of Passau, and 84 W of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 40 15 N.

STICKHAUSEN, a town and citadel of Germany in Westphalia, and county of E Friesland 18 miles ESE of Embden. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 53 14 N.

STILIGIANO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths, and seated near the river Salandrella.

STILTON, a town in Huntingdonshire, which gives name to a rich kind of cheese. It is 14 miles S by E of Stamford, and 75 N by E of London.

STIRIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N by the archduchy of Austria, on the E by Hungary, on the S by Carniola, and on the W by Carinthia and Saltzburg. It is 125 miles long, and contains 200,000 inhabitants. Though a mountainous country, there is much land fit for tillage, and the soil is fertile. The mountains are clothed with oak, beech, and pine; every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleasant. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The inhabitants are zealous worshippers of the Virgin Mary. Gratz is the capital.

STIRLING, the capital of Stirlingshire, situated on the S side of the Forth, on a hill, which, rising from the E, terminates abruptly in a steep rock, the site of the castle, resembling, on a smaller scale, the appearance of Edinburgh. The castle is of great antiquity, but its origin is not exactly known. The Scottish kings often resided here, and almost the whole minority of James VI was spent here, under his tutor Buchanan. In the last rebellion, it was successfully defended by general Blackeney. The outside of the palace is curiously encircled with various grotesque figures. The church is a magnificent Gothic structure, and serves for two separate places of worship. The view of the river Forth from the castle is remarkable on account of its windings, for though the distance between Stirling and Alloa be only four miles by land, yet by water it is above twenty. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, shaloons, and other woollen stuffs; that of tartans, formerly very flourishing, is now on the decline. Stirling, from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the N and S part of Scotland. It

is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 56 6 N.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the river Forth, which divides it from Perthshire, and Clackmannanshire; on the NE by the mouth of the Forth; on the SE by Linlithgowshire, on the S by Lanarkshire; and on the SW and W by Dumbartonshire. It is about 25 miles from E to W, and 15 from N to S. The S part of this country is mountainous, but that part which is near the Forth is fertile, and abounds with coal. This country produces corn, pasture, black cattle, sheep, and horses; besides salmon and other fish from the rivers. The Forth, which is the most famous, though not the largest river in Scotland, runs from W to E into the Frith of Forth, receiving a great number of smaller streams; besides which, this country is watered by the Carron, Glazert and Avon waters; and has the advantage of the new canal from Glasgow running through it, to the Carron mouth. Its principal towns are, Stirling with its fine castle, Falkirk, Killyth, and Kirkintulloch.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Roer, 12 miles N of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 41 24 N.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, seated on the Maese, 12 miles N of Maestricht. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 51 4 N.

STOCKACH, a town of Germany, in Swabia, in the landgrate of Nellenburg. In the neighbourhood of this town on March 25, 1796, the archduke Charles totally defeated the French, under general Jourdan, and dispersed their army. It is seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is nine miles NW of Winchester, and 67 W by S of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 51 9 N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of N America, in the province of Massachusetts, 44 miles W by N of Springfield.

STOCKERAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. It is situate on the Danube, and is six miles NW of Neuburg.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. This capital which is very long and irregular, occupies, besides two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands, scattered in the Macler, in the streams which issue

from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. A variety of contrasted views are formed by numberless rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic; the water is as clear as chrysal, and of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay, which is very large, and lined with spacious buildings. Towards the sea, about two or three miles from the town, the harbour is contracted into a narrow strait, and winding among high rocks, disappears from the sight; and the prospect is terminated by distant hills overspread with forest. It is far beyond the power of words, or of the pencil, to delineate these singular views. The central island, from which the city derives its name, and the Ritterholm, are the handsomest parts of the town. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the royal palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of brick. There are here an academy of sciences, and an arsenal. Stockholm is 200 miles NE of Copenhagen, and 900 NE of London. Lon. 18 9 E, lat. 59 20 N.

STOCKPORT, a town in Cheshire with a market on Friday. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton and printed goods, and is seated on the Mersey, six miles S of Manchester, and 175 NNW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 33 N.

STOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large manufacture of sailcloth, a trade in lead, corn, and butter, and is noted for its good ale. It is seated on the river Tees, not far from its mouth, 18 miles SSE of Durham, and 444 N by W of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 54 38 N.

STOCKZOW, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 miles SE of Teschen. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 49 45 N.

STOKE, a village in Dorsetshire, near which in 1750, some antiquities were dug up.

STOKE, a village in Norfolk, SE of Downham, with a fair on December, and a ferry on the Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Ouse.

STOKE, a village in Suffolk. Its church which is situated on a hill, has a tower 120 feet high, and is a landmark to ships

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that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 miles distance.

STOKE, or STROKE POGES, a village in Buckinghamshire, four miles NNE of Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

STOKECOMER, a town in Somersetshire, 16 miles W of Wells, and 152 W by S of London.

STOKE DABERNON, a village in Surrey, with sulphureous springs.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 36 miles N of York, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 12 W, lat. 54 29 N.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name. It has a castle, where the count resides, and is seated in a valley between two mountains, 10 miles N of Nordhausen, and 58 NW of Leipzig. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 51 42 N.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden, seated in a morass, near the Rhine, eight miles SW of Baden, and 12 NE of Straßburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 48 41 N.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in a valley, on a river of the same name, 50 miles NE of Colberg, and 66 NW of Dantzic. Lon. 16 85 E, lat. 54 32 N.

STONE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, seven miles N by W of Stafford, and 140 NW of London. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 52 54 N.

STONEHAM, NORTH a village in Hants, seated on the Itchen, three miles NE of Southampton. In its church is an elegant monument erected in 1783 to the memory of admiral Hawke.

STONEHENGE, a remarkable heap of stones, on Salisbury Plain, six miles NE of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, placed on one another; and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids, because it is in a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of those enormous stones one upon another; for they are so heavy, that it is thought no method now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

STONEHAVEN, the county town of Kinross-shire Scotland, with a good harbour secured by a stone pier. Near it stands Dunnottar castle on a lofty perpendicular rock almost surrounded by the sea. Not

far hence, is a precipitous cliff, called Fowl's Heugh, remarkable for the resort of the birds called kittiwakes, the young of which are thought a delicacy and are much sought after in the hatching season. In this town is a manufacture of canvass and some trade in dried fish and oil. It is 14 miles S by W of Aberdeen.

STORKAU, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, 24 miles ESE of Berlin, and 26 WSW of Frankfurt on the Oder. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 24 N.

STORMARIA, a principality in the duchy of Holstein, bounded on the N by Holstein Proper, on the E by Wageria and Lawenburg, and on the S and W by Lauenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the Elbe. Glückstadt is the capital.

STORNAWAY, a town of Scotland, in the isle of Lewis. It has a harbour called Loch Stornaway, on the E side of the N division of the island.

STORTFORD, or BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the Lea. On the E side are the ruins of a castle, on an artificial mount. It is 12 miles NE of Hertford, and 30 N of London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 55 N.

STOSSEN, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, six miles S of Weissenfels, and six SE of Namburg.

STOUR, a river which rises on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, on the edge of Wiltshire; and after washing Sturminster, and Blandford, flows to the Hampshire border, and enters the sea at Christchurch.

STOUR, a small stream in Kent, which rises in the Wealk, flows by Canterbury and empties itself into the sea below Sandwich.

STOUR, the most considerable river in Suffolk, which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, watering Clare Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell an arm of the sea from Ipswich, at which place it receives the Gipping, it falls into the sea and forms the harbour of Harwich.

STOUR, a river in Staffordshire, which runs through the S angle of that county in its course to meet the Severn, in Worcestershire.

STOURBRIDGE, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Friday. This town is noted for its glass and iron works; and is seated on the Stour, over which is a

bridge, 21 miles N of Worcester, and 124 NW of London. Lon. 2° 0' W, lat. 52° 32' N.

STOURBRIDGE, or **STURBICH**, a field near Cambridge, famous for an annual fair on the 7th of September, which continues a fortnight. This fair is under the jurisdiction of the university of Cambridge: and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, wood, leather, cheese, &c.

STOURMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, noted for the ruins of an ancient castle, in its vicinity, which was the seat of the W Saxon kings. It is seated on the Stour over which is a stone bridge, 20 miles NE of Dorchester, and 111 W by S of London. Lon. 2° 37' W, lat. 50° 56' N.

STOURPORT, a considerable village in Worcesterhire where the Staffordshire and Worcester canal joins the Severn, is a place in a manner created and from a plain field is become a thriving and very busy centre of inland water carriage. It has a stone bridge over the Severn finished in 1775 and is four miles S of Kidderminster.

STOW, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. Some call it Stow on the Would; and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It is 11 miles S of Campden, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1° 50' W, lat. 51° 54' N.

STOWEY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, seven miles W by N of Bridgewater, and 145 W by S of London. Lon. 3° 9' W, lat. 51° 10' N.

STOW MARKET, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the branches of the Gipping and Orwell, and has a navigable cut to Ipswich. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England, and it has a large manufacture of woollen stuffs. It is 12 miles NW of Ipswich, and 75 NNE of London. Lon. 1° 6' E, lat. 52° 16' N.

STRABANE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, situate on the Mounne, 11 miles SSW of Londonderry. Lon. 7° 19' W, lat. 54° 50' N.

STRADELLA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, seated on the Versa, near the Po, 10 miles SE of Ravin, and 47 NW of Parma. Lon. 9° 12' E, lat. 45° 5' N.

STRAITS OF CALAIS. See **PAS DE CALAIS**.

STRAELN, a town of the Netherlands, in Prussian Guelderland, five miles SW of Gueldres. Lon. 5° 57' E, lat. 51° 23' N.

STRALSUND, a strong seaport of Upper

Saxony, in Swedish Pomerania. In 1678 it surrendered to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houses had been burnt in one night. Charles XII, in 1718, came hither after his return from Turkey; but Sweden not being able to hold out against five great powers, it was forced to submit in 1715. In 1726, it was restored to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almost surrounded by the Baltic, and the lake Francen, and has a harbour separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is 15 miles NW of Gripwald, and 40 NE of Gustrow. Lon. 13° 28' E, lat. 54° 17' N.

STRANGFORD, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the narrow channel that connects Lough Strangford with the Irish Sea, seven miles E of Down. Lon. 5° 30' W, lat. 54° 31' N.

STRANGFORD, LOUGH, a deep inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E coast of Ireland. It contains 54 islands that have names, and many others that are nameless. The burning of Kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in these islands. Four of them are called Swan Islands, from the number of Swans that frequent them. It is 17 miles long and five broad, and abounds with excellent fish, particularly smelts; and off the bar, about August, is a periodical herring fishery. The bar, or entrance into it from the Irish Sea, is three miles below Strangford.

STRANRAWER, a borough in Wigtonshire, situate on Loch Ryan. It has a manufacture of linen, and is eight miles W of Glenluce. Lon. 5° 15' W, lat. 55° 0' N.

STRASBERG, a town and lordship of Suabia, 18 miles E of Rotwell, and 19 W of Buchau.

STRASBURG, a commercial city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is situate a quarter of a league from the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are six bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city; and the inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are computed to be 46,000. The principal structures are made of a red stone, dug from the quarry which are along the Rhine. This town formerly imperial, was taken by Lewis XIV in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented, that Strasbourg may be considered as one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryfwick in 1697. The town

entered the revolution in the cathedral of the fun and the hours, & the tower, which school of art theran church Saxe. Stras and 255 E 48 35 N.

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entered by six gates. Before the French revolution it was an archiepiscopal see. In the cathedral is a clock which shews the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the weeks, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 549 feet high. Here is a school of artillery, and, in one of the Lutheran churches the mausoleum of Marshal Saxe. Strasburg is 55 miles N of Brasil, and 255 E of Paris. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 35 N.

STRASBURG, a strong town of Western Prussia, in Culm, with a castle. It was often taken and retaken in the war between the Swedes and Poles, and is seated on the Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 53 5 N.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Ucker marche of Brandenburg, 12 miles N of Prenzlau, and 56 N of Berlin. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 53 38 N.

STRASBURG, a town of Virginia, in Shenandoah County, 18 miles SW of Winchester.

STRASBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster County, 58 miles W of Philadelphia.

STRATFORD, a considerable village in Essex, four miles ENE of London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England.

STRATFORD ON AVON, a corporate town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday, chiefly memorable for the birth of Shakespeare, who was interred here in 1616. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge, eight miles SW of Warwick, and 94 NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 15 N.

STRATFORD, FENNY, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Roman Watling street, 12 miles E of Buckingham, 11 from Dunstable, and 45 NW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 58 N.

STRATFORD, ST. MARY'S, a considerable village in Suffolk, which has a share in the woollen manufacture. It is 12 miles SW of Ipswich.

STRATFORD STONY, a large town in Buckinghamshire, stands with a stone bridge on the river Ouse, to which the Watlingstreet comes, crosses the country, from Dunstable, 6 miles from Fenny Stratford, and 52 from London, in the road to Chester. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 3 N.

STRATHAVON, a town in Lanerkshire,

to the S of Hamilton, surrounded by the fertile tract of Strathmore from which it takes its name.

STRATHBOGIE, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 13 miles SW of Banff, and 56 NW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 57 25 N.

STRATHERN, a beautiful vale in Perthshire, about thirty miles in length, full of rich meadows and corn fields, divided by the river Earn, which serpentine finely through the middle, falling into the Tay, of which there is a sight at the E end of the vale. It is prettily diversified with groves of trees and gentlemen's houses.

STRATHMORE, a valley in Kincardineshire, one of the finest tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, extending SW almost as far as Ben Lomond, and is sheltered to the NW by the Grampian mountains.

STRATHMORE, a river in Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope. On this river are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

STRATHNAVER, a district in Sutherlandshire, which comprises the NE part of that county. It takes its name from the river Naver.

STRATHSPEY, a fertile vale in Murrayshire, famous for giving name to a popular species of Scotch music. Tullochgorum, Rothiemerches, and several other places, celebrated in song, are met with in this vale.

STRATHY, a river in Sutherlandshire, which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea, sheltered by a large promontory, to which it gives name.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated between two rivulets, which here unite and fall into the Bristol Channel at a small distance. It is 18 miles NW of Launceston, and 221 W by S of London. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 50 55 N.

STRAUBINGEN, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, with broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It was taken, in 1743, by the Austrians, who demolished the fortification; but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles SE of Ratibon, and 65 NE of Munich. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 48 54 N.

STREATHAM, a village in Surry, five miles S of London. A mineral water of a cathartic quality, was discovered in this parish, in 1660, quantities of which are sent to some London hospitals.

STREBLA, a town of Germany, in Uppe

per Saxony, seated on the Elbe, 14 miles NW of Meissen, and 18 NW of Dresden. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 51 30 N.

STRELITZ, OLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Its palace was burnt down in 1712; duke Adolphus Frederic III, and his family narrowly escaping; upon the destruction of this,

STRELITZ, NEW, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was founded by Adolphus Frederic III, who began to erect a magnificent palace, two miles from the site of the old one, and, in 1733, he founded a new town adjoining to the palace, and ordered it to be called New Strelitz. It is regularly planned in the form of a star, the streets branching out from the centre which is a spacious market-place. The chief street leads to the palace, and the next to a pleasant lake.

STRENG, or STRENGUES, a town of Sweden in Sudermania, with a bishop's see, and a college. It is seated on the lake Macler, 30 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 59 20 N.

STREIGAU, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, nine miles NW of Schweidnitz.

STROEMSHOLM, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. Here is a royal palace, prettily situated on a small island, encircled by two rapid currents. It is situate on the lake Macler, 45 miles SW of Upsal. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 59 30 N.

STROMA, a small island, on the coast of Caithnessshire, once used, as a place of interment, by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. In the caverns of this island, uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead sixty years or more, were formerly to be found. This island is fertile in corn, and is inhabited by about 40 families, who do not plough but dig their corn land.

STROMBERG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small district, in the bishopric of Munster. It is 20 miles SE of Munster, and 20 NW of Paderborn. Lon. 7 43 E, lat. 51 45 N.

STROMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 26 miles W of Mentz, and 48 E of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 49 57 N.

STROMBOLI, the most northern of the Lipari Islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. On the E side, it has three or four little craters ranged near each other, not at the summit, but on the declivity, nearly at two thirds of its height. It is inhabited, notwithstanding its fires; but care is taken to avoid the proximity of the

crater, which is yet much to be feared. Of all the volcanoes recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing. Etna and Vesuvius often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Stromboli is continually flaming, and for ages past, has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 38 40 N.

STROMNESS, a town on the W side of the island of Orkney, with an excellent harbour, nine miles W of Kirkwall.

STROMSOE, a town of Norway, 18 miles SW of Christiania. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 59 43 N.

STROMSTADT, a town of Sweden, celebrated for its shell fish. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 59 43 N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high rock, surrounded by others, three miles from the sea, and seven N of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 20 N.

STRONSA, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate NE of that called Mainland.

STROUD, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a brook, whose waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This town has likewise a manufactory of broad cloth, and the canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. See THAMES. Stroud is 11 miles SE of Gloucester, and 102 W by N of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 42 N.

STROUD, a large village in Kent, joining the N end of Rochester bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway.

STUHLWEISENBURG, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Ekeker-sedgewar. It had the title of regalis, or royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken by the Turks, but has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is seated on the Raufiza, 20 miles SW of Buda, and 162 N by W of Belgrade. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 47 19 N.

STULINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a castle, 35 miles W of Constance. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 45 N.

STUTGARD, a city of Germany in Swa-

bia, capital of it is surrounded by an ancient of curiosities, house, and a narrow in the ly of wood; and straight f It stands so lo to make it a took Stutgard plain among Neckar, 36 NE of Straß 30 N.

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Wa, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, a ducal palace, an orphan house, and a college. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and straight streets in one of the suburbs. It stands so low, that it is impossible ever to make it a strong place. The French took Stutgard in 1796. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 miles E of Baden, and 32 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 50 N.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of Lower Rhine, on the W by that circle and Alsace, on the S by Switzerland, and on the E by Bavaria. It contains the duchy of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoen-Zollern, Oettingen, and Mindelheim, the bishoprics of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbies, and imperial towns. In 1796, the French army entirely overrun this country, but evacuated it before the end of the year.

SUANE. See **SOANA**.

SUANES, **SUANI**, or **SUANETI**, a poor and simple people of Asia, who inhabit one of the four divisions of Imeritia. They subsist by raising cattle, and by a little agriculture.

SUAQUAM, a sea port of the country of Abex in Africa, seated on a small island of the same name, on the W side of the Red Sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor under the bashaw of Cairo, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 19 56 N.

SUBIACO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle, seated on the Teverone, 33 miles E of Rome.

SUCCESS BAY, a bay of the island of Terra del Fuego, in the Pacific ocean. The S promontory, at its entrance, called Cape Success, is in lon. 65 27 W, lat. 55 1 S.

SUCHTELEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, 12 miles E of Ruremonde, and 21 N of Juliers. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 51 18 N.

SUDBURY, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It has three churches, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III, to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. Its trade is now

diverted, in great part, into other channels; but many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here, particularly fays, bunting, and crapes. It contains 5000 souls, and is seated on the Stour (which is navigable hence to Manningtree) 14 miles SE of Bury St. Edmund's, and 56 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 11 N.

SUDERHAMN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland, which carries on a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax. It is situate at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles N of Geste. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 63 20 N.

SUDERKOPING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 10 miles S of Nordkoping, and 90 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 56 E, lat. 58 19 N.

SUDERMANIA, or **SUDERMANLAND**, a province of Sweden Proper, 62 miles long and 44 broad; bounded on the N by Uppland and Westermania, on the E by the peninsula of Tarin, on the S by the Baltic, and on the W by Nericia. It is the most populous part in Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals. Nikoping is the capital.

SUDERTELGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, with a manufacture of worsted and silk stockings. It is 16 miles WSW of Stockholm. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 59 10 N.

SUDOREE, one of the Faro Islands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre. The danger, especially in storms, is very great; but at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the sake of fishing.

SVENBORG, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 22 miles S of Odensee. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 55 9 N.

SUEZ, a seaport of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the N end of the W gulf of the Red Sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean, by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. It is crowded with people, when the Turkish galleys arrive there, but at other times is almost deserted; and the harbour is too shallow to admit ships of great burden. It is 65 miles E of Cairo. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 30 2 N.

SUFFOLK, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the W by Cambridgeshire, on the N by Nor-

folk, on the S by Essex, and on the E by the German Ocean. It lies in the diocese of Norwich; contains 22 hundreds, 28 market-towns, and 575 parishes; and sends 16 members to parliament. Suffolk is in general a level country, without any considerable eminences. In respect to soil it may be divided into three portions. The sea-coast, to some distance inland, is for the most part sandy, and is distributed into arable land, heaths and marshes. The arable produces excellent barley; and towards the SE great quantities of carrots are grown. The heaths afford extensive sheep-walks; and the marshes feed numbers of cattle. The soil has in many parts been much improved by shell-marl, (called here *crang*) of which vast beds have been discovered, particularly in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge. The sea shore is chiefly composed of loamy cliffs, which are continually falling down, undermined by the waves. Hence great changes have been effected on this coast; and some towns, once considerable, as Dunwich and Aldborough, have been almost washed away by the sea. About Orfordness there are various salt-water creeks and inlets, which form extensive marshes. The internal part of the county, from N to S, and across quite to the SW angle, is in general a strong clayey soil, fertile to a great degree in all the objects of husbandry. A part of it called high Suffolk, has a soil so stiff and tenacious, that its roads in wet seasons are scarcely passable. The great product of this tract is butter, which is exported to London and other parts in great quantities. Much cheese too is made here; but as it is only supplementary to the butter, it has gained, almost proverbially, the character of the worst in England. Besides grain of all sorts, beans are grown abundantly in the middle parts of Suffolk. Hemp is likewise cultivated to a considerable extent, and spun and woven on the spot into cloth of various degrees of fineness. Some hops are grown not far from Sudbury. The NW portion of Suffolk is an open country, and forms a considerable part of the wide tract of barren heath which occupies so much of this quarter of the kingdom. It is chiefly in warrens and sheep-walks, but interspersed with poor arable land. The extreme angle, bordering on the Ely fens, partakes of their nature. On the whole, this county is one of the most thriving with respect to agriculture, and its farmers are opulent and skilful. The culture of turnips prevails here almost as much as in Norfolk. They have a very

excellent breed of draught horses, middle sized, and remarkably short-made, capable of vast exertions. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouse, Larke, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's.

SUFFOLK, a town of Virginia, in Nansemond County, situate on the river Nansemond, 28 miles W by S of Portsmouth. Lon. 79 42 W, lat. 42 38 N.

SUGELMESSA, or **SIGELMESSA**, a province of Barbary, bounded on the S by the kingdom of Taflet, and on the N by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length; abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. The government is a republic. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Zigs, 150 miles NNE of Taflet. Lon. 5 3 W, lat. 29 40 N.

SULLY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleans, seated on the Loire, 20 miles SE of Orleans. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 47 40 N.

SULMONA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, anciently called Sulmo. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Ovid. It is seated on the Sora, 26 miles SW of Chieti. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

SULTANIA, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi. Here is a magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodabend. It is 50 miles NW of Casbin. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 36 16 N.

SULTANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 30 25 N.

SULTANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, 5 miles N of Allahabad. Lon. 82 30 E, lat. 29 5 N.

SULTZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, near the Neckar, where are some salt-works sufficient to supply the duchy with salt. It is 12 miles SE of Freudenstadt, and 12 N of Rothweil. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 18 N.

SULTZ, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 12 miles SSW of Colmar.

SULTZBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, subject to the duke of Neuburg-Sultzbach. It is 10 miles NW of Amberg, and 32 N of Ratibon. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 49 38 N.

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SULTZBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace. It is seated in a territory, fertile in good wine, eight miles SW of Friburg. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 34 N.

SUMATRA, an island of Asia, the most western of the Sunda Islands, and constituting on that side the boundary of the Eastern Archipelago. Its general direction is nearly NW and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts, the one extremity being in 3 33 N. and the other in 3 56 S lat. Achien Head, at the N extremity of the island, is in lon. 95 34 E. It lies exposed on the SW side to the Indian Ocean; the N point stretches into the bay of Bengal; to the NE it is divided from the peninsula of Malacca by the straits of that name; to the E by the straits of Banca, from the island of that name; to the SE by the commencement of what are called the Chinese Seas; and on the S by the straits of Sunda, which separate it from the island of Java. It is about 900 miles in length, but from 100 to 150 only in breadth. No account had been given of this island by any Englishman till the year 1778, when Mr. Charles Miller (son of the late botanical gardener) published an account of the manners of a particular district. These were the Battas, a people who live in the interior parts, called the Cassia Country. They differ from all the other inhabitants in language, manners, and customs. They eat the prisoners whom they take in war, and hang up their skulls as trophies in their houses. He observes, however, that human flesh is eaten by them *in terrarem*, and not as common food, though they prefer it to all others, and speak with peculiar raptures of the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. They expressed much surprise that the white people did not kill, much less eat their prisoners. From this country the greatest part of the cassia that is sent to Europe is procured. It abounds also with the camphire trees, which constitute the common timber in use; and in these trees the camphire is found native, in a concrete form. In 1783, Mr. Marfden, who had been secretary to the president and council of Fort Marlborough, published a history of Sumatra, with very copious particulars of the island. He represents it as surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of high mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges in many parts being double and treble; their altitude, though great, is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year.

Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these the air is cool; and from this advantage they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, throughout Sumatra, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many large and beautiful lakes, that facilitate much the communication between the different parts. The heat of the air is far from being so intense as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the Torrid Zone; and it is more temperate than many regions within the Tropics; the thermometer at the most sultry hour, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82 and 85 degrees. Mr. Marfden divides the inhabitants into Malays, Achenese, Battas, Lampongs, and Rejangs; and he takes the latter as his standard of description, with respect to the persons, manners, and customs of the inhabitants. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs for the most part slight, but well shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ancles; and, upon the whole, they are gracefully formed. Their hair is strong, and of a shining black. The men are beardless, great pains being taken to render them so when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quicklime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawny colour. They are in general lighter than the Mestees, or half-breed, of the rest of India; those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairness. If beauty consisted in this one quality, some of them would surpass our brunettes in Europe. The major part of the females are ugly, many of them even to disgust; yet among them are some whose appearance is strikingly beautiful, whatever composition of person, features, and complexion, that sentiment may be the result of. Some of the inhabitants of the hilly parts are observed to have the swelled neck or goitre; but they attempt no remedy for it, as these wens are consistent with the highest health. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occasion by the father of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans permit their having as many

wives as they can purchase, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare that an instance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. This continence they owe, in some measure, to their poverty. The dictates of frugality are more powerful with them than the irregular calls of appetite, and make them decline an indulgence from which their law does not restrain them. Mothers carry their children, not on the arm as our nurses do, but straddling on the hip, and usually supported by a cloth which ties in a knot on the opposite shoulder. The children are nursed but little; are not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves. When cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceilings of the rooms. The Sumatrans are so fond of cock-fighting, that a father on his death-bed has been known to desire his son to take the first opportunity of matching a cock for a sum equal to his whole property, under a blind conviction of its being invulnerable. When a cock is killed or runs, the other must have sufficient spirit and vigour left to peck at him three times on his being held up to him for that purpose, or it becomes a drawn battle; and sometimes an experienced cocker will place the head of his vanquished bird in such an uncouth situation as to terrify the other, and render him unable to give this proof of victory. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants both in their journeys and even their domestic occupations most destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods is almost incredible. Whole villages have been depopulated by them; yet from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon, by a large reward which the India Company offers, to use methods of destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. The size and strength of the species which prevails on this island is prodigious. They are said to break with a stroke of their fore paw the leg of a horse or a buffalo; and the largest prey they kill is without difficulty dragged by them into the woods. This they usually perform on the second night, being supposed on the first to gratify themselves with sucking the blood only. Time is by this delay afforded to prepare for their destruction, either by shooting them, or placing a vessel of water strongly

impregnated with arsenic near the carcass, which is fastened to a tree to prevent its being carried off. The tiger having satiated himself with the flesh, is prompted to assuage his thirst with the tempting liquor at hand, and perishes in the indulgence. Alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, frequently destroying the people as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom, and which the perpetual evidence of the risk attending it cannot deter them from. A superstitious idea of their sanctity also preserves them from molestation, although with a hook of sufficient strength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its shanks and feet like those of the deer. The bezoar stone found on this animal has been valued at 10 times its weight in gold; it is of a dark brown colour, smooth on the outside; and the coat being taken off, it appears still darker, with strings running underneath the coat: it will swim on the top of the water. If it be infused in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter; the virtues usually attributed to this stone are cleansing the stomach, creating an appetite, and sweetening the blood. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have flocks of prodigious size, parrots, dung-hill fowls, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, wood-pigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds, different from ours, and distinguished by the beauty of their colours. Of their reptiles, they have lizards, flying lizards, and cameleons. The island swarms with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country; they have sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of pot herbs unknown to Europe; and here are to be found most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E Indies, in the greatest perfection. Indigo, Brasil-wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, benjamin; coffee, and cotton are likewise the produce of this island, as well as cassia and camphire mentioned above. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forest contains a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle or aloes, teak, manchineel, and iron-wood, and also the banyan tree. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is supposed

to be as plentiful. The finest found in the diately contiguous Fort Marlborough repair annually and such other want of, and a nature as to The native in- tion prevents than is sufficient ple wants of a ened by civil- rant of the full the country th- ding to this g- pervious; aff- a single travel- be passed in th- malignant inf- a country inf- wild beasts. have hitherto severance an- amount the ob- discoveries mi- compensate fo- them. The from the neig- tries, give us i- procuring go- marvellous, a- dible, if great- duced by the- evince the cer- English and I- island; the p- ing Fort Mar- The original- gans; but it- the Sum: tran- eastern i land- character; and- are said to- Malay being- man. See A- SUMATRA, a- in the provin- of Berelily, a- 35 E, lat. 2 1- SUMBULP- of the peninsu- vince of Oris- Lon. 83 40 E- SUMEH, a- the province- Pergamo... SUMERIN- seated in the- river Danube- Lon. 37 23 E-

to be as plentiful here as in Peru or Mexico. The finest gold and gold-dust are found in the country of Limong, immediately contiguous to the presidency of Fort Marlborough, to which the merchants repair annually for the purchase of opium, and such other articles as they may be in want of, and give for them gold of so pure a nature as to contain little or no alloy. The native indolence of the Malay disposition prevents them from collecting more than is sufficient to supply the few and simple wants of a race of men as yet unenlightened by civilization and science, and ignorant of the full extent of the advantages of the country they inhabit. The roads leading to this golden country are almost impervious; affording only a scanty path to a single traveller, where whole nights must be passed in the open air, exposed to the malignant influence of a hostile climate, in a country infested by the most ferocious wild beasts. These are circumstances that have hitherto checked curiosity; but perseverance and studied precaution will surmount the obstacles they furnish, and such discoveries might be made as would amply compensate for the difficulties leading to them. The gold merchants who come from the neighbouring and less rich countries, give us such accounts of the facility of procuring gold as border nearly on the marvellous, and would be altogether incredible, if great quantities of that metal produced by them did not in some degree evince the certainty of their accounts. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the SW coast. The original natives of Sumatra are Pagans; but it is to be observed, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term Malay being understood to mean Musselman. See ACHEEN.

SUMATRA, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, 45 miles WNW of Beresilly, and 65 E of Delhi. Lon. 78 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

SUMBULPOUR, or **SEMILPOUR**, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, 280 miles W of Calcutta. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 21 25 N.

SUMEH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the province of Natolia, 14 miles E of Pergamo.

SUMERIN, a town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube. It is 16 miles S of Presburg. Lon. 17 23 E, lat. 48 4 N.

SUNART, a district in Argyleshire, in the peninsula at the NW end of that county. It is remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which however are not very productive.

SUNART, LOCH, an inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, which divides the island of Mull from the district of Morven.

SUNBURY, a seaport of the United States, in Georgia, with a safe and convenient harbour. Several small islands intervene, and partly obstruct a direct view of the ocean; and, interlocking with each other, render the passage out to sea winding, but not difficult. It is a very pleasant, healthy town, and is the resort of the planters from the adjacent places of Midway and Newport, during the sickly months. It was burnt by the British in the late war, but is now recovering its former populousness and importance. It is 34 miles S of Savannah. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 33 34 N.

SUNBURY, the county-town of Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, seated below the confluence of the E and W branches of the Susquehannah, 126 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 50 W, lat. 40 51 N.

SUNK ISLAND, an island, within the mouth of the Humber, about 9 miles in circuit, separated from Yorkshire by a channel, near two miles broad.

SUNNING, a village in Berkshire, situate on the Thames, two miles NE of Reading. It was once an episcopal see.

SUNNING HILL, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases, and is six miles SSW of Windsor.

SUNDA ISLANDS, islands in the Indian Ocean, near the straits of Sunda. The chief of them are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

SUNDEBUNDS, or **THE WOODS**, a tract of country, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the soubah of Bengal, which borders on the sea. It is composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. "It is so completely enveloped in woods, and infested with tigers," says major Rennell, "that if any attempts have ever been made to clear it (as is reported), they have hitherto miscarried." Here salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for boat-building. The

breadth of the lower part of this Delta is upwards of 180 miles, to which, if we add that of the two branches of the river that bound it, we shall have about 200 miles for the distance to which the Ganges expands its branches, at its junction with the sea.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Als, with a castle. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg Sound, 72 miles E of Flensburg. Lon. 10° E, lat. 54.51° N.

SUNDERDOO, or **MELUNDY**, a fortified island and seaport of the Deccan, on the Concan coast, reduced by commodore James in 1756. It is about 10 miles NE of Vingorla Rocks, and 36 NNW of Goa. Lon. 73° 20' E, lat. 16° 3' N.

SUNDERLAND, a seaport in the bishopric of Durham. It is a large and thriving town, which, for the exportation of coals, is next in consequence on this side of the kingdom to Newcastle. Its port, on the mouth of the Wear, though improved from its former state, will not admit the largest ships; but vessels can get out to sea from hence much more readily than from the Tyne. The coals are brought down the Wear from numerous pits near its banks. There are several glass-houses at Sunderland; and it also exports grindstones, and other articles. It is 13 miles NE of Durham, and 264 N by W of London. Lon. 1° 14' W, lat. 54° 56' N.

SUNDERLAND, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, seated on Connecticut River, 100 miles W of Boston.

SUNDI, a province of Congo, in Africa, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 17° 55' E, lat. 4° 50' S.

SUNDSWALL, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Medelpadia. It carries on a trade in tar, bark of birch trees, deals, and linen, and is seated near the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18° 5' E, lat. 62° 45' N.

SUNNEBERG, or **SONNEBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Saxony, and territory of Sternburg, with a castle, seated on the Diara, 50 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 13° 10' E, lat. 52° 41' N.

SUPERIOR LAKE, a lake of N. America, one half belonging to the United States, and one half to Great Britain, so called from its being the largest on that continent. According to the French charts it is 1500 miles in circumference. It contains many islands; two of them very large, especially Isle Royale, which is 100

miles long, and, in many places, 40 broad. Upward of 30 rivers enter it, some of which are of considerable size. It abounds with trout and sturgeon. Storms affect it as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean. It discharges its water from the SE corner, through the straits of St. Marie, into Lake Huron. The Indians suppose the islands in it to be the residence of the Great Spirit.

SUPINO, an ancient town of Naples, in Molise, with a castle. It is seated at the source of the Tamara, at the foot of the Appennines, 17 miles N by W of Benevento.

SUR. See **SOUR**.

SURA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland.

SURAT, a city and seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is said to have 200,000 inhabitants, and its trade is very considerable. In this city are many different religions, for there are Mahometans of several sects, many sorts of Gentoo, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. The Mahometans at Surat are not by far so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries, nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here strictly observed. Towards the middle of the last century this place was only the resort of a few merchants, who, under the shelter of an old insignificant castle, laid the first foundations of a city now almost as large and fully as populous as London within the walls, and containing many fine buildings of Indian architecture, which is partly Gentoo and partly Morisque. Those of the greatest note are so contrived, that the gateway is defensible against any sudden irruption of a few armed men. The private apartments lie backwards for the convenience of the women, of whom the Moors are remarkably jealous. During the intense heats of summer they have country retirements a little way out of town, where they reside or go in parties to amuse themselves. The streets are irregularly laid out; but have one property which renders it agreeable to walk in them, viz. that a competent width being left at bottom, the upper stories of the houses project over one another in such a manner, that people may with ease converse from them; by which means the street is agreeably shaded, at the same time that a proper ventilation is not impeded, but rather promoted. The shops, notwithstanding the vast trade carried on in this great and populous city, have a very mean appearance, owing to the dealers keeping their goods in warehouses, and selling by samples. No place is better sup-

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plied with provisions than the city of Surat while its communication with the country remains open. Besides the unbounded importation, by which every article is brought here in great abundance, the natural productions of the soil are excellent, though less cheap than in other parts of India, as at Bengal especially; yet in that place, though the cattle and poultry are bought originally at a very low rate, they turn out very dear by the time they are fed for the table. Here, however, all kinds of eatables may be had at a reasonable price, ready for immediate use, and as good as can be found anywhere. The wheat of Surat is famous all over India for its singular substance, whiteness, and taste; and its stalks and roots are likewise of an excellent quality. There are also many kinds of wild-fowl and other game to be had at an easy rate; but for wines and spirituous liquors they depend most on importation. Surat was surrounded with a wall in a short time after it had assumed the form of a town. The fortification, however, was meant only to prevent the incursions of the Mahrattas, who had twice pillaged it; so that the place was by no means capable of standing any regular siege. Even the castle appears but a poor defence, being mounted with cannon here and there, without any order, or without any thing like an attempt towards military architecture. One thing singular in Surat is, that, though there is no hospital for human beings, there is an extensive establishment of this nature for sick or maimed animals. When the Europeans turn out an old horse, or any other domestic animal to perish, as useless, the Hindoos voluntarily assume the care of it, and place it in this house, which is full of infirm decrepid cows, sheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, &c. The charitable Hindoos keep a physician to look after these animals. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sea, which is sandy and barren. Before the English E India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory established there. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks of rupees, arising from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer towards the merchants, induced the E India Company, in 1759, to fit out an

armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tanka, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situate on the confines of Guzerat, 20 miles up the river Tapti, and 177 N of Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 21 10 N.

SURE, a river of Ireland, in Tipperary, which flows into St. George's Channel.

SURGOOJA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 180 miles SSW of Patna.

SURINAM, a country of S America in Guiana, extending 75 miles along a river of the same name. It abounds with game, and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form. It produces fruits, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. This country was ceded by the English to the Dutch, for the province of New York, in 1674, and was taken again by the English in August 1799. The capital is Paramaribo.

SURINGIA, a commercial town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

SURRY, a county of England, 37 miles long and 27 broad; bounded on the N by Middlesex, on the E by Kent, on the S by Sussex, and on the W by Hampshire and Berks. It lies in the diocese of Winchester; contains 13 hundreds, 11 market-towns (including Southwark) and 140 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally temperate and healthy. Surry has been compared to a piece of coarse cloth with a fine border; its circumference being in general fertile, but its middle parts barren. On the banks of the Thames it has a range of beautiful meadows, interspersed with numerous villas and pleasure grounds. Across the middle of the county, E to W, runs a ridge of irregular hills, abounding in chalk, and intermixed with wide open downs and sandy heaths. The Banstead downs in this tract are noted for feeding the sweetest mutton. It produces corn, boxwood, walnuts, hops, and fullers earth. The principal rivers besides the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandie.

The lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

SURSEE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated near the lake of Sempach, five miles S of Lucern.

SURSOOTY, a town of Hindoostan Proper, 114 miles NW of Delhi.

SUS, a river of Morocco, which forms the S boundary of the empire of Morocco and enters the Atlantic, at Messa. It fertilizes its banks by annual inundations.

SUS, one of the three grand divisions of the empire of Morocco, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by Mount Atlas, on the E by Gefula, and on the S by the river Sus. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Archers, Berebers, or ancient natives, are distinguished by their industry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are intirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

SUSA, a seaport of Tunis. See **SOUSA**.

SUSA, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a marquissate of the same name, with a fort. Here is a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch to the honour of Augustus Cesar. It is seated on the Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is called the key of Italy, being the principal passage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, but restored to the duke of Savoy in 1707. It is 30 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

SUSDAL, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, in the government of Volodimir, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is built of wood, and seated on the Khasma, 90 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

SUSQUEHANNAH, a river of N America, which has its source in Lake Osego, crosses three times the line which divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania, and empties itself into the head of the bay of Chesapeak.

SUSSEX, a county of England, 70 miles in length, and 28 where broadest; bounded on the N by Surry, on the NE and E by Kent, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Hampshire. It lies in the diocese of Chichester; contains 65 hundreds, one city, 16 market-towns and 142 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. The N part of Suffex, a tract continued from the Weald of Kent, and of

the same nature with it, was formerly entirely covered with forests; and though many of these have been cut down, it is still well furnished with timber both of large and small growth. The middle line of the county is a rich tract of arable and meadow. To it succeed the Downs, a range of green open hills of a chalky soil, affording excellent pasturage for sheep, and in many parts fertile in corn. The birds called wheat-ears are particularly numerous and excellent on these Downs, and are caught by the shepherds in great numbers. The tract from Lewes and its neighbourhood to the sea is peculiarly famous, under the name of the South Downs, for its fine velvet-like turf, and the goodness of its wool and mutton. Towards the sea the land in general declines, and in some parts is marshy. This county was formerly famous for iron-works, in which great quantities of charcoal were used for smelting the ore, and thus the woods came to be gradually wasted. The works are now almost or entirely abandoned; this business, from the late improvements in smelting iron with pit-coal, having migrated to the counties which abound in that cheaper article, as well as in iron ore. The products for which Suffex is at present distinguished are chiefly corn, hops, wool, cattle and timber. It is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles, at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chichester is the capital.

SUSTER, an ancient and celebrated, but now decayed, town of Persia, capital of Kufistan. It is seated on the Caron, 105 miles SW of Ispahan. Lon. 51 19 E, lat. 31 15 N.

SUSTEREN, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, two miles from the river Maese, and 12 S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 50 56 N.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, includes the divisions of Sutherland and Strathnavershire, it is bounded on the N and part of the W by the Northern ocean; on the SW by Rosshire, on the S and SE by the Firth of Dornock, and on the E by Caithnessshire. It is about 50 miles long from N to S, and 46 in its broadest part from E to W, terminating at the South to not more than 12 miles broad. It is mountainous, but the vallies are fertile; abounding with black cattle and wild fowl. It has 3 remarkable forests, and many woods. The hills produce marble, freestone, limestone, ironstone, slate, &c. The country is full

of bays, rivers with salmon, &c. They have chief towns Spey, and Brechin.

SUTRI, a town of the Kingdom of Naples, seated on the Tiber, 10 miles from Rome. Lon. 12 40 W.

SUTTON, a town of Lincolnshire, six miles SW of Lincoln, seated on the Trent, famous for its silver plates, and its unintelligible dialect. Lon. 10 40 W.

SUTTON CROFT, a town of Warwickshire, 10 miles from Warwick, seated on the Avon. Lon. 1 40 W.

SUZANNE, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, with a castle. Lon. 5 40 W.

SWAFFHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, 10 miles from Boston, seated on the Great Ouse. Lon. 10 40 W.

SWALE, a river of Yorkshire, rises in the county of Derby, running SE, falls into the Humber. Lon. 10 40 W.

SWALLY, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bengal, seated on the Hooghly, 10 miles from Calcutta. Lon. 88 40 E, lat. 22 18 N.

SWANSEA, a town of Wales, seated on the coast, 10 miles from Cardiff. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 51 40 N.

SWANSEY, a town of Wales, seated on the coast, 10 miles from Swansea. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 51 40 N.

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of bays, rivers, and lakes, which abound with salmon, shell-fish, swans, geese, ducks, &c. They have plenty of deer, &c. The chief towns are Dornoch, Strathly, Galspey, and Brora.

SUTRI, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Puzzulo, 22 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 42 10 N.

SUTTON, a village in Cambridgeshire, 6½ miles SW of Ely. In 1694, here were ploughed up several old small coins, three silver plates, with a Saxon inscription but unintelligible, three twisted rings, and a plain one. There was a Saxon inscription on the plates, but not legible.

SUTTON COLEFIELD, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday. It is a small place and is 24 miles NNW of Warwick, and 111 NW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 52 39 N.

SUZANNE, ST. a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, with a considerable paper manufacture, 24 miles W of Mans.

SWAFFHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, seated on a hill, 34 miles NNE of Newmarket, and 94 NE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 42 N.

SWALE, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmorland, and running SE, by Richmond and Thirsk, falls into the Ouse.

SWALLY, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Cambaya. It has a harbour, where ships receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat, being 12 miles NW of that place. Lon. 72 15 E, lat. 21 18 N.

SWANSCOMB, a village of Kent two miles W by S of Gravesend. Here are the remains of camps and forts, supposed to be Danish.

SWANSEA, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, situate on the Taunton, 36 miles S of Boston.

SWANSEY, a maritime town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, an old castle, and two churches. It is a corporate town, and is seated at the mouth of the Tawy, and is governed by a portreeve. The neighbouring country abounds with coal of which it sends great quantities to Ireland and the S coast of England. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. Here are great works for the smelting of copper and lead ore, and it carries on a considerable trade to Bristol. It is 24 miles WNW of Cowbridge, and 205 W of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 38 N.

SWANSHALE, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 23 miles WSW of Lindköping.

SWANWICH, a village in Dorsetshire, seated on a bay of the same name, in the English Channel. It has quarries of fine stone, of which many thousand tons are shipped here annually. See **PURBECK**, ISLE OF.

SWARTHEBRG, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 18 miles NW of Uddevalla.

SWARTSLUYS, a town and fortress of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the Vecht, four miles from its mouth, and five NNW of Hasselt.

SWEDEN, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Danish Lapland and the ocean, on the E by Russia, on the S by the Baltic and the gulf of Finland, and on the W by Norway, the Sound, and the Cate-gate. It extends 800 miles from N to S, and 350 from E to W. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into several provinces. Sweden Proper contains Up-land, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia, Gothland, contains Of-trogothia or E Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia or W Gothland, the isles of Gothland and Öland, Wermeland, Bohus, Dalia, Scania or Schonen, Hal-land, and Blekingen. Norland includes Gestrike or Gestrikeland, Hälsingland, Medelpadia, Heimtland, Kerjedalia, On-germania, and W Bothnia. Swedish Lap-land comprises Afcia, Heimtland, Umeo, Pitheo, Luleo, Torneo, and Kemi. Fin-land contains Finland Proper, E Bothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has preserved. The face of Sweden is in general similar to that of the neighbouring countries, only it is well watered by rivers, numerous lakes, and in-land pieces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. The same may be said with regard to its climate, soil, &c. Summer is more speedy than in southern climates. Stoves and warm furs mitigate the cold of winter, which is so intense, that the noses and ex-tremities of the inhabitants are sometimes mortified. The Swedes, since the days of Charles XII. have been at incredible pains to correct the native barrenness of their country, by erecting colleges of agriculture, and in some places with great success. The soil is much the same with that of Denmark

and some places of Norway, generally very bad, but in some valleys surprisingly fertile. The Swedes, till of late years, had not industry sufficient to remedy the one, nor improve the other. The peasants now follow the agriculture of France and England; and some late accounts say, that they rear almost as much grain as maintains the natives. Gothland produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, and beans; and in case of deficiency, the people are supplied from Livonia and the Baltic provinces. In summer, the fields are verdant, and covered with flowers; and produce strawberries, raspberries, currants, and other small fruits. The common people know, as yet, little of the cultivation of apricots, peaches, nectarines, pine-apples, and the like high-flavoured fruits; but melons are brought to great perfection in dry seasons. The animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, sheep, elks, reindeer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. In winter, the foxes and squirrels become gray, and the hares as white as snow. Here are several sorts of fowls, and partridges, wood-cocks, and falcons, in great plenty. Sweden produces crystals, amethysts, topazes, porphyry, lapis lazuli, agate, cornelian, marble, and other fossils. The chief wealth of the country, however, arises from her mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. The last mentioned metal employs no fewer than 450 forges, hammering-mills, and smelting-houses. The first gallery of one silver mine is 100 fathoms below the surface of the earth; the roof is supported by prodigious oaken beams, and from thence the miners descend about 40 fathoms to the lowest vein. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, resin, and masts; and it imports salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The peasants seem to be a heavy-plodding race of men, strong and hardy; but without any other ambition than that of subsisting themselves and their families as well as they can: they are honest, simple, and hospitable; and the mercantile classes are much of the same cast; but great application and perseverance is discovered among them all. The principal nobility and gentry of Sweden are naturally brave, polite, and hospitable; they have high and warm notions of honour, and are jealous of their national interests. The dress of their common people is almost the same with that of Denmark; the better sort are infatuated with French modes and fashion. The common diversions of the Swedes are, skating, run-

ning races in sledges, and sailing in yachts upon the ice. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thrash the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The revenues of Sweden amount to something more than 1,000,000l. sterling, but may, on an average, be taken at 1,050,000 a year: they have been much augmented since the revolution in 1772, as they did not then amount to more than 750,000l. or at most 837,500l. The form of the Swedish government has frequently varied. Before the accession of Gustavus I. it was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to be chosen by the deputies from the states of those three kingdoms assembled at Calmar. By this regulation Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection to a tyrannical foreign yoke, it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male issue, with this reservation, that in default of such issue, the right of election should return to the states. But queen Christina, the last of Gustavus's descendants abdicating the crown, she persuaded the states to confirm the right of succession on the descendants of her cousin Charles Gustavus, count palatine of the Rhine. In 1682, the states agreed that the daughters should succeed in case the male heirs failed. The kingdom became hereditary, and soon after absolute by Charles XI. whose son Charles XII. carried his authority to the highest pitch of despotism: upon his death his sister Ulrica Eleonora renounced for ever all absolute power for herself and her successors, determining to re-establish the government in the ancient form it happily enjoyed in former times. Upon her recommendation, her consort, the hereditary prince of Hesse, was elected king, and it continued in the same manner till 1772, when the states, who had obtained the whole power since the death of Charles, and made a very indifferent use of it, were entirely subjected by a dextrous manœuvre of Gustavus, the late king, so that the government is now altogether as despotic as it was during the reigns of Charles XI. and XII. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in

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1796. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbishop, and seven bishops. The capital is Stockholm.

SWERNICH, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, seated on the Drino, 70 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 32 E, lat. 44 42 N.

SWINDON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the top of a hill, near a rich vale, 28 miles N of Salisbury, and 83 W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 51 30 N.

SWINNA, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate to the NE of that called Mainland. Here are two whirlpools, that have been known to draw in boats and light vessels, which are instantly swallowed up.

SWINTON, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, nine miles SW of Doncaster. Here is a navigable canal to the river Don, a considerable manufacture of earthenware, and a large iron forge.

SWISSERLAND, or **SWITZERLAND**, a country of Europe, bounded on the E by Tyrol, on the W by France, on the N by Suabia, and on the S by Savoy and Italy. It is 225 miles long and 83 broad, separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Though Switzerland lies between 45 and 40 deg. of N lat. yet being situated among the Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, and whose tops are covered with snow most part of the year, the air is much sharper than in more northerly latitudes. As Switzerland is sequestered as it were from other neighbouring countries by high mountains, so almost every canton is divided from the rest by a ridge of hills, which afford good pasture in summer, and on some of them are corn fields, particularly Bern, two thirds of which canton is a plain country, abounding in corn. But the soil in general does not produce it in great quantities; besides the fruits of the earth are frequently destroyed by storms or cold rains; so that in plentiful years they lay up corn in granaries, to prevent a general famine. Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are catholics. The protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. Glarus and Appenzel contain both religions. There are four passages over the Alps into Italy from Switzerland; the first of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy: the second begins in the country of the Grisons, and

crosses Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aousta, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simpleberg, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Inn. The chief riches of Switzerland consist of excellent pastures in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats, and chamois, feed on the mountains, and in the woods. The Swiss are a brave, honest, hospitable, hardy people: very true to their engagements, friendly, and humane. In short, there is not a people in Europe whose national character is better. In their persons they are generally tall, robust, and well made; but their complexions are none of the best, and those that live in the neighbourhood of the mountains are subject to wens. The women are said to be generally handsome and well-shaped, sensible and modest, yet frank, easy, and agreeable in conversation. Few of the peasants are miserably poor; many of them are rich, especially in the Protestant cantons, and that of Berne in particular. In 1797, the French having long endeavoured to excite intestine commotion and discord in Switzerland, succeeded but too well in their mischievous designs. Being favoured by the disturbances they had excited, their troops entered Switzerland, and defeated the Swiss troops, who opposed them with great courage and resolution in several desperate engagements. The whole country was subdued and obliged to submit to the galling yoke of the French, who completely overturned the constitution of the principal cantons, and imposed upon them what they called the Helvetic republic, with a form of government, like that of France, composed of a legislative body, consisting of two councils, and a directory. On the recommencement of the war with the emperor of Germany in 1799, the archduke Charles entered Switzerland, and having defeated the French, he made himself master of Schaffhausen and Zurich; but in the close of the campaign, he met with a check which obliged him to relinquish part of his conquests. This formerly peaceful and happy country, distracted by the conflicts of contending armies, is at present in a very exhausted and impoverished situation. See **GLACIERS**, and **SCHWELITZ**.

SYA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 13 miles SW of Linköping.

SYDENHAM, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a hill, eight miles S by E of London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

SYDNEY BAY, a bay on the S side of Norfolk island, in the Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Rosa, which are near two miles asunder. On this bay a settlement of convicts is formed from England. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

SYDNEY COVE, the town or settlement of convicts, founded at Port Jackson, in New S Wales in February 1788. The ground about it was then covered by a thick forest: but, in 1790, some good buildings had been erected, and the greatest part of the civil and military officers comfortably lodged. The governor's house is built of stone, and has a very good appearance, being 70 feet in front. The lieutenant-governor's house is of brick, as are also those belonging to the judge, and the commissary. The rest of the houses are built of logs and plastered, and all the roofs are either covered by shingles, or thatched. Sydney Cove lies on the S side of the harbour, between five and six miles from the entrance. The neck of land that forms this cove is mostly covered with wood, yet so rocky, that it is not easy to comprehend how the trees could have found sufficient nourishment to bring them to so considerable a magnitude. Lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33 50 S.

SYRACUSE, a strong city of Sicily, in Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. Near this place, in 1718, there was a seafight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten. It is seated near the sea, 72 miles S by W of Messina, and 110 SE of Palermo. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 5 N.

SYRIA, or **SURISTAN**, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by Diarbeck and Natolia, on the E by Diarbeck and the deserts of Arabia, on the S by the same deserts and Judea; and on the W by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria, was included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S of Syria Proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it were well cultivated; for there are the finest plains and pastures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Damascus is the capital.

SYRIAN, a town of Pegu, seated near the bay of Bengal, on a river of the

same name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ava. Lon. 96 40 E, lat. 16 50 N.

SZEBEN, a town of Hungary, situated on the river Tareza, 30 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

SZEKELY, a town of Hungary, 18 miles ESE of Debretzen. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 47 26 N.

SZUCCA, a town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the Vistula. Lon. 18 24 E, lat. 53 14 N.

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TAAFE, or **TAVE**, a rapid river in Glamorganshire, which enters the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. On this river, near Caerphilly, is a stone bridge called Pont y Pryddal, of a single arch, supposed one of the widest in the world, 140 feet in the span and 34 high, planned and executed by the self taught genius of a common mason in this county.

TAAIF, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. It has a considerable trade in dried fruits, and is situate on a lofty mountain, 60 miles SE of Mecca. Lon. 41 35 E, lat. 21 5 N.

TAAIS, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yeman, where is the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. When M. Niebuhr was here it had a garrison of 600 men. It is 48 miles ENE of Mocha. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 13 45 S.

TAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, one mile from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 46 56 N.

TABAGA, an island of America in the S Sea, and bay of Panama, four miles long and three broad. It is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit trees, and belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 80 16 W, lat. 7 50 S.

TABARCA, an island on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who have a garrison of 200 men to protect their coral fishing here. It is 50 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 36 50 N.

TABARIA, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Palestine, situate on the W side of a lake, formerly called the sea of Tiberias, 50 miles NNE of Jerusalem, and 70 SSW of Damascus. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 32 40 N.

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in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by the bay of Campeachy, on the E by Yucatan, on the S by Chiapa, and on the W by Guaxaca. It is about 100 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, and its chief riches consist in cocoa nuts. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers every day for nine months in the year.

TABASCO, an island of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad, formed by the river Tabasco, and the rivers St. Peter and St. Paul.

TABASCO, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Tabasco. Cortez obtained a victory here on his first arrival. It is situate in the island of the same name. Lon. 58 15 E, lat. 17 40 N.

TABLE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Sea. Lon. 16 77 E, lat. 15 38 S.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a promontory of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, being the most southern promontory in the Old World. The bay at the foot of it is called Table-Bay.

SAUNDER'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean. It is subject to Huahine, and is seated in its vicinity.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on a mountain, which the Hussites, under their celebrated general Ziska, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is 25 miles N by E of Budweis, and 45 S by E of Prague. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 49 43 N.

TABRISTAN, a province of Persia, on the S shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E, and Ghilan on the W.

TACHAU, or **TACHOW**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 28 miles W of Pilsen. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 49 45 N.

TADCASTER, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. Great plenty of limestone is dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharf. It is nine miles SW of York, and 188 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W lat. 53 52 N.

TADIVAN, or **TADUAN**, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 60 miles S of Schiras. Lon. 54 15 E, lat. 28 45 N.

TADMOR. See **PALMYRA**.

TADOUSAC, a town of Lower Canada, in N America, which is a place of great resort for trading with the Indians, who bring thither furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It is situate at the mouth of the Saguenay, 98 miles

NE of Quebec. Lon. 69 35 W, lat. 48 5 N.

TAFALA, or **TAFALLA**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle, seated on the Cidazzo, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles S of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 41 29 N.

TAFILET, a kingdom of Barbary, in the empire of Morocco; bounded on the N by Fez and Tremesen, on the E by the Beriberics, on the S by the deserts of Barbary, and on the W by Sus, Morocco, and Fez. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Tuet. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels' flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberics, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Tafilet, the capital, is a trading place, with a castle, and seated on a river, 275 miles SE of Morocco. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 28 2 N.

TAGASTA, a town of Africa, in Algiers, in the province of Constantina, formerly a considerable place, but now greatly reduced. It is famous for being the birthplace of St. Augustine.

TAGE, a town of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a mountain, 60 miles E of Mecca. Lon. 42 5 E, lat. 21 45 N.

TAGHMOM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford.

TAGLIACCOZZO, a town of Italy in Naples, 18 miles SW of Aquila, and 33 ENE of Rome. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 45 50 N.

TAGOST, a town of African Morocco, the largest in the province of Sus. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 37 miles S of Tarodant. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 29 23 N.

TAGUMADERT, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet in Africa, with a strong castle on a mountain, seated on the river Dras. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 27 10 N.

TAHOOROWA, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the SW part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren.

Tajo, anciently **TAGUS**, a river which has its source on the confines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Toledo and Talavera, whence it proceeds to Alcantara, in Estremadura; when entering Portugal, it washes Santarem, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and then falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its

in the gulf of Tallano, 30 miles SSW of Cortes. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 51 20 N.

TALLARD, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Durance, 47 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 44 28 N.

TALMONT, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on a peninsula, of Gironde, 20 miles SE of Saintes, and 260 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 45 33 N.

TAMALAMECA, a town of S America in Terra Firma, and government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio-de-la Madalena. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 9 6 N.

TAMAN. See PHANAGORIA.

TAMAR, a river of England, which runs from N to S and divides Cornwall from Devonshire, and after forming the harbour of Hamouaze, enters Plymouth Sound.

TAMARA, a seaport on the N coast of the island of Socotora, in the E Indies, near the strait of Babelmandel. Lon. 52 45 E, lat. 11 20 N.

TAME, a river which rises in Staffordshire, and entering Warwickshire, runs first E, and then N, till it re-enters Staffordshire at Tamworth, and soon after falls into the Trent.

TAME, an inconsiderable rivulet in Oxfordshire, which flows into the Thames at Dorchester, and has been erroneously supposed to give name to the Thames. See THAMES.

TAME, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, a famous free-school, and a small hospital. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name, 12 miles E of Oxford, and 45 W by N London. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 52 46 N.

TAMIEH, a town of Egypt, on one of the canals which runs into the Nile.

TAMWORTH, a borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Tame, eight miles SE of Lichfield, and 114 NW of London. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 52 49 N.

TANARO, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Appennines, and flows by Cerasco, Alba, and Asti, to Alexandria, in the Milanese, and falls into the Po.

TANABSERIM, a town of the kingdom of Siam, in Asia capital of a province of the same name, 220 miles SW of Siam. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 11 30 N.

TANBOF, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the government of Voronez, containing 13 districts.

TANBOF, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Zna, which falls into Mokcha.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura seated on the Zerara, near its fall into the Tajo, 60 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

TANCROWALL, a town of Africa in Nigritia, seated on the Gambia, where the English have a fort, 30 miles E of James River.

TANDA, or TANRAH, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, of which soubah it was the capital in the 17th century. There is little remaining of it but the rampart; and the period when it was deserted is not certainly known. It is seated on the Ganges, 120 miles NW of Dacca. Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 25 N.

TANDAGO. See SAMAR.

TANGATABOO, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, the residence of the sovereign and the chiefs.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a castle, seated on the Tanger, where it falls into the Elbe, 24 miles NW of Brandenburg, and 28 NE of Magdeburg. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 52 46 N.

TANGIER, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez in Africa. It was taken by the Portuguese, in 1471, and given as a dowry to the princess Catharine, on her marriage with Charles II. of England; but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garrison. It is 130 miles N of Fez. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 35 49 N.

TANJORE, a province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, bounded by Gingi on the N by the mountains of Gate on the W by Madura, and the fishing coast on the S and by the sea, on the E, being separated from the island of Ceylon by a narrow strait. It is an appendage of the Carnatic, but subject to its own rajah, who pays an annual subsidy to the English E India Company.

TANJORE, a city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the Cauvery, 136 miles S by W of Madras, and 166 SE of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

TANKIA, or TINKIA-LING, a town and fortress of Thibet, at the foot of Mount Langur, 275 miles W by S of Lassa.

TANNA, a fertile and considerable island in the South Sea, and one of the New Hebrides. Captain Cook lay here some time in his second voyage to the South

Sea. The inhabitants are a brave people, and not inhospitable. Their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. There is a volcano in the islands, and the soil is very fertile in the tropical fruits and forest trees. The coast also abounds in fish. Lon. 169 46 E, lat. 19 30 S.

TANORE, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 10 55 N.

TANTALLAN, a ruinous castle in Had-dingtonshire, two miles E of N Berwick. It is seated on a high rock, washed on three sides by the German Ocean. It was destroyed by the Covenanters in 1639.

TAOO, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, about 10 leagues in circuit. It has several springs inland, and a small stream of good water, which reaches the sea when the springs are copious. The SE side rises with great inequalities immediately from the sea; so that the plains and meadows, of which there are some of great extent, lie all on the NW side; and are adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and intersected by paths leading to every part of the isle.

TAORMINA, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a rock, 88 miles S of Messina, famous for its costly marble and excellent wine. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 21 N.

TAOUKAA, an island of the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 145 9 W, lat. 14 30 S.

TAPLOB, a village in Buckinghamshire, one mile from Maidenhead. It is seated on a hill, on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands, handsome villas, and picturesque appearance.

TAPOOR, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 15 miles SSW of Darampoory, and 83 ESE of Seringapatam.

TAPTU, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan which rises at Maltoy, 84 miles to the NW of Nagpour, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, about 20 miles below Surat.

TAR, or **PAMLICO**, a river of N Carolina, which flowing by Tarborough and Washington, enters Pamlico Sound, 40 miles SE of the latter town.

TARANSA, one of the Hebrides or W Islands of Scotland. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 58 2 N.

TARANTO, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, and defended by a strong castle; but the harbour is

choked up, which has hurt it very much. This town gave name to the venomous spiders called tarantulas. It is 55 miles NW of Otranto, and 150 E by S of Naples. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

TARAGALLA, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet, in Africa with a castle, seated on the Drae, 275 miles SW of Tafilet. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 27 40 N.

TARARE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnois seated on the Tor-dive, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 25 miles NW of Lyons. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 45 52 N.

TARASCON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, a castle, seated on the Rhone, opposite late province of Provence with site Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has some trade in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs of coarse silk, and wool. It is 10 miles N of Arles, and 375 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 48 N.

TARASCON, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Provence, seated on the river Arriege, seven miles SE of Foix.

TARAZONA, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. It is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 13 miles SW of Tudella, and 127 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 41 55 N.

TARSAT, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty, six miles E of Tain.

TARBAT, EAST, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, 25 miles N of Campbeltown.

TARBES, a populous town of France, lately in the province of Gascony, now capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, with a bishop's see, an ancient castle, and a college. It is seated on the Adour, 42 miles SW of Auch, and 172 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 43 14 N.

TARBOROUGH, a town of N America in the United States, in N Carolina, seated on the river Tar, 40 miles NW of Washington.

TARENTESIA, a province of Savoy, which is a disagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains. Moutier is the capital.

TARGA, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean, with a castle built on a rock. It is seated on a plain surrounded by mountainous and thick

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forests, which is considered as a desert ; but there are good wells and fine pastures. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 35 20 N.

TARGORON, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 50 miles SW of Jassy. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 46 49 N.

TARIFA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated on an eminence, on the straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles WSW of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 30 0 N.

TARKU, the capital of Daghestan, seated on the W coast of the Caspian Sea, 51 miles SE of Terki, and 300 NE of Tauris. Lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45 50 N.

TARN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. Castres is the capital.

TARN, a river of France, which gives name to the above department. It has its source in the department of Lozhere, and having watered Mithoud, Alby Guillac, Montauban, and Moissac, falls into the Garonne.

TARNOWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, in the vicinity of which is a silver mine. It is 38 miles SE of Oppelen. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 50 20 N.

TARO, or BORGO-DI-VAL DI-TARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro. It is seated on the river Taro, 25 miles SW of Parma. Lon. 19 9 E, lat. 44 36 N.

TARODANT, or TARUDANT, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated near the Atlantic, 120 miles SSW of Morocco. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 30 0 N.

TARRAGA, or TARRECA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a hill, near the river Cervera, 15 miles E by S of Llerida, and 60 W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 3 E, lat. 41 28 N.

TARRAGONA, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was built by the Phœnicians, was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. It is surrounded by walls built by the Moors, and is defended also by regular works. It is neither so large nor so populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not above 500, which are all built with large square stones. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill, on the Mediterranean, 35 miles NE of Tortosa, and 220 miles E by N of Madrid. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 41 5 N.

TARRING, a town in Suffex, with a market on Saturday, seated on the downs, not far from the sea, 24 miles E of Chi-

chester, and 53 SW of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 50 50 N.

TARTARY, a very large country of Asia, situated between 57° and 160° of E Lon. reckoning from the west end of the isle of Ferro, and between 37° and 55° of Lat. It is bounded on the N by Siberia, or that part of Asia which belongs to Russia; on the W by the rivers Don, Wolga, and Kama, which separate it from Russia; on the S by the Euxine and Caspian Seas, Karazm, the two Bukharias, China, and Korea; and on the E, by the Oriental or Tartarian ocean. It extends from E to W, the space of 104 degrees in longitude, or 4145 geographical miles; but its breadth is not proportionable, being not above 960 miles where broadest, and where narrowest 330. This vast region is divided into two great parts; the one called the Western, the other the Eastern Tartary. Western Tartary, which is much more extensive than the Eastern, containing 139 degrees of long. out of 161, is inhabited by a great number of nations; or tribes of people, called Moguls or Tartars. In all this vast region there are but few towns, most of the inhabitants living under tents, especially in summer, and moving from place to place with their flocks and herds. They generally encamp near some river for the convenience of water. The air of this country is temperate, wholesome, and pleasant, being equally removed from the extremes of heat and cold. As to the soil, though there are many mountains, lakes, and deserts in it, yet the banks of the rivers, and the plains, some of which are of great extent, are exceeding fertile. The mountains, woods, and deserts, abound with venison, game, and wild fowl; and the rivers and lakes both with fish and fowl. Eastern Tartary, according to the limits usually assigned it by historians and geographers, is bounded to the W by Western Tartary, or by that part possessed by the proper Moguls and Kalkas; on the N by Siberia; on the E by that part of the Oriental Ocean called the Tartarian Sea; and on the S by the same sea, the kingdom of Korea, and the Yellow Sea, which separates it from China. It is situate between the 137th and 160th degrees of Lon. being about 900 miles long from S to N, and near as many in breadth from W to E, yet but thinly peopled. This large region is at present divided into three great governments, all subject to the Chinese, viz. Shing-yang or Mugden, Kurin-ula, and Tiflikar.

TARTAS, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Landes, and late province of Gascony. The Midouze runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 12 miles NE of Dax. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 43 30 N.

TARVIS, or TARWIS, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 26 miles NNW of Trieste. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 34 N.

TASSACORTA, a maritime town of the Isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies SW of St. Cruz, and being exposed to westerly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17 38 W, lat. 28 38 N.

TASSABUDON, the capital of Bootan, 260 miles S by W of Lassa. Lon. 89 0 E, lat. 27 43 N.

TASSING, an island of Denmark, between Funen, Langeland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a strait and contains a few towns and villages.

TASSO, an island of the Archipelago, near Rermania, at the entrance of the gulf of Contesia. It is 35 miles in circumference, and was formerly famous for mines of gold, and quarries of beautiful marble. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, and several castles.

TASSO, a mountain of Italy, between Bergamo and Como, from which the illustrious family of the poet Tasso took their name.

TATTA, or SINDE, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river Sind or Indus, which admits of an uninterrupted navigation to Moultan and Lahore, for vessels of 200 tons, and a very extensive trade was carried on between these places in the time of Aurungzebe but at present very little remains, owing to a bad government in Sindy, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks the present possessors of Moultan and Lahore. In the 17th century, it was very extensive and populous, and was a place of great trade possessing manufactures, of silky wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for its cabinet ware. Little of these now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumscribed. On the shores of the Indus, above the Delta, considerable quantities of saltpetre are made; and within the hilly tract, which commences within three miles on the NW of Tatta, are found mines of iron and salt. Tatta is 741 miles NW of Bombay. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 30 N.

TATTAN, a small town on the common frontiers of Morocco, Drah, and Zanghaga, and in the route from Morocco and Sus to Tombuctou. It is 170 miles SSE of Morocco.

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TATTERSHALL, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, and was formerly of note for its castle. It is 20 miles SE of Lincoln, and 127 N of London. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 53 6 N.

TAVASTUS, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of the province of Tavasteland, seated on a river which falls into the lake Wana, 62 miles NE of Abo.

TAUCHEL, a town of Poland, in Pomerellia, seated on the Verd, 30 miles NW of Culm. Lon. 18 3 E, lat. 53 38 N.

TAVERNA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Coraca, 20 miles E of Nicastro, and 70 NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with a castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom defended by a fort. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Gilaoon, between Cape Vincent and the straits of Gibraltar, 100 miles W by N of Cadiz. Lon. 7 46 W, lat. 37 18 N.

TAVISTOCK, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Tavy, and was once famous for a stately abbey, now divided into tenements. It sends two members to parliament has a brook running through every street, and a stone bridge of five arches over the river. It is 32 miles W by S of Exeter, and 206 of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 50 35 N.

TAUMAGO, an island of the S-Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606. Lon. 176 45 W, lat. 13 0 S.

TAUNTON, a river of Massachusetts in N America. It rises in the Blue Mountains, and running SE falls into Narraganset Bay, on the E side of Rhode Island.

TAUNTON, a town of Massachusetts, seated on a river of the same name, which is navigable hence for small vessels, to Narraganset Bay. It is 36 miles S by E of Boston.

TAUNTON, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate on the Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of woollen goods, such as serge, duroys, druggets, &c. Large quantities of malt liquor are also sent to Bristol for exportation. Taunton is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It had once a castle, now in ruins, and is a populous place, with spacious streets, and two churches. It was the scene of many bloody executions, in the

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reign of James II, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor, near this town. It is 31 miles NE of Exeter, and 140 W by S of London. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 50 59 N.

TAUNTON-DEAN, or VALE of TAUNTON, an extensive tract of land in Somersetshire, famous for its fertility.

TAUREAU, an isle of France, in the department of Finistère, and late province of Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. On this island is a castle, which defends the port of Morlaix. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 48 40 N.

TAURICA, or TAURIDA. See **CRIMEA**.

TAURIS, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbeitzan, and formerly the capital of Persia. It is about five miles in circumference and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. There are 300 caravansaries, and 250 mosques. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded by mountains, 95 miles SE of Naksran, and 320 NW of Isfahan. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 38 18 N.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin in the E part of Little Caramania, and extend far into India. In different places they have different names.

TAUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 26 miles SSW of Pilsen, and 50 S of Saatz. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 49 25 N.

TAVY, a river in Devonshire, which rising in Dartmoor Forest, waters Tavistock and then enters the harbour of Hamouze, above Plymouth.

TAW, a river in Devonshire, which rises in the centre of the county, flows to Barnstaple, and then turns W to join the Trowbridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

TAWY, a river in Glamorganshire in S Wales, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol Channel, at Swansea Bay.

TAY, one of the largest rivers in Scotland, dividing it into S and N. It rises out of the mountains of Breadalbane, and after spreading into a lake of the same name, 15 miles long, and about two broad, runs E through Athol, then turning to the SE, in a course of near 40 miles, exclusive of windings, falls into the frith of Tay.

TAY, FRITH OF, an arm of the sea, which divides Kintyre from the counties of Perth and Angus. The space between the N and S sands may be near a mile with

about 3 fathoms water, but within the Frith, it grows deeper, and in the road of Dundee is full six fathoms.

TAY, LOCH, a lake in Perthshire, through which flows the river Tay. It is 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. On the 12th of September, 1784, this lake was seen to ebb and flow several times in a quarter of an hour, when all at once the waters rushed from E to W in opposite currents, so as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the distance of almost 100 yards from its usual boundary. When the opposing waves met, they burst with a clashing noise and much foam; the waters then flowed out at least five yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued gradually decreasing for two hours. A similar motion was observed several days, but in a less degree. The banks of this lake are finely wooded: and it has a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.

TAYCOTT, a village of Pegu, situated on the W side of the river Irrawaddy. It is a long and straggling town. Lon. 95 35 E, lat. 18 30 N.

TCHANG-TCHA-FOU, a city of China, the capital of the S part of the province of Hou-quang. It is situated on a large river, which has a communication with an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou. It has one city of the second, and 11 of the third class under its jurisdiction, and is 625 miles S by W of Peking. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 48 11 N.

TCHANG-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fokien. It is very considerable, on account of its trade with Emoiy, Pong-hou, and Formosa. Lon. 117 35 E, lat. 24 32 N.

TCHANG-TE-FOU, one of the most northern cities of the province of Honan, in China. It is remarkable for a fish, like a crocodile, the fat of which, when once kindled, cannot be extinguished. In its neighbourhood is a mountain so steep and inaccessible, that in time of war it affords a safe asylum to the inhabitants. Lon. 112 5 E, lat. 29 2 N.

TCHU-KIANG, a province of China, one of the most considerable in that empire, on account of its maritime situation, its extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and W by Kiang-nan, on the SW by Kiang-si, and on the S by Fokien, and on the E by the Ocean. The air of this country is pure and healthful; the plains are watered by a number of rivers and canals, kept in good order; and the

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springs and lakes with which it abounds, contribute greatly to its fertility. The natives are mild and lively, and very polite to strangers ; but they are said to be extremely superstitious. In this province, whole plains may be seen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth ; and prodigious quantities of silk worms are bred here. Their silk stuffs, in which gold and silver are intermixed, are the most beautiful, in China. The tallow tree grows here, and here are found the small gold fish, with which ponds are stocked.

TCHERNIGOF, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine, containing 11 districts. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Desna.

TCHING-KIANG-FOU, a strong city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, the key of the empire on the seacoast. Its situation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a preeminence over the other cities of the province, but its jurisdiction is confined to three cities of the third class. It is 25 miles E by N of Nan-king. Lon. 118 55 E, lat. 32 14 N.

TCHING-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, seated near the canal through which all barks must pass in going from Sou-tcheou, to Kiang. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, highly valued by the Chinese, who prefer it to the most elegant porcelain. It is 640 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 109 40 E. lat. 28 23 N.

TCHING-TSING-FOU, a large city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its district contains five cities of the second and 27 of the third class; and it is 110 miles S by W of Peking. Lon. 114 21 E, lat. 38 0 N.

TCHING-TOU-FOU, a city of China, the capital of Se-tcheuen, formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire: but, in 1646, it was almost entirely destroyed, during the civil wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars. Its district contains six cities of the second and 15 of the third class. Lon. 103 44 E, lat. 30 40 N.

TCHI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on the river Kiang, and has under it six cities of the third class. Lon. 117 0 E, lat. 30 45 N.

TCHONG-KING-FOU, a city of China, and one of the most commercial in the province of Le-Schuin. It is in a great

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measures indebted for its trade to its situa-
tion at the confluence of two large rivers,
the Hin-cha-kiang, and the Yang-tse-kiang.
It is built upon a mountain, and rises in the
form of an amphitheatre: the air round it
is wholesome and temperate. This city
is celebrated for its fish and a particular
kind of trunks made of canes, interwoven
in the manner of basket-work. Under it
are three cities of the second and 11 of the
third class. It is 637 miles SW of Peking.
Lon. 106 20 E, lat. 29 42 N.

TCITICAR, the most northern of the three departments of Eastern Chinese Tartary, occupied by different Tartar tribes.

TCITICAR, a modern city of E Chinese Tartary, built by the emperor of China to secure his frontiers against the Muscovites. It is fortified by cloie palifades and a wall constructed of earth. The space enclosed by the former contains the tribunals and the house of the Tartar general; that which is between the palifades and the earthen wall is occupied by the soldiers of the Tartar garrison, merchants and tradesmen, the greater part of whom are Chinese invited thither by the hopes of gain, or condemned to exile: their houses are only of earth, and form pretty large streets.

TEAKI, an island in the Mediter-
ranean, 20 miles long and four broad.
It is the ancient Ithaca, the kingdom
of Ulysses. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 38
47 N.

TEBESSA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with several remains of antiquity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N.

TEBZA, a strong town of the kingdom of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name. It carries on a good trade, and is seated on the side of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lon. 4 53 W, lat. 32 50 N.

TECEUT, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated on the river Sus, in a country abounding in dates and sugar-canes, four miles E of Meffa. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 29 10 N.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on a hill. It was bought by the king of Prussia in 1707, and is 12 miles SW of Osnaburg, and 25 NE of Munster. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 52 20 N.

TECOANTEPECA, a considerable seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Guaxaca, seated on a bay of the same name, in the Pacific Ocean. It has a fortified abbey, and several handsome churches. *Long.* 95 15 W, *lat.* 15 28 N.

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TEGORT, or **TICARTE**, a strong town of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a mountain, 420 miles SW of Tripoli. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 29 35 N.

TECRET, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the government of Mosul, 130 miles S of Mosul.

TECULET, a seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, with an old castle, seated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 30 45 N.

TADDINGTON, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 12 miles WSW of London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, from the year 1710, till his death in 1761. He is interred under the tower of the church, which he erected at his own expence.

TEDELEZ, a strong town of Algiers, in a province of the same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle, 50 miles NE of Algiers. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 47 5 N.

TEDLA, or **TADILA**, a province of Morocco, which extends along the E side of Mount Atlas, to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

TEDNEST, a large town of Morocco, in Africa, capital of the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. It is almost surrounded by a river. Lon. 8 35 W, lat. 30 30 N.

TEDSI, a commercial town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn, 20 miles SE of Tarrant.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean, below Stockton.

TEFEZARA, a strong town of Algiers, in the province of Tremesen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

TEFFLIS, the capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucasian nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is called by the inhabitants *Tbilis-Cabar*, warm town, from the warm bath in its neighbourhood. Though its circumference does not exceed two English miles, it contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians; the remainder are principally Georgians, with some Tartars. According to Major Rennel, it has 20 Armenian and 13 Greek churches, and 3 metsheds. There are some magnificent caravanseras, bazars

and palaces in the city, but no mosques; All the houses are of stone, with flat roofs, which serve, according to the custom of the East, as walks for the women. They are neatly built; the rooms are waincotted, and the floors spread with carpets. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth; and some are so narrow as scarcely to allow room for a man on horseback: they are consequently very filthy. Teflis is a place of considerable trade, especially in furs, which are conveyed hence to Constantinople by the way of Erzerum. As for the silks of this country, they are bought up on the spot by the Armenians, and conveyed to Smyrna and other ports of the Mediterranean; but the greatest part is first sent to Erzerum to be manufactured, the Georgians being very ignorant and unskilful in that respect. From hence, likewise, great quantities of a root called boya is sent to Erzerum and Indooftan for the use of the linen dyers. Here is likewise a foundry, at which are cast a few cannon, mortars, and balls, all of which are very inferior to those of the Turks. The gunpowder made here is very good. The Armenians have likewise established in this town all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Persia: the most flourishing is that of printed linens. Teflis is seated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain; and on the S side of it stands a large castle or fortress, built by the Turks in 1576, when they made themselves masters of the city and country, under the command of the famous Multapha Pacha. It is 125 miles W of Terki. Lon. 65 3 E, lat. 41 50 N.

TEFZA, a town of Morocco, in Africa, 70 miles NE of Morocco.

TEGAZA, a town of Zahara, capital of a territory of that name, to the NE of Senegal. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

TEGERHY, a town of Fezzan, in Africa, 80 miles SW of Mourzook.

TEGLIO, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a government of the same name, in the Valteline. It is situated on the top of a mountain, nine miles from Tirano, and 12 from Sondrio.

TEIGN, a river in Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the centre of the county, and uniting, enter the English Channel, at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, a seaport in Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It sends a number of vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and has a considerable coasting trade, especially to Liverpool. This is the place where the Danes first



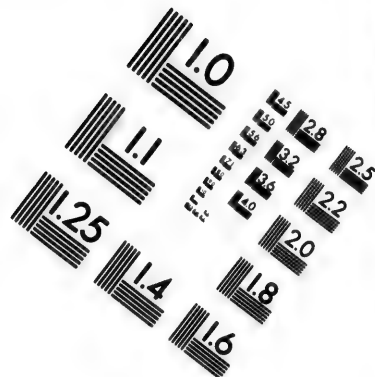
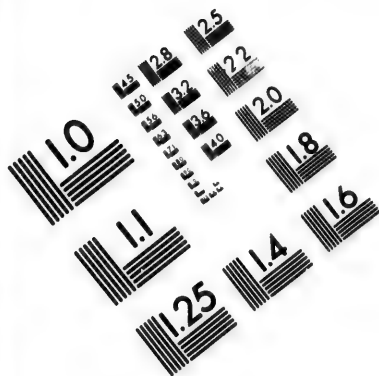
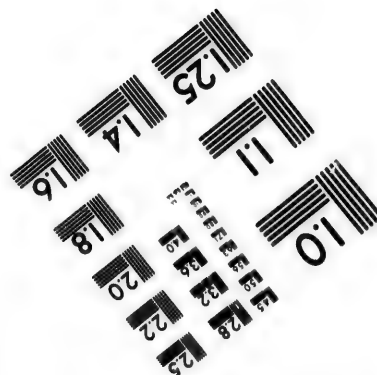
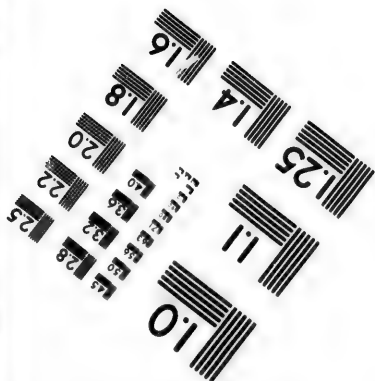
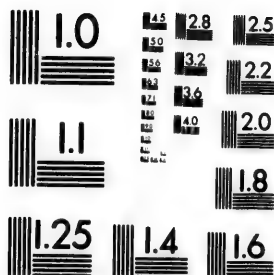


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ended, and where they committed several outrages. It was almost entirely destroyed by the French, who landed and set fire to it in 1690. It is seated at the mouth of the Teign, 12 miles S of Exeter, and 280 W by S of London. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 50 32 N.

TEISENDORF, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 12 miles WNW of Saltzburg.

TEISSE, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Tockay and Segedin, and falls into the Danube, near Titul.

TEKIN. See BENDER.

TELEMONA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a small harbour, and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the Ofra, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 20 miles from Orbitello. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 42 28 N.

TELESA. See CERVITO.

TELLES, a seaport of Fez, in Africa, 120 miles ESE of Tangier.

TELGEIN, or TELGA, a trading town of Sweden, in Suddermania, seated on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 12 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 59 18 N.

TELLICHERRY, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory. It is 30 miles NNW of Calicut. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 11 48 N.

TELTSH, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teya, 36 miles WNW of Znaim. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

TEMENDEFUST, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E of Algiers.

TEMESWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a territory called the bannat of Temeswar. It formerly passed for impregnable; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry season, in 1716. It is seated in a morass, 60 miles NE of Belgrade, and 150 SE of Buda. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 45 37 N.

TEMISSA, a large town of the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzook, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca, usually provides the stores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requisite for its dreary passage. It is 120 miles ENE of Mourzook.

TEMPLIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and the Ucker Marche of Brandenburg, which has a great trade in tim-

ber. It is 15 miles SW of Prenzlau, and 34 N of Berlin. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 53 5 N.

TEMROCK, a seaport of Cuban, seated on the sea of Aloph, 20 miles E of the straits of Caffa. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 45 27 N.

TENASERIM, a town of Siam, capital of a province. It is situate on a river of the same name, which falls into the bay of Bengal. Lon. 98 8 W, lat. 12 12 N.

TENBURY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Teme, 15 miles W by N of Worcester, and 130 WNW of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 16 N.

TENBY, a seaport in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Its castle was demolished in the civil wars, and its trade is inconsiderable. It is 10 miles E of Pembroke, and 233 W of London. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 51 42 N.

TENCH'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, two miles in circumference, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. It is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. The natives observed in the canoes, that ventured to come somewhat near the ship, were remarkably stout men, quite naked, and of a copper colour; their hair resembling that of the New Hollanders, and some of their beards reaching as low as the navel, with an appearance of much art having been used to form them into long ringlets. Two or three of the men had something like a bead or bone suspended to a string, which was fastened round the neck. The largest of their canoes appeared to be about 28 feet long, and made out of a large tree, with a long outrigger. Lon. 151 31 E, lat. 1 39 S.

TENDA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Boga, 52 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 10 N.

TENEDOS, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and 10 miles SW of the straits of Gallipoli. This island still retains its ancient name: and is one of the smallest islands of the Archipelago, situated near the coast of Lesser Asia, W of the ruins of Troy. It is chiefly rocky, but fertile, being remarkable for producing the best Muscadine wine in the Levant; and its position, thus near the mouth of the Hellespont, has given it importance in all ages; vessels bound toward Constantinople finding shelter in its port, or safe anchorage in the road during the E-

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tan or contrary winds, or in foul weather. It is 11 miles long, and seven broad, inhabited almost wholly by Greeks. On the E side is a large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle. On the 5th of June, 1794, after some severe shocks of an earthquake, a small volcanic island was discovered to have emerged from the sea, between this town and the Asiatic shore.

TENEN, or KNIN, an episcopal town of Venice, in Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia. It is 48 miles S of Bihacz. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 44 5 N.

TENERIFF, one of the Canary islands, the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and population. It lies W of the Grand Canary, is 70 miles long and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, is two miles and a quarter above the level of the sea; and the distance of the peak from the port of Oratavia is above 11 miles. This island is subject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, one destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The manufactures carried on here are very few, and the product of them little more than sufficient for their own consumption. They consist of taffeties, gauze, coarse linsens, blankets, a little silk, and curious garters. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is on their wine, (their staple commodity), oil, corn, and every kind of stock for shipping. With these the island abounds: and, in their season, produces not only the tropical fruits, but the vegetable productions of the European gardens, in the greatest plenty. Teneriff enjoys an agreeable and healthful mediocrity of climate. Indeed none seems better adapted for the restoration of a valetudinarian; as, by going into the mountains, he may graduate the air, and choose that state of it which best suits his complaint. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horses being scarce, and reserved for the use of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, sea-gulls, partridges, canarybirds, and blackbirds. There are also lizards, locusts and dragonflies. The climate is remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in pthysical complaints. St. Christophe de Laguna is the capital, but the governor resides at Santa Cruz.

TENERIFF, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated

on the Rio de la Madalena, 100 miles S by W of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 9 47 N.

TENEZ, a town of Algiers, in Africa, in the province of Tremesen, capital of a district of the same name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the side of a mountain, four miles from the sea. Lon. 10 E, lat. 39 20 N.

TE-NGAN-FOU, a rich, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, with six cities dependent on it. It is 200 miles W by S of Nanking. Lon. 112 21 E, lat. 31 0 N.

TENG-FONG-HIEN, a city of China, under the jurisdiction of Ho-nan-fou, in the province of Ho-nan. It is famous on account of the tower, erected for an observatory by the celebrated astronomer Tchou-kong, who according to the Chinese invented the mariner's compass.

TENNASSEE, one of the United States of America, situate between the parallels of 35 and 36 and a-half degrees latitude; bounded on the S by Carolina and Georgia, on the W by the Mississippi, on the N by Kentucky and Virginia, and on the E by the Iron and Bald mountains, which separate it from N Carolina. It is upward of 400 miles in length, and 104 in breadth; and contains three districts, and 11 counties. Its principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennassee, Cumberland, Holston, Clinch and Duck; and it is abundantly watered by other rivers and creeks. The Cumberland mountains, a ridge near 30 miles broad, cut this state into the eastern and western divisions. It was formerly a part of N Carolina but it was admitted a member of the United States in 1796. In 1795, it contained 66,649 free persons, and 10,613 slaves. Knoxville is the capital.

TENNASSEE, a river of N America, formerly called the Cherokee River. It rises in the Iron mountains, and, having traversed the borders of the Cherokee country northward, is joined by the Holston branch, when it is called the Tennassee: thence it runs SW and N, into the state of Kentucky: here it soon turns to the NW, and then falls into the Ohio, 60 miles above the confluence of that river, with the Mississippi. The Tennassee is 600 yards broad at its mouth, and thence navigable by vessels of great burden for 260 miles, to the Muscle Shoals, in the Great Bend. It may be navigated, by boats of 40 tons burden, at least 600 miles farther, some trifling falls excepted.

TEN-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China,

in the province of Chang-tong, with a good port, and eight cities in its jurisdiction. It is seated on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow Sea, 200 miles SE of Peking. Lon. 115 50 E, lat. 35 20 N.

TENNESTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the rivers Sellenin and Schambach, five miles from Erfurt.

TENNIS, a town of Egypt, situate on an island in a lake of the same name, 28 miles SE of Damietta. Lon. 32 15 E, lat. 31 2 N.

TENTERDEN, a corporate town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spanish invasion, in 1588, was made use of as a beacon. It is 24 miles SW of Canterbury, and 56 E by S of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 51 12 N.

TENTUGAL, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 miles WNW of Coimbra. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 40 17 N.

TEPIC, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara, 500 miles NW of the city of Mexico.

TEPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths, 14 miles WNW of Leitmeritz.

TERAMO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated at the confluence of the Viciola and Tordino, 10 miles NW of Atri, and 25 NE of Aquileia. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 42 37 N.

TERASSO, a decayed town of Turkey in Europe, in Caramania, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly called Tarfus, was the capital of Cilicia, and is the birthplace of St. Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 37 10 N.

TERASSON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Vefere, 20 miles N of Sarlat. Lon. 1 19 E, lat. 45 5 N.

TERCERA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Angra is the capital.

TERCHIZ or **TERHIZ**, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 120 miles WNW of Herat. Lon. 57 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

TERGA, a town of Morocco, seated on the Ommirabi, 25 miles from Azamor.

TERGOVISTO, or **TERVIS**, a commercial town, capital of Walachia. It

has a fine palace, belonging to the waywode, and is seated on the Jaloritz, 30 miles NW of Bucharest. Lon. 25 26 E, lat. 45 45 N.

TERKI, a town of Circassia, where a prince resides dependent on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, one mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 E of Tefflis. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 43 22 N.

TERMINI, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn, oil, and wine, 20 miles SE of Palermo. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 38 5 N.

TERMOLI, or **TERMINI**, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 70 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 59 N.

TERNATE, an island in the Indian Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It is mountainous, and has a great number of woods, which furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. It lies a little to the W of Gilolo, and 100 miles E of Celebes. Lon. 129 0 E, lat. 1 0 N.

TERNAVASO, a town of Piedmont, six miles NE of Carnagnola, and eight S of Chieri.

TERNEUSE, a strong town and fort of Dutch Flanders on the W branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It is eight miles N of Sas-van-Ghent, and 25 W NW of Antwerp. It was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 20 N.

TERNI, an ancient episcopal city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the place contains about 9,000 inhabitants; but it was much more considerable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino, which falls from a precipice 300 feet high, is a mile from this city, which is seated on an island formed by the river Neva, on which account it was anciently called *Interamna*. Terni is the birth place of Tacitus the historian. It is 15 miles S by W of Spoleto, and 40 N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 34 N.

TERNOVA, an ancient archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and is seated on a mountain,

near the Jople, and lat. 43 1

TERRA a decayed Roma, with a capital of the elpal church Jupiter. citron grove mountain, 15 E, lat.

TERRA most western Hebrides, in circuit. and mountain cliffs rise the hills are ed with w Besides the on the N along the S bays and h

TERRA are compr southern take their largest of the and mountain fler says, i climate wo and temper son's voyag and islands, mountains, of trees and Among the and a spec fruit of the were very there is also birds was a goose, which ing velocit wings and age, with a white quill lands it is among the b falcons. T are covered of which is of this coun not exceed their heads check bones very flat. without life hanging ab besmeared they have

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near the Jenera, 88 miles NW of Adrianople, and 97 NE of Sophia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

TERRACINA, anciently called Anxur, a decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It was the capital of the warlike Volsci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated among orange and citron groves, near the sea, on the side of a mountain, 46 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 24 N.

TERRA DEL ESPERITU SANTO, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the S Seas, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the cliffs rise directly from the sea. Except the hills and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Besides the Bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the N side of it, the isles which lie along the S and E coast form several good bays and harbours. Lat. 16 S. lon. 165 E.

TERRA DEL LUGO; under this name are comprehended several islands at the southern extremity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them. They are all very barren and mountainous, but from what Mr Forster says, in his voyage to the S Sea, the climate would not appear to be so rigorous and tempestuous as it is represented in Anson's voyage. Upon the lower grounds and islands, that were sheltered by the high mountains, Mr Forster found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark tree, and a species of arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the size of small cherries, which were very well tasted. In some places there is also plenty of celery. Among the birds was a species of duck, of the size of a goose, which ran along the sea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and feet. It had a grey plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill feathers. At the Falkland islands it is called a logger-head duck; among the birds are also plenty of geese and falcons. The rocks of some of the islands are covered with large mussel shells, the fish of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are short in their persons, not exceeding five feet six inches at most, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones very prominent, and their noses very flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and smeared with train oil. On the chin they have a few straggling short hairs in-

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stead of a beard, and from their nose there is a constant discharge of mucus into their ugly open mouth. The whole assemblage of their features forms the most loathsome picture of misery and wretchedness to which human nature can possibly be reduced. Those which Mr Forster saw had no other cloathing than a small piece of seal-skin, which hung from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string. The rest of their body was perfectly naked, not the least regard being paid to what the Europeans would term indecency. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloss, resembling that of copper; but many of them disguise themselves with streaks of red paint, and sometimes, though seldom, with white. Their whole character is the strangest compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. They have no other arms than bows and arrows, and their instruments for fishing are a kind of fish giga. They live chiefly on seals flesh, and like the fat oily part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them, and their mode of life approaches nearer to that of brutes than that of any other nation.

TERRA DI LAVORO. See **LAVORO**.

TERRAD'OTRANTO. See **OTRANTO**.

TERRA FIRMA, or **TIERRA FIRMA**, a kingdom of S America, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the NE by the Atlantic, on the SE by Guiana and Amazonia, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean and the Isthmus of Darien, which last separates it from N America. Its length, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is upward of 1300 miles: its greatest breadth is 750; but, in some places, toward the Orinoko, not above 180. It is divided into the provinces of Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caraccas, Guimara, and Paria, or New Andalusia. The whole country is now subject to the viceroy of New Granada, who resides at St. Fe de Bogot. The climate here, especially in the northern parts, is extremely hot and sultry during the whole year. From the month of May to the end of November, the season called winter by the inhabitants, is almost a continual succession of thunder, rain and tempests; the clouds precipitating the rains with such impetuosity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of the country is of consequence almost continually flooded; and this, together with the excessive heat, so impregnates the air with vapours, that in many provinces

particularly about Popayan and Porto Bello, it is extremely unwholesome. This part of S America was discovered by Columbus, in his third voyage to this continent. It was subdued and settled by the Spaniards about the year 1514, after destroying, with great inhumanity, several millions of the natives. This country was called Terra Firma, on account of its being the first part of the continent which was discovered, all the lands discovered previous to this being islands.

TERRA FIRMA PROPER, another name for the province of Darien, in America. See **DARIEN**.

TERRANOVA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It belongs to the duke of Monteleone, and is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 miles ESE of Alicata. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 37 9 N.

TERRA NUOVA, an ancient seaport, on the NE coast of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 65 miles NNE of Sassari. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 41 3 N.

TERRIATO, or MANGO, a small village of Pegue, beautifully situated on a high commanding bank of the Irrawaddy river, and surrounded by groves of Mango trees, from which it takes its name. Lon. 95 35 E, lat. 17 32 N.

TERRIDON, LOCH, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Rosshire, between Gairloch and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

TERROUEN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the Lis, six miles S of St. Omer.

TERRUEL, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, seated in a large fertile plain, at the confluence of the Guadalquivir and Alhambra, 75 miles SW of Saragossa, and 112 E of Madrid. Lon. 10 W, lat. 40 25 N.

TERVEKE, or VEERE, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the NE coast of the isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a fine arsenal, four miles NE of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 36 N.

TESCHEN, a town of Upper Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It was taken by the Prussians in 1757, but restored in 1763. It is surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the Vistula. At a little distance from it is an old castle, on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines; and make pretty good

fire arms, and excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here, in 1779, between emperor Joseph II and Frederic William III of Prussia. It is 27 miles SE of Troppau, and 65 SW of Cracow. Lon. 18 17 E, lat. 49 54 N.

TESEGDEL, a town of Morocco Proper, seated at the mouth of the Tetchubit. It is surrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable. It is 200 miles W of Morocco.

TESINO, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in Mount St. Gothard, flows through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Maggiore; then running through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

TESET, a town of Zahara, which gives name to a district. It is 170 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 6 56 W, lat. 15 24 N.

TESSIA, a town of Austria, in the county of Tirol, 22 miles NE of Trent, and 24 SE of Bolzano. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 46 20 N.

TEST, or TESE, a river, which rises in the NW of Hants, and passing Stockbridge and Rumsley, falls into the bay of Southampton.

TETBURY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of some importance, but its market for the staple commodities of the county, and for wool and cheese has of late years suffered a gradual decline. Its chief ornament is its newly erected church, built in a spirited imitation of Gothic models. It is 25 miles ENE of Bristol, and 99 W of London. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 51 36 N.

TETICACO, a lake of Peru, in the audience of Lima and province of Callao, above 200 miles in circumference.

TETTANG, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It is eight miles N of Lindau, and 18 ENE of Constance. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 46 N.

TETUAN, a city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle. The houses have only little holes toward the streets to look out at; for the windows are on the inside, toward the courtyard, which is surrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. The houses are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets very narrow. The women visit each other from the tops of their houses; they wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings; have very fine eyes, and some of them beautiful skins; and their vest is open before, from the bosom to the waist. The shops are very small, and without doors; the master sitting cross-legged on a counter, with the goods dis-

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posed in drawers round him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is seated on the river Cus, three miles from the Mediterranean, 21 S of Ceuta, and 108 N by W of Fez. Lon. 5 16 W, lat. 35 17 N.

TEVERONE, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Appennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the sibyl Albunea, to whom a temple here was dedicated, the elegant form of which indicates its having been built when the arts were in the highest state of perfection. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes violently over a lofty precipice, the noise of its fall resounding through the hills and groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud arises from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberless small cascades, waters several orchards, and having gained the plain, flows quietly on, till it loses itself in the Tiber. See **SOLFATARA**.

TEVIOT, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the SW of Roxburghshire, and passing almost through the centre of that county, falls into the Tweed, near Kelso.

TEVIOTDALE. See **ROXBURGHSHIRE**.

TEURART, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on a mountain near the river Za.

TEUSCHNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, 34 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 50 22 N.

TEUSERA, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It stands on the confines of Tunis, in a country abounding in dates. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 31 28 N.

Tewkesbury, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It was formerly noted for the excellence of its mustard, but now only distinguished (as to its trade) for a manufactory of cotton stockings. But its church, and the ruins of its monastery, are most worthy of notice; the former of which contains the relics of those who fell at the battle of Tewkesbury, and, among the rest, of prince Edward, son to Henry VI. who was butchered in cold blood after the engagement. Tewkesbury is seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N of Gloucester, and 102

WNW of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 N.

TEXEL, an island of the United Provinces, in N Holland, separated from the continent by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort on the continent, called the Helder. This channel is the best and most southern entrance from the ocean into the Zuider-Zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. In September 1799, the English effected a landing here, and took the fort which defends the channel, and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying therein, surrendered to them, for the service of the prince of Orange; but partly deterred by the impregnable nature of the country, and partly by the approach of winter, they abandoned the fort in November following.

TEYA, a river of Germany, which has its source near Teltsh, in Moravia, flows E, by Znaim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Moraw on the confines of Hungary.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague, 52 miles SW of that city. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 49 38 N.

TEZAR, a town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. Here is a mosque, larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 45 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 33 40 N.

TEZCUCO, a town of New Spain, and the capital of a large government. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, to carry on the siege of Mexico. It is seated near the lake of Mexico, 30 miles E of the city of that name. Lon. 100 4 W, lat. 20 3 N.

TEZELA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Tremesen, with a castle, 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 35 25 N.

TEZOTE, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, eight miles from Melilla. Lon. 155 W, lat. 44 40 N.

THAINEE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 34 30 N.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles SW of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, where, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames, which, it

has been observed, is formed from a combination of the words *Thame* and *Isis*. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced. Poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. It plainly appears (says Camden), that the river was always called *Thames* or *Tems*, before it came near the *Thame*; and in several ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmesbury, as well as that of Ensham, and in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never considered under any other name than that of *Thames*. Helike- wise says, that it occurs nowhere under the name of *Isis*. All the historians who mention the incursions of Ethelwold into Wiltshire in the year 903, or of Canute in 1016, concur likewise in the same opinion, by declaring, that they passed over the *Thames* at Cricklade in Wiltshire. It is not probable, moreover, that *Thames Head*, an appellation by which the source has usually been distinguished, should give rise to a river of the name of *Isis*; which river, after having run half its course, should reassume the name of *Thames*, the appellation of its parent spring. About a mile below the source of the river is the first corn-mill, which is called *Kemble-Mill*. Here the river may be properly said to form a constant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet in the winter becomes such a torrent as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in the summer, the *Thames Head* is so dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interspersed with stones and weeds. From *Somerford* the stream winds to *Cricklade*, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching *Kemsford*, it again enters its native country, dividing it from *Berkshire* at *Ingleham*. It widens considerably in its way to *Lechlade*; and being there joined by the *Itchen* and *Coln*, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At *Ensham*, in its course NE, to *Oxford*, is the first bridge of stone; a handsome one, of three arches, built by the earl of *Abingdon*. Passing by the ruins of *Godstow nunnery*, where the celebrated *Fair Rosamond* was interred, the river reaches *Oxford*, in whose academic groves its poetical name of *Isis* has been so often invoked. Being there joined by the *Charwel*, it proceeds SE to *Abingdon*, and thence to *Dorchester*, where it receives the *Tame*. Continuing its course SE by *Wallingford* to *Reading*, and forming a boundary to the counties of *Berks*, *Bucks*, *Surry*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Kent*, it washes the towns

of *Henley*, *Marlow*, *Maidenhead*, *Windsor*, *Eton*, *Egham*, *Staines*, *Laleham*, *Chertsey*, *Weybridge*, *Shepperton*, *Wilton*, *Sunbury*, *East and West Moulsey*, *Hampton*, *Thames Ditton*, *Kingston*, *Teddington*, *Twickenham*, *Richmond*, *Isleworth*, *Brentford*, *Kew*, *Mortlake*, *Barnes*, *Chiswick*, *Hammer-smith*, *Putney*, *Fulham*, *Wandsworth*, *Battersea*, *Chelsea*, and *Lambeth*. Then, on the N bank of the river, are *Westminster* and *London*, and, on the opposite side, *Southwark*; forming together one continued city, extending to *Limehouse* and *Deptford*; and hence the river proceeds to *Greenwich*, *Erith*, *Greenhithe*, *Gray's Thurrock*, *Gravesend*, and *Leigh*, into the ocean. It receives in its course from *Dorchester*, the rivers *Kennet*, *Loddon*, *Coln*, *Wey*, *Mole*, *Wandle*, *Lea*, *Roding*, *Darent*, and *Medway*. The jurisdiction of the lord mayor over the *Thames* extends from *Coln Ditch*, a little to the W of *Staines*, to *Yendel* or *Yenleet* to the E, including part of the rivers *Medway* and *Lea*; and he has a deputy, named the water-bailiff, who is to search for and punish all offenders against the laws for the preservation of the river and its fish. Eight times a-year the lord mayor and aldermen hold courts of conserrance for the four counties of *Surry*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Kent*. Though the *Thames* is said to be navigable 138 miles above the bridge, yet there are so many flats, that in summer the navigation westward would be intirely stopped, when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks. But these are attended with considerable expence; for a barge from *Lechlade* to *London* pays for passing through them 13l. 15s. 6d. and from *Oxford* to *London* 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in summer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from *London Bridge* to *Bolter's Lock*; that is, for 51 miles and a half above the bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near *Lechlade*, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to *St. John's Bridge*; and there is another a mile from *Abingdon*, which has rendered the old stream toward *Culham Bridge* useless. But a much more important undertaking has lately been accomplished; namely, the junction of this river with the *Severn*. A canal had been made, by virtue of an act of parliament in 1730, from the *Severn* to *Wall Bridge*, near *Stroud*. A new canal now ascends, by *Stroud*, through the *Vale of Chalford*, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the

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entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a distance of near eight miles. The canal is 42 feet in width at top and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and under that part of earl Bathurst's ground called Hazy Wood, making a distance of two miles and three furlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal descending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a distance of above 30 miles. In the course of this vast undertaking the canal, from the Severn at Froomlade to Inglesham, where it joins the Thames, is a distance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the sum of 200,000*l.* of which 3000*l.* are said to have been expended in gunpowder alone, used for the blowing up of the rock. This new canal was completed in 1789, in less than seven years from its commencement. A communication, not only with the Trent, but with the Mersey, has likewise been effected by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and an act of parliament has passed to extend another canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford. This is to be called The Grand Junction Canal. On the extensive advantages resulting from these navigable communications from the metropolis with the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, it is needless to expatiate. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine.

THAMES, a river of the United States, in Connecticut. It is composed of two principal branches, the Shetucket on the E, and the Norwich, or Little River, on the W. This last, about a mile from its junction with the Shetucket, at Norwich, has a romantic cataract, which pitches from a rock ten or twelve feet in perpendicular height, in one entire sheet, upon a bed of rocks below. From Norwich, the Thames is navigable 13 miles to Long Island Sound, which it enters at New London.

THAMSBURCK, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, eight miles SE of Mulhausen, and 16 WNW of Erfurt. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 51 20 N.

THANET, an island of Kent, comprising the E angle of that county, and sepa-

rated from the mainland by a narrow channel of the Stour. It produces much corn, especially barley, and also madder. The S part is a rich tract of marsh land. The husbandry of this isle has long been famous. It contains the seaports of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

THANHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, situate on the Mindel, 14 miles N of Mindelheim, and 22 E of Ulm. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 48 17 N.

THASO, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, besides quarries of fine marble. The chief town of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 32 E, lat. 49 59 N.

THAXTED, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles NW of Chelmsford, and 43 NE of London. Lon. 0 21 E, lat. 51 56 N.

THEBAID, a country of Upper Egypt, reaching from Fayoum to the Red Sea. It is the least fertile, and thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

THEBES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

THEBES, a city of Livadia. See **THIVE**.

THENGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, situate on the Hegau, eight miles N of Schaffhausen, and 23 NW of Constance. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 47 46 N.

THEOBALDS, a village in Hertfordshire, 12 miles N of London. It was famous for the magnificent palace and gardens of the great lord Burleigh, which that nobleman exchanged with James I for Hatfield. The small remains of this palace were demolished in 1765.

THEODOSIA. See **CAFFA**.

THERMIA, an island of the Archipelago, S of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Engia, 12 miles long and five broad.

The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town, of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

THESSALY. See JANNA.

THETFORD, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It was once a bishoprick, and though now an inconsiderable town, still exhibits the ruins of its former greatness. It is seated on the Little Ouse, and there is a high mount, which has been walled round, and fenced with a double rampart. It has some corn trade to Lynn and is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has three churches, a good free-school, and a townhall. The lent assizes for the county are kept here. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn; and a good deal of wool-combing is carried on here. It is 30 miles SSE of Lynn, and 80 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 28 N.

THEUX, a village three miles NW of Spa, in the bishopric of Liege, noted for a battle fought here in 1794 in which the Austrians were defeated.

THIBET, or GREAT THIBET, a country of Asia, lying between 81 and 102° E, lon. and 25 and 40° N lat, bounded on the NW and N by the desert of Kobi, in Tartary, though we have but a faint idea of it. At to that quarter; on the E by China, on the S by Affam and Burmah, and on the W and SW by Hindoostan Proper and Bootan. This country is one of the highest in Asia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but to those also of Siberia and Tartary. Its length from E to W, cannot be less than 1600 British miles; its breadth is very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper division seems to respect the countries toward the sources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle that in which Lassa, the capital, is seated, and of which it forms the centre, and the Lower, that which borders on China. The subject is obscure and likely to remain so. Little Thibet, which is situated between Upper Thibet and Cashgur, is rather a dependency of the latter than of Great Thibet. Notwithstanding the very rough and sterile state of Thibet, and the severity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation its inhabitants are in a high state of civilization, their houses lofty and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. The Thibetians are govern-

ed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who walk through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the vice-gerent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. They believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. He does not reside in the city of Lassa, but on a mountain in the neighbourhood, called Poutala. On this mountain there is a great number of pagods, the most sumptuous of which he inhabits. He passes great part of his life on a kind of altar, where he sits motionless, in a cross-legged posture, on a large and magnificent cushion, and receives, with the greatest gravity, the adoration, not only of the Thibetians, but also of a prodigious multitude of strangers and pious pilgrims, who undertake long and difficult journeys to go and worship him on their bended knees, and to receive his benediction. The grand lama salutes no one; he neither uncovers nor rises up to any person, whatever his rank may be; with the same eye, he beholds at his feet the greatest princes and the meanest of their subjects. He contents himself with laying his hand on the head of his adorer, who imagines that he obtains, by this imposition alone, the remission of all his sins. Next to the Thibetians, the Tartars are the most zealous worshippers of the grand lama; they arrive in crowds at Poutala, from the remotest corners of the country; even the weakest of the female sex are not terrified by the fatigues that inseparably attend these long journeys. This profound veneration, which draws so many people to Lassa, to prostrate themselves at the feet of the grand lama, is founded on the idea which they entertain of his great power and sanctity. They are fully persuaded, that all the divinity of Fo resides in him, that he is omniscient and omnipresent, and that he has neither need of information, nor occasion to ask questions, in order to discover the secret thoughts of men. They believe him to be immortal, and that, when he appears to die, his soul and his divinity only change their place of residence, and transmute into another body. All their care is then employed to discover the place where it hath pleased him to be born again; even some of the Tartar princes themselves have assisted in this important search; but they are obliged to be directed by certain lamas, who alone are

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quainted with the signs by which the new born god may be discovered, or rather, they only know what child the preceding dalai-lama appointed to be his successor. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the tayoshoo lama, who in authority and sanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. The lamas, who form the most numerous as well as the most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands; and they constitute many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. Besides the religious influence and authority of the great lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. In 1774, the English E India Company made a treaty with the lama. The religion of Thibet, though, in many respects, it differs from that of the Indian bramins, yet, in others, has a great affinity to it. The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect also the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The sunniasses, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of near 300 of them in his pay. See **PALTE**.

THIEL, or **TIEL**, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, which surrendered to the French in 1794. It is seated on the Waal, 20 miles W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51 56 N.

THIELT, a town of Austrian Flanders, in the chatellany of Courtray.

THIERS, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, famous for its statuary, hardware, and cutlery. It is seated on the side of a hill, 22 miles E of Clermont, and 220 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 45 51 N.

THIONVILLE, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. It was taken by the prince of Conde in 1643. It was besieged by the Austrians in 1792, who were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Moselle; over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 miles N of Metz, and 195 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 49 21 N.

THIRSK, or **THURSK**, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It sends two members to parliament: and was formerly noted for its strong castle. It is 20 miles NW of York, and 230 N by W of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 54 15 N.

THIVE, or **THEBS**, a celebrated city

of Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet is four miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. It is famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made after the Turkish fashion; they are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as stone. Here are two mosques, and several Greek churches. It is seated between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Athens, and 280 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 38 17 N.

THOISSEL, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with a handsome college. It is seated in a fertile country, near the Saone and Chaleron, 10 miles N of Trevoux, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 46 13 N.

THOMA, ST. an island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8° E lon. It was discovered in 1429, and is almost round about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar canes. On the same vine are blossoms and green and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country, possessed by the Portuguese, and few live to a great age. It consists chiefly of hills intermixed with vallies, which are constantly filled with a thick sinking fog, but it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

THOMAS ST. one of the Virgin Islands in the W Indies, with a harbour, a town and a fort. After the capture of St. Eustatia, in 1781, it became the mart of that part of the W Indies. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64 51 W, lat. 18 21 N.

THOMAS, ST. an archiepiscopal town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, subject to the Portuguese, and three miles of Madras. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 2 N.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Guiana, seated on the Oronoko, and subject to Spain. In 1618, it was taken and burnt by Sir Walter Raleigh. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 7 6 N.

THOMDAMM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, situate on the Elbe, 25 miles SE of Lauenburg, and 58 SE of Hamburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 53 10 N.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland, also called **CLARE**; which see.

THONON, a town of Savoy, capital of Chablais, with a palace, and several convents. It is seated on the lake of Geneva,

the mouth of the river Drama, 13 miles SW of Louanne, and 16 NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 46 19 N.

THORN, a city of Western Prussia, formerly a hanseatic town. A great tumult happened here in 1724, between the Roman Catholics and protestants, on account of the students of the Jesuits; upon which the Poles sent judges to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who, condemned two of the principal magistrates to be beheaded, and seven of the citizens. The protestants have a handsome college here. The Prussians forcibly took possession of this town in 1793, and annexed it to their dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 67 miles S of Dantzick, and 105 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 55 6 N.

THORN, or **THOREN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, with a noble abbey, seven miles SW of Ruremonde.

THORN, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire with a market on Wednesday, situate in a marshy soil near the river Don, 10 miles NE of Doncaster, and 167 N by W of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 53 39 N.

THORNBURY, a corporate town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a rivulet that runs into the Severn, is governed by a mayor, and is 24 miles SW of Gloucester, and 123 W of London. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 51 35 N.

THORNEY, a village in Cambridgeshire, six miles NE of Peterborough. Near it was a mitred abbey, and the nave of the abbey-church is still remaining.

THORNEY, a small island, in a bay of the English Channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Lavant, seven miles SW of Chichester.

THORNHILL, a town in Dumfriesshire where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn and coarse woollen stuffs. It is situated on an elevated plain, on the E side of the river Nith, 15 miles N by W of Dumfries.

THOUARS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Two Sevrés, and late province of Poitou. It is noted for a castle which belonged to the ancient dukes. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by walls 120 feet high, which from the whiteness of the stone, might be supposed not more than 10 years old. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32

miles SE of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 13 W, lat. 46 59 N.

THRAPSTON, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Nen, over which is a bridge, seven miles N of Higham-Ferrers, and 73 NNW of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 26 N.

THREE HILLS ISLAND, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of Mallicollo.

THREE SISTERS. See **KURILES**.

THUIN, a town of Austrian Hainault, but subject to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Sambre, eight miles SW of Charleroy, and 15 SE of Mons. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 21 N.

THULE. See **FULA**.

THULE, SOUTHERN. See **SANDWICH LAND**.

THUN, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, five leagues long and one broad. Its borders are richly variegated, and covered with numerous villages, and the river Aar passes through it.

THUN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, which commands a fine view of the lake. It is seated on the NW extremity of this lake, where the river Aar issues from it, partly in a small island, and partly on a hill, 15 miles SSE of Bern. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 46 45 N.

THUNDER BAY, a bay, nine miles broad, at the NW corner of Lake Huron, in N America. It receives this name from the continual thunder that is heard there.

THUR, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in the S part of the county of Toggenburg, and enters the Rhine, seven miles SSW of Schaffhausen.

THURGAU, a bailiwick of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E and N by the lake, town, and bishopric of Constance; on the S by the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen; and on the W by the Canton of Zurich. It is the largest bailiwick in Switzerland, as well as the most pleasant and fertile; and is extremely populous. The sovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons. Frauenfeld is the capital.

THURINGIA, a landgrate of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the E by Misnia, on the S by Franconia, on the W by Hesse, and on the N by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; abounding in corn, fruits, and wood. It belongs to the electors of Saxony and

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Mentz, and several petty sovereigns. Erfurt is the capital.

THURSO, a borough in Caithnessshire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W side of Dunnet-Bay. It has a considerable trade, and a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, and salmon fisheries employ a number of hands. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 36 N.

TIAGAR, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 50 miles WSW of Pondicherry, and 75 S of Arcot. Lon. 79 0 E, lat. 11 23 N.

TIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery. Near it is a mineral spring, said to be excellent for the stone. It is 15 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 41 14 N.

TIBER, a river in Italy, which rises in the Apennines, in the Florentino. It passes into the Ecclesiastical State, washes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di-Castella, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles from which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tevere is its modern name.

TIBUROON, a cape, at the most westerly extremity of the island of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but retaken by the republicans the next year.

TICARTE. See **TICORT**.

TICKELL, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle and fortifications, demolished in the civil wars, of which some ruins remain. It has a distinct liberty, called the Honour of Tickell, which is part of the duchy of Lancaster. It is five miles S of Doncaster, and 155 N by W of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 53 27 N.

TICKELY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole, 30 miles NE of Cicacole, and 70 SW of Ganjam. Lon. 84 30 E, lat. 43 30 N.

TICONDEROGA, a fort of the United States, in New York, built by the French in 1756, on the narrow passage or communication between the lakes George and Champlain. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it. It was taken in 1759 by general Amherst, and in 1779 by general Bourgoyne, but was evacuated soon after the convention at Saratoga, when he was obliged to surrender to the American army. It is 110 miles S of Montreal, and 185 N of New York. Lon. 73 25 W, lat. 43 45 N.

TIDBENHAM, a village in Gloucestershire, England, seven miles S of Colford. Its parish is bounded on three sides by the rivers Wye and Severn; and at the divid-

ion of the rivers are still to be seen on the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Thecla, who suffered in the year 47, being the first female martyr.

TIDESWELL, a town in Derbyshire, on the S confines of the Peak, with a market on Wednesday. It is remarkable for a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. Tideswell is 23 miles NW of Derby, and 158 NNW of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 53 15 N.

TIDOR, one of the Molucca islands in the E Indies, lying to the E of Gilolo, and to the S of Ternate. It is 17 miles in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. Lon. 126 0 E, lat. 0 50 N.

TIEL. See **THIEL**.

TIENGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, situate on the Wutach, 29 miles E of Balle, and 36 W of Constance. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 47 40 N.

TIERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO. See **TERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO**.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO. See **TERRA DEL FUEGO**.

TIGRIS, a river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates, in the mountain of Tchilder, in Turcomania, afterwards it separates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khufistan from Irac-Arabia, and uniting with the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of Persia, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river passes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mouful, Bagdad, and Bassarah.

TILBURY, EAST, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Tilbury Fort. It is supposed to be the place where the emperor Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell.

TILBURY, WEST, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, N of Tilbury Fort. The marshes here, feed a great number of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire sheep, for the London market. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717. In its neighbourhood Queen

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Elizabeth reviewed the army she had assembled to oppose the famous Spanish armada in 1588.

TILBURY FORT, in Essex, situate on the Thames, opposite to Gravesend, a regular fortification, which may be termed the key of London. It was planned by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to king Charles II. with bastions, the largest of any in England. It has a double moat; the innermost of which is 170 feet broad, with a good counterescarp, a covered way, ravelines and tenailles, and a platform, on which, 106 cannon are placed, from 24 to 46 pounders each, besides smaller ones planted between them, and the bastions and curtains also are planted with guns; and here is a high tower, called the Block house, which is said to have been built in the reign of queen Elizabeth. On the land side are also two redoubts of brick; and there it is able to lay the whole level under water. The foundation is laid upon piles driven down in two ranges, one over the other, which reach below the channel of the river, and the lowermost being pointed with iron enters the solid chalk rock, which extends under the Thames to the chalk hills in Kent. It is 28 miles E by S of London.

TILLERES, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, six miles NE of Verneuil, and 12 W of Dreux. Lon. 1 3 E, lat. 48 46 N.

TILSIT, a town of Prussia, in Lithuania, with a considerable trade in linseed, butter, and other articles. It is situate on the Memel, 50 miles NE of Königsberg, and 95 SSW of Mittau. Lon. 22 8 E, lat. 55 8 N.

TIMANA, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a river, 130 miles ESE of Popayan. Lon. 73 55 W, lat. 1 55 N.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Golconda, 64 miles SE of Hyderabad, and 95 W of Masulipatam. Lon. 79 26 E, lat. 15 20 N.

TIMOR, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Celebes and New Holland. It is 150 miles long and 37 broad, and abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here. Lon. of the SW point 123 59 E, lat. 10 23 S.

TINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 miles NW of Spalatro. Lon. 17 9 E, lat. 44 28 N.

TINA, or **TINOS**, the ancient Tenos,

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an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W of Nicaria. It is 17 miles long and eight broad, and is subject to the Venetians. This island produces 16,000 pounds of silk every year, and the stockings made of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress stands on a rock; and here is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. St. Nicolo is the principal town. Lon. 25 24 E, lat. 37 30 N.

TINEVELLY. See **PALAMCOTTA**.

TINIAN, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrone, 12 miles in length and six in breadth. The soil is dry; and, being somewhat sandy, is the less disposed to rank and over luxuriant vegetation. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with vallies of an easy descent; which are beautifully diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well spread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean and uniform turf, producing fine trespil, and variety of flowers. Here are at least 10,000 cattle, all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black; also a vast number of fowls, which are easily caught, and plenty of wild hogs. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, cabbage-trees, guavaes, limes, sweet and four oranges, and bread-fruit. Here are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water-melon, dandelion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvygrass, and sorrel. Here are some ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about six feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a semiglobe, with the flat surface upward, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. The climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins. The road is inconvenient, and, in some seasons, there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15 0 N.

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berland, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles E of Newcastle. It has a castle, seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the sea-side, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but there are lighthouses to guide the ships by night. Here ships take in their loading of coal, and of goods brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 55 6 N.

TINOS. See **TINA**.

TINTAGEL, a village in Cornwall. Here are the remains of a remarkable fortification called King Arthur's Castle.

TINTO, a river of Spain, which has its source in the province of Seville, and its name from its waters which are tinged of a yellow colour. Near its spring it has a petrifying quality, no trees or plants growing on its banks, nor will any fish live in it; which properties continue till other rivulets run into it and alter its nature; for when it passes by Niebla it is not different from other rivers. It falls into the Atlantic about 18 miles below Niebla.

TINZEDA, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a country fertile in dates and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

TINZULIE, a strong town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, seated on the river Draa. Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 28 15 N.

TIOBN, an island of Sweden, 27 miles in circumference, and abounding in excellent pastures. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 58 0 N.

TIPERAH, or **TIPRAH**, a kingdom of Asia, lying to the E of Hindoostan Proper.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Queen's County and Kilkenny, on the S by Waterford, and on the W by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. The S part is fertile; but the N is rather barren, and terminates in a row of twelve mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelim-dhe-Madina. It contains 127 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. The river Shure runs through it from N to S. Cashel is the capital.

TIPPERARY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, nine miles SSW of Cashel.

TIRANO, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the Upper Terzero. It contains several handsome buildings, but from the narrowness of the streets, and many ruinous houses, its general

appearance is desolate. The river Adda divides it into two parts, which are joined by a stone bridge of a single arch. The staple commerce of this town consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town on the other side of the Adda, is the magnificent church of the Madonna, or Virgin Mary, much visited by the catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the protestants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is 17 miles SW of Bormio. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 46 12 N.

TIRRE, one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland, lying to the SW of Col. It is a small, rich island, and noted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

TIREH, a town of Turkey, in the Asiatic province of Natolia, situate on the Meander, 32 miles SSE of Smyrna. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 38 10 N.

TIRLEMONT, a village of Austrian Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable places in that duchy, but ruined by the wars. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 48 N.

TIRNAU, a strong and considerable town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra. It is seated on the Tirna, five miles W of Leopoldstadt, and 22 NE of Pressburg. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 48 24 N.

TIROL, or **TYROL**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Carinthia and the archbishopric of Salzburg, on the S by the territory of Venetia, and on the W by Switzerland. Though a mountainous country, it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for, and has rich mines of gold, silver, and copper. It is divided into four parts; Tirol, properly so called, the bishopric of Trent, the bishopric of Brixen, and four provinces of Suabia, which are united to Tirol. Inspruc is the capital.

TITAN, or **CABAROS**, an island of France, the most eastern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

TITICACA, or **CHUCUITO**, an island of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. It is situate in a lake of the same name, which is one of the largest in S America.

TITCHFIELD, a village in Hampshire, seated on a small river, six miles E of Southampton. It had formerly an abbey, on the site of which is Titchfield House, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. Great part of this ancient mansion has been taken down.

TITLISBERG, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, at the foot of which is the greatest part of the valley of Engelberg.

TITTMANING, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg. This town was almost depopulated by the plague, in 1310, and was reduced to ashes by lightning, in 1571; but it has been since rebuilt. It is seated on the Saltza, 24 miles NW of Salzburg. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 47 54 N.

TITUL, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. Lon. 20 34 E, lat. 45 30 N.

TIVER. See **TIBER**.

TIVERTON, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Ex, over which is a stone bridge, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has a noble free-school (founded by a clothier of this town) which has an endowment also for the maintenance of eight scholars at Balliol College, Oxford, and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. It has likewise a church, built by subscription. Tiverton has suffered very severely by fire, particularly in 1598, 1612, 1731, and 1794. This town has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 54 N.

TIUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the Tura, 125 miles W of Tobolsk.

TIVOLI, a celebrated town of Italy, in Campagni di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is now wretchedly poor. It was the favourite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Fiescati is of the moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli stands, are the ruins of the vast and magnificent villa built by emperor Adrian. Other illustrious Romans had also their villas here; as Julius Cæsar, Caius Cassius, Augustus, Catullus, Propertius, Mæcenas, &c. The Tivertine forms here a famous cascade from a steep rock, in a cave of which is said to have been Leucothea's grotto, the Tiburtine Sibyl, whence she delivered her oracles. It was anciently the retreat of many eminent Romans, and, at present it has an elegant summer-house, and fine gardens, belonging to the duke of Modena. Horace is thought to have composed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. Near Tivoli is the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on the Teverone, 12 miles ENE of Rome, and 15 NNE of Fiescati. Lon. 12

43 E, lat. 41 59 N. See **SOLFATARA** and **TEVERONE**.

TIZZANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 13 miles S of Parma.

TLASCALA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by Panuco, on the E by the gulf of Mexico, on the S by Guaxaca and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the audience of Mexico. In the W part of this province is the mountain of Tlascala, 12 miles in circumference: it is well peopled and cultivated, except on the summit, which is always covered with snow. There are also other mountains, covered with trees, in which are tigers and monkeys. See **ANGELOS**.

TLASCALA, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 82 miles ESE of Mexico. Lon. 99 22 W, lat. 19 30 N. See **ANGELOS**.

TLEMESÉN. See **TREMESÉN**.

TOBAGO, the most southward of the islands in the W Indies, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is 32 miles long and nine broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any islands in these seas. It has been several times taken and retaken, lastly by the English in 1793. It is 120 miles S of Barbadoes. Lon. 59 0 W, lat. 11 10 N.

TOBAGO, LITTLE, an island near the NE extremity of Tobago, two miles long, and one broad.

TOBOLSK, a government of Russia, which comprehends the W part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

TOBOLSK, the capital of Siberia, and of the government of Tobolsk. It is inhabited by Tartars, who drive a great trade on the river Irtysh, and carry their goods to China. The Tartars that live round this city, for several miles, are all Mahometans, but their musti is an Arabian. There are also a great number of Kalmucks, who serve as slaves. The Russians commonly send their state-prisoners to this city, which is seated on a hill, at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtysh, 800 miles E by N of Moscow, and 1000 E by S of Petersburg. Lon. 68 12 E, lat. 58 12 N.

TOCAT, a town of Turkey in Asia, in

Natolia; capital name. The and the first is an uncommon town and is in the There are of marble, and so many a fountain. 4000 Armenians There are a number of chapels, churches, and sides the silk manufacture much it into few in copper ing-cups. They also produce Turkey leather as the centre vans come the territory about wine. It is and 283 N. 39 50 N. **TOCAYM**, seated on the river, in fruit and baths between the town is lat. 43 N. **TOCKAY**, gary, in the castle. It is wine; but in vineyard, it is some distance It is seated at and Teisse, 7 din, and 90 lat. 48 10 N. **TOCORT**, the kingdom miles SSE of 32 40 N. **TODI**, an duchy of Spoleto river Tiber, 50 N of Rome 44 N. **TOGGEN**, land, dependent Gallen. It is and is situated. It is and is divided It contains up the majority of **TOISSÉY**,

Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. Here are 20,000 Turkish, 4000 Armenian, and 400 Greek families. There are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. Besides the silk of this country, they manufacture much of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking-cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine. It is 210 miles W by S of Erzerum, and 283 N of Aleppo. Lon. 37 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

TOCAYMA, a town of New Granada, seated on the Pati, in a country abounding in fruit and sugar-canes. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. Lon. 73 50 W, lat. 4 3 N.

TOCKAY, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a castle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine; but being produced only by one vineyard, it is scarce even at Vienna. At some distance from it are large salt-works. It is seated at the confluence of the Bodrog and Teisse, 75 miles NW of Great Waradin, and 90 NE of Buda. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

TOCORT, or TUGGURT, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, 240 miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 32 40 N.

TODI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles S of Perugia, and 50 N of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 44 N.

TOGGENBURG, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gallen. It is in the figure of a leg, and is situate between high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. It contains upwards of 46,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are protestants.

TOISEY, a town of France, in the

department of Ain, 23 miles N of Lyons. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 45 20 N.

TOLAGA BAY, a bay of the island of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 178 33 E, lat. 38 21 S.

TOLEDO, a commercial city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageously seated on a mountain, on the river Tajo, which surrounds it on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. The houses are fine and there are a great number of superb structures, beside 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. It is an archbishop's see; and the cathedral is the richest and most considerable in Spain: the Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treasury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and silver vessels, and other works. Here are 38 religious houses, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and several manufactures of silk and wool. It is 37 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 53 N.

TOLEN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zealand, in an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Dutch Brabant. It is five miles NW of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

TOLENTINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept, and is seated on the river Chienti, eight miles SE of St. Severino, and 88 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 11 E, lat. 43 14 N.

TOLESBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a harbour seated on the gulf of Finland, 60 miles W of Narva. Lon. 26 4 E, lat. 59 38 N.

TOLFA, a town of Italy, in the dominions of the Pope. In the neighbourhood are mines of alum and iron, warm baths, and quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli. It is 25 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 10 N.

TOLHUY, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Rhine. It is eight miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 52 56 N.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 30 miles NE of Belluno. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 46 30 N.

TOLMINO, a town of Germany, in

the duchy of Carniola, 12 miles N of Goritz.

TOLNA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, eight miles SW of Colocza, and 45 S of Buda. Lon. 19 28 E, lat. 46 33 N.

TOLNANI, a town of Hindoostan 70 miles W of Burhampour, and 124 E of Surat. Lon. 75 3 E, lat. 21 15 N.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, the capital of Guipuscoa, seated in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, over which are two bridges, and near them several natural cascades. It is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword blades in high esteem. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is 37 miles SW of Bayonne, and 47 SE of Bilbao. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 43 10 N.

TOLU, a town of S America in Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena; famous for the balsam of Tolu, brought hence to Europe, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, 60 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 75 22 W, lat. 9 30 N.

TOMAR, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Naboon, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ. It is 40 miles SE of Coimbra, and 65 NE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 39 30 N.

TOMBEC, a town of Austrian Brabant, eight miles S of Louvain, and 10 E of Brussels. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 45 N.

TOMBELAINE, a small island of France, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in a small gulf between Avranches and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined, at low water, to the mainland.

TOMBUCTOO, a kingdom of Nigritia, which lies to the SE of the great desert of Zahara, and W of the empire of Cashna. It produces great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The king has 300 horsemen, beside a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. The houses are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise.

TOMBUCTOO, the capital of a king-

dom of the same name, in Nigritia, with a stately mosque built of stone, and a royal palace. Here is a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandize are brought by caravans from Barbary. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. In the proceedings of the African Association, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flourishing city, subject to a severe police, and, as such attracting the merchants of the most distant states of Africa. It is seated near the Niger, 270 miles SW of Mourzook. Lon. 8 W, lat. 19 59 N.

TOMBEBAMBA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards assert, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S of Quito. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 2 16 S.

TOMINA, a government of S America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

TOMINI, a town of the island of Celebes, in the E Indies in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 119 0 E, lat. 0 45 S.

TOMSK, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, with a wooden castle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and a wooden cathedral, a chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, as the town lies on the great road through all the E and N parts of Siberia. It contains above 2000 houses, and is seated on the river Tom, 105 miles ESE of Tobolsk. Lon. 84 59 E, lat. 55 45 N.

TONDEREN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a fort, seated in a fertile country, on the German Ocean, 25 miles SE of Ripen, and 30 NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

TONGATABOO, one of the friendly islands in the S Pacific ocean, about 20 leagues in circuit, somewhat oblong, broadest at the E end, and its greatest length from E to W. The S shore is straight, and consists of coral rocks, eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicularly; while the whole N side is environed with shoals and islands, and the shore within them low and sandy. Here is also the best harbour or anchoring place to be found among these islands. It is nearly all of an equal height, not exceeding 60 or 80 feet above the level of the sea. Hence it is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling, disposed in so judicious a manner, as to open an easy communication from one part to another. It has also the advantage of being the seat of

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government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 174 46 W, lat. 21 9 S.

TONGRES, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Liege. It has severely suffered by the calamities of war; the first time by Attila, king of the Huns, and the last, by the French, in 1673, and 1677. It is seated on the Neckar, 12 miles SW of Maestricht, and 15 W of Leige.

TONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. Its district contains three cities of the second, and 15 of the third class. It is 150 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

TONG-TCHUEN-FOU, a fortified city of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms, from father to son. It is 867 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 25 56 N.

TUNGUSIANS, a people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of fables. They live in huts, which, when they remove their dwellings, they take down, and set up elsewhere. These huts are composed of wooden poles, covered all over with hair and rubbish, except a hole left at the top to let out the smoke. Their fire is made in the middle, and they all sit round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong, and broad-faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs, and their common drink is water. The Tungusians are of a middling stature; a very tall or a very short man being equally rare among them. They are all well made, and of a good mien. The features of their face are not so flat as those of the Kalmouks; they have a fresh complexion, small sharp eyes, a small thin nose, black lank hair, very little beard, and many of them none at all. Their voice is somewhat hoarse; their sight and hearing of an acuteness and delicacy almost incredible: but, on the contrary, their organs of touch and smell are considerably more blunt than ours. Their young children have an air altogether Kalmouk. The women while young are well made, and of agreeable figure, very lively, but modest, the old women, on the contrary, are ugly to a frightful degree, all over wrinkles, smoke and filth of various kinds, with eyes

TONNA, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, six miles N of Gotha.

TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on the river Boutonne, 17 miles N of Saintes. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 45 56 N.

TONNAY CHARENTE, a town of France in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge with a castle, and a small port. It is seated on the Charente, three miles from Rochefort, and 253 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 45 56 N.

TONNEINS, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, two miles from its junction with the Lot, and seven E of Marmande.

TONNERRE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, famous for its good wines. It is seated on the Armancon, 27 miles S of Troyes, and 103 E of Paris. Lon. 4 4 E, lat. 47 51 N.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour, 25 miles SW of Sleswick, and 58 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 54 30 N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by China and the gulf of Tonquin, on the S by Cochinchina, and on the W by Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The natives in general are of a middling stature, and cleanlimbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattish, and their noses and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse; and they let it hang down their shoulders. They dye their teeth black. They are dexterous, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a great quantity of fine silks, and make curious lackerworks, which are exported to other countries. There is such a number of people, that many want employment, for they seldom go to work but when foreign ships arrive. The money and goods brought hither by the English and Dutch put them in action, for they have not money of their own sufficient to employ them-

lives; and therefore one third at least must be advanced beforehand by the merchants. They are so addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is lost they will stake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquinese are made either of silk or cotton; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense-pots thereon, which no house is without. The country abounds with villages, which consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees; and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and salad herbs. In the rainy season they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water, but sometimes they have boats. The people of Tonquin are ingenious, strong-limbed and well made; their disposition is free and open, although cheating among them, when done with address, is considered as a stroke of prudence and skill. They are generous; but their generosity is regulated only by their interest; and when they have nothing to hope, they cannot easily be prevailed on to give: on such occasions, they take great care to conceal their riches, for fear of being importuned: they are in general lavish in their public expences, especially in feasts, marriages and funerals; they hate the Europeans, and find great satisfaction in being able to deceive them. The Tonquinese are neither so flat-nosed nor so broad-visaged as the Chinese; their colour is olive; they blacken their teeth, suffer their nails to grow, and wear their hair as long as possible. The people are slaves one part of the year; for except the citizens of the capital, all the tradesmen, joiners, smiths, masons, carpenters &c. are obliged to labour three months in the palace, and during two others, for the mandarins and great lords: they are free the rest of the year, and work for those who employ them. Marriages are not contracted here without the consent of the governor or judge of the place. The day after the marriage, the husband styles his wife sister, and the wife calls her husband brother. A plurality of wives is permitted at Tong-king; but only the most accomplished takes the title of spouse. The

law grants a divorce to the men, but denies it to the women: the children remain with the husband. The favourite diversion of the Tonquinese are comedies, which they generally act at night, and accompany with abundance of machinery and decorations. They excel particularly in the representation of torments, rivers, seas, tempests and naval battles. Learning in Tonquin, as in China, consists principally in the knowledge of a great number of characters, and in the study of the rules and principles of morality, which are taken from the writings of Confucius. The Tonquinese apply to letters, from ambition, because they open the way to honours, and because it is by their means alone that they can ever be promoted to offices of dignity and trust. They are in general courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several; but the poor are stinted for want of money. In hard times the men will sell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themselves. When a man dies he is buried in his own ground, and if he was master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon that happens after the middle of January, is a great festival; when they rejoice for 10 days together, and spend their time in all manner of sports. They have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms. They have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. The language is very guttural, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth: it has a great resemblance to the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. The commodities are gold, musk, silk, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, salt, aniseed, and worm seed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all their merchandise, the people are in general very poor; the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy. Cachao is the capital.

TONSBERG, a seaport of Norway; in the province of Aggerhuys, 30 miles W

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TOOBOUAI, a small island in the South Sea, discovered by captain Cook, being, in any direction, not above five or six miles. Small as it appears, however, there are hills in it of a considerable elevation; at the foot of which is a narrow border of flat land, extending almost all around it, bordered with a white-sand beach. The hills are covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. According to the information captain Cook received from some of the natives, who spoke the language of Otaheite, this island is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces the several kinds of fruits and roots that are to be met with at the other islands in the neighbourhood. Lon. 149 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

TOPCLIFF, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, seated on a considerable ascent, on the Swale, 24 miles N of York.

TOPEL, or **TOPL**, a town of the kingdom of Bothnia, 24 miles NW of Pilsen, and 56 W of Prague. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 50 10 N.

TOPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, near which the Austrians defeated the Prussians, in 1762. It is 14 miles WNW of Leutmeritz. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 50 36 N.

TOPOLITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 12 miles SW of Niemez. Lon. 26 9 E, lat. 46 51 N.

TOYOLTZAU, a town of Hungary, 68 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 48 35 N.

TOSHAM, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ex, five miles SE of Exeter (of which it is the port) and 170 SW of London. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 50 39 N.

TOR, or **ELTOR**, a town of Arabia Petrea, with a good harbour defended by a castle, and a Greek convent. In the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, said to be those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. It is seated on the Red Sea. Lon. 33 45 E, lat. 28 27 N.

TORBAY, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury Point, and Bob's Nose. It was here the prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal persons, to preserve us from popery and arbitrary power. In gales of wind it is often the station of the Channel fleet.

TORBIA, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. Here is an ancient tower, of Gothic architecture, and in the environs are found many remains of Roman monuments. It is seven miles E of Nice.

TORBOLE, a town of Italy, in the Trentino, 14 miles SE of Trent. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 56 N.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air, and seated in a small island, seven miles N of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 32 N.

TORDA, or **TOKENBURGH**, a town of Transylvania, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive salt works. The Hungarian language is said to be spoken with the greatest purity in this town. It is 15 miles WNW of Clausenburg, and 48 NW of Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 12 E, lat. 46 50 N.

TORDESILLAS, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V, ended her melancholy days. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Douero, 24 miles W of Valladolid, and 75 SE of Leon. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 41 48 N.

TORGAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Saxony Proper, with a castle, the stair-case of which is built in such a manner, that a person may ride in a chaise to the top of it. The inhabitants brew excellent beer, which they send to other places by the Elbe, on which the town is seated. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians in 1760. It is 27 miles NE of Leipzig, and 35 NW of Dresden. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 51 34 N.

TORIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the channel, and late province of Normandy, with a magnificent castle, seated on a rivulet, seven miles SE of St. Lo. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 49 0 N.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, below Miranda-de-Douero.

TORNA, or **TORNAW**, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is a fortified place and is seated on an eminence, on the river Sayo, 22 miles W of Cassovia. Lon. 20 43 E, lat. 48 50 N.

TORNE, a river of Sweden, which has its source in the mountains of Norway, forms a lake of the same name, and taking a SE course, enters the gulf of Bothnia, at Torneo.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden in W Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on a small island formed by it, at the N extremity of Bothnia. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other articles, for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. It is 180 miles NE of Umea, and 420 NNE of Stockholm. Lon. 24 17 E, lat. 65 31 N.

TORNOVA, an episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna. It is seated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, 10 miles NW of Larissa. Lon. 22 36 E, lat. 39 52 N.

TORO, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N by E of Salamanca, and 100 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 41 39 N.

TORELLA-DE-MONGRAIS, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1694. It is seated near the mouth of the Ter, in the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 19 miles E by S of Girona, and 60 NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 41 55 N.

TORPERLEY, a town in Cheshire, nine miles E of Chester. It was formerly a borough, and had a market.

TORQUAY, a village in Devonshire, on the N side of Torbay, seven miles SE of Newton Bushel. It has a neat range of buildings for summer visitors, who may here enjoy convenient bathing and a romantic situation. Near it is a singular cavern called Kent's-hole, which is full 200 yards long, and in no part more than 20 feet high.

TORRE-DEL-GRECO, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, seated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the bay of Naples, five miles SE of that city. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631; and again in 1794, was overwhelmed by a torrent of lava. The inhabitants, however, escaped with their lives, about 15 excepted.

TORRE DE MONCORVO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, with a castle, surrounded with a wall, and bastions. It is 27 miles SE of Mirandela, and 42 SSW of Braganza. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 41 0 N.

TORRE DE LAS SALINAS, a town of

Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. This is the most considerable salt-work in all Spain. It is 20 miles SE of Origuela, and 37 NNE of Carthagena. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 37 58 N.

TORREJO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 40 10 N.

TORRES, a maritime town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles SW of Granada. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 36 39 N.

TORRES NOVAS, a strong town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls, and seated in a fertile plain, on the river Almonda, 55 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 8 W, lat. 39 10 N.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle, seated near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine, 17 miles S of Lisbon.

TORRIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 10 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 44 34 N.

TORRINGTON, a corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and is governed by a mayor. Some remains of a castle are still visible. It is seated on the Towridge, over which is a bridge, 11 miles S by W of Barnstaple, and 194 W by S of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 4 N.

TORSIL, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 43 miles of Stockholm. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 59 20 N.

TORTOLA, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the W Indies, 18 miles long and seven broad. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. In this, which is the principal of the Virgin islands, almost all the trade is carried on; it is near five miles long and two broad, but badly watered, and reckoned unhealthy. They cultivate cotton here, which is much esteemed by the manufacturers, likewise rum and sugar; it has of late years undergone great improvements. Its fruits, of which there are no great variety, are but indifferent; some apples excepted. The entrance into the harbour is at the E end of the island. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 18 33 N.

TORTONA, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the

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Tortonese, with a bishop's see, and a castle on an eminence. It is deemed a considerable frontier place; was taken by the allies in 1744, by the Spaniards in 1745, and by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Scrivia, 28 miles SE of Casal, and 27 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

TORTORELLA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, five miles NE of Policastro.

TORTOSA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel. It is divided into the Old and New Town, both surrounded by modern fortifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It has a great number of churches and religious houses; among which the cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is situate in a country, fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 35 miles SW of Turragona, and 180 E of Madrid. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 33 N.

TORTUGA, an uninhabited island near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W of the island of Margarettia, and about 30 miles in circumference. The E end is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea. At this end is a large salt pond, where the salt begins to kern in April; there have been 20 ships here at a time for salt. At the W end is a small harbour with fresh water; and it is full of low trees. There are a few goats on it; and the turtles or tortoises come upon the sandy banks to lay their eggs, whence this island has its name. It was formerly much frequented by the bucaniers. Lon. 62 20 W, lat. 11 30 N.

TORTUGA, an island of the W Indies, near the N coast of the island of Hispaniola, where the French bucaniers used to fortify themselves. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 20 10 N.

TOSA, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbour, where vessels are sheltered from all winds, except the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep

hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the hill, nearer the sea, is a strong citadel, with other fortifications. It is 37 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 41 N.

TOSCANELLA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 35 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 27 N.

TOSENA, a small town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 20 miles WNW of Uddevalla. Lon. 18 2 E, lat. 58 33 N.

TOSSE, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 42 miles NNE of Uddevalla. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 58 51 N.

TOTNESS, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Dart, on the side of a hill, and had formerly a castle and walls. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of ferges. It is 27 miles SW of Exeter, and 196 W by S of London. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 50 24 N.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a village in Middlesex, five miles N of London. It is so called from a cross, which has existed here from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a hillock. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead. Here are three almshouses. The rivulet called the Mofel, which rises on Muswell Hill, near Highgate, runs through the principal street.

TOTTERIDGE, a village in Middlesex, near Chipping Barnet, inhabited by the citizens of London, so long ago as the reign of James I. It is 10 miles NNW of London.

TOUL, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see, and the cathedral and late episcopal chapel, are handsome structures. It was an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1552. It is seated on the Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 10 miles W of Nanci, and 167 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 48 40 N.

TOULA, a river of W Chinese Tartary, which takes its course from E to W, and is a broad, deep, and rapid river, and its banks are surrounded with woods and beautiful meadows. The mountains which hang over it on the northern side are covered with forests of aged firs, and have the same effect on the eye as an immense amphitheatre. This river, after having received the waters of the Selingue, loses itself in the lake of Pai-cal, which is the largest of all Tartary.

TOULOMBA, or **TULMABINE**, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated on the Rauvee, 70 miles ENE of Moulton.

TOULON, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Var, and late province of Provence. Before the revolution in 1789, it was an episcopal see. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Toulon experienced the dreadful ravages of the plague in 1418, 1461, 1476, 1587, 1621, 1630, 1647, 1664, and 1720. It is divided into the Old and New Quarter. The first, which is ill-built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (a kind of [mall]) and the townhouse. The New Quarter contains (besides the magnificent works constructed by Lewis XIV), many fine houses, and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The harbour is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port or Merchants Port, and the New Port or King's Port; but this last appellation has vanished with the abolition of royalty. The New Haven was constructed by Louis XIV. as were the fortifications of the city. In the front of this haven is an arsenal, containing all the places necessary for the construction and fitting out of vessels: the first object that appears is a rope-walk, entirely arched, extending as far as the eye can reach, and built after the designs of Vauban: here cables are made, and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. Here likewise is the armoury, for muskets, pistols, halberds &c. In the park of artillery, are cannons placed in piles, bombs, grenades, mortars, and balls of various kinds, ranged in wonderful order. The long sail room, the foundery for cannon, the dock yards, the basins, &c. are all worthy of observation. The galleys, transferred from Marseilles, some years ago, occupy at Toulon a second basin in the New Port. Many of the galley slaves are artizans, some merchants, and which is most wonderful, of scrupulous integrity. They no longer sleep on board the galleys, but have been lately provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building newly erected for that purpose. Both the Old and New Port have an outlet into the spacious outer road or harbour, which is surrounded by hills, and formed by nature almost circular. Its circuit is of great extent; and the entrance is defended, on both sides, by a fort and batteries. In a word, the basins, docks, and arsenal at Toulon, warranted the remark of a foreigner who visited them in the late reign, that the king of France was greater there than at Versailles. Toulon is the only mart in

the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the **IE** Indies. It was twice taken by the imperial troops in the 16th century; and in August 1793, it was surrendered, by the inhabitants, to the British admiral lord Hood, on condition of enabling them to effect the re-establishment of monarchy in France. It was garrisoned, for some time, by the British troops; but the French having laid siege to it, they were obliged to evacuate the place in December following, after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Marseilles, and 317 SSE of Paris. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 43 7 N.

TOULOUSE, a city of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, with an archbishop's see. It contains 56,000 inhabitants, and is the most considerable city in France, next to Paris, although its population bears no proportion to its extent. Here are many monuments of antiquity, and it was one of the most flourishing cities of the old Gauls, and a Roman colony; in process of time it became the metropolis of the Visigoths, afterwards of Aquitain, and at length one of the most considerable governments of France, and the seat of a parliament. The walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church, would be incomparable, if the nave were equal to the choir; and the archbishop's palace is magnificent. The townhouse, a modern structure, forms a perfect square, 324 feet long, and 66 high: the principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square, lately called the Place Royale. In the great hall, called the Hall of illustrious Men, is the statue of the chevalier Haure, and the busts of all the great men to whom Toulouse has given birth. Communicating with the Atlantic, on one side, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouse might have been a very commercial city: but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. Of course there are two colleges, 2 public libraries, and 3 academies. The little commerce they have, consists in leather, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at least equal to those of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the city and suburb of St. Cyprian. Toulouse is 37 miles E of Auch, 125 SE of Bourdeaux, and 350 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 43 35 N.

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TOUR, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, 22 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 43 25 N.

TOUR DE ROUSSILLON, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, seated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

TOUR DU PIN, a town of France, in the department of Isère, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a river of the same name, 34 miles S of Vienna.

TOUR LA BLANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 15 miles NW of Périgueux. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 45 18 N.

TOUR LA VILLE, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Normandy, separated from Cherboug by a river.

TOURRAIN, a late province of France, 58 miles long and 55 broad, now forming the department of Indre and Loire, bounded on the N by Maine, on the E by Orleannois, on the S by Berry, and on the W by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle; and it is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

TOURANCOURCHY, a town of Hindoostan; 35 miles SSW of Trichinopoly. Lon. 78 36 E, lat. 47 50 N.

TOURINE, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 36 N.

TOURNAN, a town of France in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the isle of France 22 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 43 N.

TOURNAY, a considerable city of Austrian Flanders, capital of the Tournaytis, with a bishop's see. It is defended by a strong castle, is a large trading place with several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It has been several times taken and retaken, lastly by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Scheld, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 miles SE of Lille, 30 SW of Ghent, and 135 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 50 33 N.

TOURNEHEM, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, nine miles NW of St. Omer.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, and late province of

Languedoc, with a fine college, and a castle. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Rhone, 40 miles W of Grenoble, and 280 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 45 6 N.

TOURNUS, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, and late province of Burgundy seated on the Saône, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 15 miles S of Chalons, and 202 S by W of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 46 34 N.

TOURS, a considerable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. Before the French revolution it was an archbishop's see. It is advantageously seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches each 75 feet diameter: three of these were carried away by the breaking up of ice in 1789. It is a large and well built city, and the streets very clean by reason of several fountains in it, with a fine mall above 1000 paces long. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure, its curious clock, its mosaic pavement, and its rich library of manuscripts. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were here employed in the silk manufacture; but now the whole number of inhabitants is only 22,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed. In one of the suburbs, is the late abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the most ancient in the West. Near the city is Pleffis les-Tours, a late royal palace, built by the profligate and superstitious Lewis XI. who died here, in 1483. Tours is 52 miles NNE of Poitiers, 54 E of Angers, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 47 24 N.

TOUSERA, a town of Barbary, capital of Biledulgerid, seated in a country abounding in dates, and dependent on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 32 30 N.

TOULA, a river of W Chinese Tartary which takes its course from E to W, and is often broad, deep and rapid; its banks are surrounded with woods and beautiful meadows. The mountains which hang over it on the northern side are covered with forests of aged firs, and have the same effect on the eye as an immense amphitheatre. This river, after having received the waters of the Selingue, loses itself in the lake of Pai-cal, which is the largest of all Tartary.

TOWCESTER, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was once strongly fortified, and is seated on

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A small river, 52 miles SE of Coventry, and 60 NW of London. Lon. 1° 15' W, lat. 52° 4' N.

TOWRIDGE, a river in Devonshire, which rises near the source of the Tamar, not far from the Bristol Channel, runs SE to Hatherley, and then joining the Ock from Oakhampton, turns short to the N, and passing by Torrington and Biddeford, enters the Bristol Channel, at Barnstable Bay.

TOWTON, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, SE of Tadcaster. It is famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster, in which 35,000 are said to have fallen on both sides. It was fought in 1461.

Towy, a river of S Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Carmarthenshire at its NE extremity, and passing by Carmarthen, enters the Bristol Channel.

TRACHENBURG, or DRACHENBURG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of the principality of Trachenburg. It is seated on the Barch, 18 miles NE of Woslaw, and 26 N of Breslaw. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 51 30 N.

TRAFALGAR, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles SE of Cadiz. Lon. 51° 15' W, lat. 36 11 N.

TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, with a Greek archbishop's see, though it is small and thin of people. It is seated on the Marica, 37 miles SW of Adrianople, and 112 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 26 18 E, lat. 41 15 N.

TRAJETTO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct. It is seated near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 20 N.

TRAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, situate on the Ambs, five miles S of Abensperg, and 20 E of Ingolstadt. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a high mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 22 miles W of Mount Etna, and 70 SW of Messina. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 37 46 N.

TRA LOS MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N by Galicia, on the W by Entre-Douro-e-Minho, on the S by Beira, and on

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the Eby Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douero divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

TRALEE, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, seated near the bay of Tralee, seven miles SSE of Ardfert. Lon. 9 36 W, lat. 52 12 N.

TRALLEBORG, a maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, near the Baltic, 19 miles S of Lund. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 55 20 N.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Germany in the circle of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. The castle stands so high, that it may be seen at the distance of near 30 miles. There are two warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral springs in the adjacent country. It is situated on the Waag, 50 miles NE. of Presburg. Lon. 17° 50' E., lat. 49° 56' N.

• **TRANCON**, a town of Portugal, in Tral-os Montes, with a castle, seated in a fertile country, 14 miles W by S of Pinnel. Lon. 7° E, lat. 40° 44' N.

TRANI, a seaport of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a castle, and an archbishop's see. It is the usual residence of the governor of the province; but is much decayed since the harbour has been choked up with mud. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles W of Bari, and 125 N by E of Naples. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 41 18 N.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes. It is seated at the mouth of the Cauvery, 165 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 57 E, lat. 10 44 N.

TRANSYLVANIA, a country formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N by Upper Hungary and Poland, on the E by Moldavia and Walachia, on the S by Walachia, and on the W by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is 162 miles long and 150 broad, and surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as serves the inhabitants and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mahometans. The government is conducted by 12 persons; namely, three Roman catholics, three Lutherans, three Calvinists, and three Socinians. Seven passes lead into this country,

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formed by so many rivers, narrow, and all defended by forts with garrisons. Having been long a frontier country it must consequently have been a scene of frequent desolation from contending powers, particularly the Turks and Imperialists. The militia is commanded by the governor, whose commission is the more important, as Transylvania is the bulwark of Christendom. It is divided into several small districts, called palatinates and counties; and is inhabited by three different nations, Saxons, Sicilians, and Hungarians. Hermanstadt is the capital.

TRAON, or **TRAU**, a strong town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in a small island, joined to the mainland by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bua by another of stone, 27 miles SE of Sebenico. Lon. 17 52 E, lat. 44 0 N.

TRAPANI, or **TRAPANO**, a seaport on the W side of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fort; and an excellent harbour, in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient name Drepanum. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, and is a trading place, famous for its salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral. It is seated on a small peninsula, 20 miles N of Mazara, and 45 W of Palermo. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 38 10 N.

TRAPPE, a once celebrated monastery of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Perche, situate in a large valley, surrounded by mountains. The monks were famous for their austerity, and keeping perpetual silence.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Lower Rhine, and county of Spanheim, seated on the Moselle. It is an important place on account of its fortress, which is on a mountain, and commands the passage of the Moselle. The French took possession of it in 1794. It is 22 miles NE of Treves and 28 SW of Coblenz. Lon. 7 7 E, lat. 49 55 N.

TRAVANCORE, a province of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to 10 15 N lat. and bounded on the N by Mytore, and on the E by the Carnatic. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally of the English E India Company, and in whose defence they engaged with the Mahorattas and the nizam of the Deccan in the war against Tippos Sultan. See CRANGANORE.

TRAVANCORE, the capital of the above province of the same name in the peninsula of Hindoostan, 100 miles SSE of Cochin. Lon. 77 8 E, lat. 8 15 N.

TRAWE, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, which runs from W to

E, and passing by Segeberg, Oldesloe, and Lubeck, falls into the Baltic, at Travemunde.

TRAVEMUNDEE, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubeck, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NE of that city. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 54 3 N.

TRAVERS, a town of Switzerland, 12 miles W of Neuchatel. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 47 6 N.

TRANSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Traun. Near it are springs of salt-water.

TRAUTENAU, a town of Konigsgratz, in Bohemia, 21 miles N of Konigsgratz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 50 45 N.

TRAYGUERA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S of Tortosa. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 40 26 N.

TREBBIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 10 miles SSE of Potsdam, and 20 SSW of Berlin. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 52 44 N.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, washes Bobbio in the Milanese, and falls into the Po, above Placentia. On the banks of this river the Romans, under the consul Sempronius, were defeated by Hannibal, and numbers of them drowned in it.

TREBIGNI, or **TREBIGNIA**, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are partly Turks and partly Greeks, and there are some papists. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, on the river Trebenska, 14 miles N of Ragusa. Lon. 18 11 E, lat. 43 4 N.

TREBISIACI, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Tarento, five miles E of Cassano.

TREBISOND, a large and strong seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a very steep hill. The walls are square and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are some unintelligible inscriptions. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and these but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands on the Black Sea, 104 miles NNW of Erzerum, and 449 E of Constantinople. Lon. 40 45 E, lat. 40 45 N.

TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in

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Moravia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Iglaw, 21 miles SE of Iglaw, and 32 NW of Budweis. Lon. 16 12' E, lat. 49 4' N.

TREBNITZ, a town of Germany, in Silesia, with a large nunnery. Near it is a hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which is immediately formed into vessels of all kinds; and on being exposed to the air, they become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N of Breslaw. Lon. 17 15' E, lat. 51 15' N.

TREFFURT, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the landgravate of Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is seated near the Verta, 22 miles W of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 20 19' E, lat. 51 8' N.

TREFFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, 10 miles W SW of Mulhausen, and 32 W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 43' E, lat. 51 8' N.

TREGANNON, a corporate town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Tyvy, 15 miles SE of Aberystwith, and 202 W by N of London. Lon. 3 56' W, lat. 52 13' N.

TREGONY, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is much decayed, has no church, and only 150 houses poorly built, but is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a creek by Falmouth-haven, 41 miles W by S of Plymouth, and 245 of London. Lon. 4 43' W, lat. 56 16' N.

TREGUIER, a seaport of France, in the department of the North-Coast, and late province of Bretagne, seated near the English Channel, 22 miles NW of St. Brieux. Lon. 3 10' W, lat. 48 47' N.

TREILEBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 26' E, lat. 55 26' N.

TREMENSEN, or TLEMSEN, a province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by the province of Africa, on the S by the desert of Zahara, and on the W by the kingdom of Fez. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital, of the same name, is surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 1 29' W, lat. 34 40' N.

TREMITI, three islands of Italy, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the

coast of Naples. They are called Capraria, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

TREMOUILLE, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou, seated on the Bennaile, 23 miles E by S of Poitiers. Lon. 1 10' E, lat. 46 29' N.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Noguera Pallarefa, 85 miles NW of Barcelona.

TRENT, a large river of England, which, issuing from three springs between Congleton and Leek, in Staffordshire, flows southwards through the midst of the county, continually augmented by rills from the same region; and at length, having received the Tame from the S, acquires a new direction, and, with a NE course, penetrates into Derbyshire, just after its junction with the Dove. After forming toward the N part, the boundary between Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, it falls into the Humber, below Gainsborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilden. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamshire.

TRENT, a river of N Carolina, in the United States of America, which falls into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

TRENT, a fortified city of Germany, capital of the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is defended by some fortifications and the bishop's palace stands without the city. The French took this city, after the battle of Rovere, in 1796, but abandoned it soon afterward. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 miles NW of Venice, and 260 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 27' E, lat. 46 8' N.

TRENT, or TRENTINO, a bishopric of Germany, in the county of Tirol, seated among the Alps which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N by Tirol Proper, on the E by Feltrino and Bellunese, on the S by Vicentino and the Veronese, and on the W by the Bresciano.

TRENTON, a town of the United States, capital of New Jersey, seated on the Delaware, 37 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0' W, lat. 40 15' N.

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TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania. It has a manufacture of stockings and woollen stuffs, and is seated on the Rega, near its mouth, in the Baltic, 43 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 54 10 N.

TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 50 miles S of Stralsund, and 50 WNW of Stetin. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 39 N.

TRESEN, or **TROSA**, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

FRESHANISH ISLES, four of the W. islands on the W coast of Scotland, between the island of Col and that of Mull. They are very fertile in corn, &c.

TRETHIMROW, a strong town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Dniester, 45 miles below Kiof.

TREUCHENBRIETZEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 20 miles S of Brandenburg, and 34 SW of Berlin. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 52 5 N.

TREVES, or **TRIERS**, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the electorate of Cologne, on the E by Weteravia, on the S by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorraine, and on the W by Luxemburg. It is 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains and forests, however the soil near the Rhine and Moselle is very fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and is more populous there than in other parts. Its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the wars with France.

TREVES, or **TRIERS**, a celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of an archbishopric of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector of the empire. He likewise claims the title of archchancellor of the empire, and gives the first vote at the election of an emperor. It has a university, several remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany. It has greatly suffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. The French took possession of this town, in 1794. It is seated on the Moselle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains, 20 miles NE of Luxemburg, 55 S by E of Cologne, and 450 WNW of Vienna. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 49 45 N.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 23 miles SE of Perugia. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 43 54 N.

TREVIGLIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 17 miles ENE of Milan. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 45 35 N.

TREVIGO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 23 miles E of Benevento. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 42 6 N.

TREVINO, a strong town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles SW of Vittoria. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 42 48 N.

TREVISANO, a marquissate of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli and the gulf of Venice, on the S by that gulf, the Dogado, and the Paduano, on the N by the Feltrino and the Bellunese, and on the W by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

TREVISO, or **TREVIGIO**, a large city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, with an archbishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It is the residence of many noble families, and seated on the Sile, 20 miles NW of Venice. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 45 44 N.

TREVoux, a town of France in the department of Ain, and late province of Bresse. The most remarkable buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament house, the governor's house, and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the Jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Saone, 12 miles N of Lyons, and 188 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 57 N.

TREYSA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and landgraviate of Hesse, capital of the county of Ziegenheim. It is seated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N of Marburg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 50 N.

TREZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 45 45 N.

TRIBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and subject to the house of Austria, 15 miles NE of Friburg, and 15 S of Freudenstadt. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 48 12 N.

TRIBESERS, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a castle. It is seated on the river Trebel, 22 miles SSW of Stralsund, and 30 ESE of Rostock. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 54 1 N.

TRIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 18 miles NW of Landau. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 49 22 N.

TRICALA, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 50 miles ENE of Salonichi. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 41 10 N.

TRICALA, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Janna, 21 miles S of Larissa.

TRICARICO, an episcopal town in the kingdom of Naples, 13 miles SE of Acerenza, and 21 SW of Matera. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 40 12 N.

TRICETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles ESE of Scala.

TRIERS. See **TREVES**.

TRIENT, an episcopal town of Germany, in Carniola. It is a strong place, the harbour is spacious, but not good; being open to the W and SW winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good wines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Capo d'Istria, and 80 NE of Venice. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 45 56 N.

TRIM, the county-town of E Meath, in Ireland, seated on the Boyne, 23 miles NW of Dublin.

TRINCOMALE, a town on the E side of the Island of Ceylon, with a harbour, reckoned the finest in the E Indies. In January 1782, it was taken by the English, but soon afterwards retaken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It was taken by the English in 1795, and still remains in their possession. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 100 miles NE of Candy. Lon. 81 52 E, lat. 8 45 N.

TRING, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 22 miles W of Hertford, and 31 WNW of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 46 N.

TRINIDAD, an island on the NE coast of Terra Firma, separated from Paria on the S, by a strait about 10 miles over; and from Cumana on the W, by the gulf of Paria. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; it is 62 miles long and 45 broad; produces sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken in 1595, by Sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676, by the French who plundered and left it. The capital is Port d'Espagne, in the gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 10 0 N.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Spain, in

the audience of Guatimala, seated on the Pacific Ocean. It is an open town, but very important, there being no other harbour on this coast. A mile and a half hence is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell: because it is continually covered by a thick smoke, and emits flames from time to time. It is 70 miles SE of Guatimala. Lon. 89 30 W, lat. 12 50 N.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Granada, seated on the Rio de la Magdalena, 58 miles NW of St. Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73 45 W, lat. 4 45 N.

TRINITY, or **LA TRINITE**, a town of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 61 8 W, lat. 14 53 N.

TRINO, a fortified town of Italy, in Monterrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken, in 1704, by the French, who abandoned it in 1706. It is seated near the Po, eight miles NW of Casal, and 35 NE of Turin. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

TRINOMALY, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the British in 1768. It is 45 miles SSW of Arcot, and 52 WNW of Pondicherry. Lon. 78 35 E, lat. 12 2 N.

TRIPOLI, among the ancients, was a large kingdom, now an aristocratical republic in Africa; it is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by Egypt; on the S by Sara, or the great desert; and on the W partly by Tunis, and partly by Biledulgerid; extending 1000 miles along the Mediterranean from NW to SE, but hardly 200 broad in any place; it has several cities, some of which are large and populous, particularly on the coasts, where they carry on the piratical business to great advantage. Near its capital the soil is tolerably fruitful; but to the eastward, as far as Egypt, is the sandy desert of Barca. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, elected by the soldiers.

TRIPOLI, a considerable town of Barbary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by emperor Charles V, who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in fluff, saffron, corn, oil, dates, ostrich feathers, and skins; but they gain more by the Christians taken at sea: for they either set high ransoms on them, or sell them for slaves;

Tripoli is surrounded by Tunis, and 12 E, lat. 33

TRIPOLI, town of S. defended by Christians, some mosques, and a sand bank, is expected to be two miles by a round mainland by a bulwark to the residence governs there is a gulf and other carry on a trade. It is 90 miles S of Scander 50 N.

TRIST, a New Spain. Tabasco, in separated by from the 10 miles in length breadth, but point 92 43

TRISTAN, the S Atlantic, reference. L.

TRITCHI, Hindoostan, SSW of Ma 49 N.

TRIVENT, Naples, in the river Tri Bogano, and 37 E, lat. 40

TROCHTE, of Germany, miles NW of Gard. Lon.

TROGEN, the chief place of the canton of mineral spring and alum, a termally for an extensive which it has seven miles N of St. Gall.

TROJA, in Capitanata is seated at t

Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by a wall, 275 miles SE of Tunis, and 570 ESE of Algiers. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 32 34 N.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. There is one handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. Before it is a sand bank, which increases so much, that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is two miles W of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark to defend the entrance. It is the residence of a bashaw, who also governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufacture in the town. It is 90 miles NW of Damascus, and 120 S of Scanderoon. Lon. 36 20 E, lat. 34 50 N.

TRIST, a small uninhabited island of New Spain. It is situated on the coast of Tabasco, in the bay of Campeachy, and is separated by a narrow channel, on the E, from the isle of Port Royal. It is five miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, but not inhabited. Lon. of the E point 92 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, a lofty island in the S Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 11 43 W, lat. 37 8 S.

TRITCHINOPOLY, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 208 miles SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

TRIVENTO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Molise, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 miles N of Bogano, and 62 E of Naples. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 40 50 N.

TROCHTELFINGEN, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 16 miles NW of Buchau, and 29 S of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 48 18 N.

TROGEN, a town of Switzerland, and the chief place of the protestant part of the canton of Appenzel, near which is a mineral spring, containing copper, sulphur, and alum, and useful when applied externally for several complaints. It carries on an extensive manufacture of cloth, for which it has been long celebrated. It is seven miles N of Appenzel, and seven SE of St. Gall.

TROJA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata. It is a fortified town, and is seated at the foot of the Appenines, on

the river Chilaro, 32 miles NE of Benevento, and 60 NW of Naples. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 21 N.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of Upper Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, 35 miles SW of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 46 35 N.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among morasses, 15 miles W of Wilna, and 85 NNE of Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 54 38 N.

TRON, St. a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with a famous Benedictine abbey, 21 miles WNW of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 48 N.

TROPEA, a populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is seated on the top of a rock, on the E coast, 10 miles NW of Nicotera, and 45 N by E of Reggio. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 38 42 N.

TROPES, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, with a citadel. It is seated on the bay of Grimaud, in the Mediterranean, 12 miles SW of Frejus, and 58 E of Marseilles. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 16 N.

TROPFAU, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Upper Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. The Prussians became masters of it in 1741 and 1756, but restored it to the house of Austria by a treaty subsequent to each capture. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N by E of Olmutz, and 72 S by E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 50 1 N.

TROWBRIDGE, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. The inhabitants consist chiefly of clothiers, who make superfine broad-cloth and kersey-mere, in a great degree by machinery. It is seated on a hill, 23 miles SW of Marlborough, and 98 W of London. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 51 19 N.

TROYES, a considerable city of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne. It was formerly an episcopal town, and is surrounded by good walls, but almost all the houses are of wood, and good water is wanting. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's, the principal church; the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians, wax-chandlery, can-

dles, and wine. It is seated on the Seine, 30 miles ENE of Sens, and 90 ESE of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 48 13 N.

TRUGILLO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 120 miles S of the lake Maracaybo. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 9 46 N.

TRUMPINGTON, a village in Cambridgeshire, two miles from Cambridge, where several Roman antiquities have been found.

TRUNS, a town of the country of the Grisons, where the independence of the Grey League was first ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and communities. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles W of Ilantz.

TRURO, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The lord warden of the Stannaries holds his parliament here, and it has the benefit of the coinage of tin. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Here, after the battle of Naseby, the forces of Charles I. under lord Hopeton, surrendered to general Fairfax. Truro is seated in a vale, between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, and at the very head of Falmouth haven, 10 miles N of Falmouth, and 257 W by S of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 16 N.

TRURO, a town of Nova Scotia, 40 miles N by W of Halifax.

TRUXILLO, a considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura, noted for being the birth-place of Pizarro. It is seated among mountains, on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a strong citadel. It is situated near the river Almont, 65 miles SW of Toledo, and 117 SE of Madrid. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 39 6 N.

TRUXILLO, a rich commercial seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1553. In its territory are above 50,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is seated in a fertile country, on a small river, near the Pacific Ocean, 380 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 8 1 S.

TRUXILLO, a strong seaport of New Spain, in the province of Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same name, between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves. Lon. 85 50 W, lat. 16 20 N.

TRUXILLO, or NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PAZ, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 220 miles S of Maracaybo. Lon. 69 15 W, lat. 9 21 N.

TSCHOPE, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. It is celebrated for its blue manufactures,

TSCHOULYMS, a nation of Tartars, who occupy the country lying between the upper part of the rivers Ob and Yenisei. The country which they inhabit is for the most part, fertile with large forests, and mountainous only about the banks of the two Yiousses, which take their sources among the mountains of the province of Yeniseisk, near the river of that name. The inhabitants are docile, attentive, eager after instruction, and well skilled in what they have been able to learn. Whenever they have nothing to fear, they discover great frankness of disposition, honesty, and complaisance; but when they have reason to apprehend any severe treatment or fraud, they lye and are sullen. They shew great friendship, and pay numberless little attentions towards each other; but are lazy with regard to all kinds of labour, and their manner of living is dirty. Ever since they have had the custom of living in settled villages during the winter, the greatest number of them sow a few fields with rye, wheat, barley, oats, and hemp, but seldom cultivate enough for their own consumption though their land be never so fruitful. Many of them sow nothing at all but had rather buy their flour and meal of the Russians, or live without bread, when it is to be had of them. Those who are not averse to the trouble of managing cattle, keep a small number of horses and cows, and a few sheep of the short-tailed kind. As the snow is deep and the winter very long in these parts, they are obliged to lay up a stock of hay for the support of their cattle during the extremity of the cold; a great hardship to people so abandoned to sloth as the Tschoulyms. Neither swine nor poultry is to be seen in their inclosures. In imitation of the Ostyaks fishing and hunting are their principal occupations. The latter furnishes them with the means of paying their tribute, which is in Marten skins.

TSCHUTSKI, a country of the E extremity of Asia, opposite the NW coast of America, bounded by the A, adir on the S. The climate is cold, the soil marshy, abounding in rocks, barren, bare of woods, and extremely wild and savage. The summer lasts only a few months, but in this season the days are very long, because for several weeks together the sun does not set at all. The winter extends through the greatest part of the year; and during this melancholy season it is almost one continual night. The inhabitants are analogous to the country; being the most savage, the most barbarous, the most untractable, the least civilized, the most rug-

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ted and cruel people of all Siberia. They have neither letters nor writing, nor any kind of instruction. They are not yet entirely subdued; and consequently it is but one part of the nation that pays tribute. Their history is enveloped in darkness, as well as their national constitution and force. They will not endure the least constraint; and though they have been several times conquered by the Russians, they have always regained their liberty. By a probable computation, they are estimated at 3500 males capable of bearing arms. They are formidable neighbours to the Koriaks, who often experience their depredations. Twenty Tichouktches never hesitate a moment about attacking fifty Koraiks; and, had it not been for the Russian Ostrogs, the former would long ago have exterminated the whole Koraik nation. The care of their deer is their principal occupation; nevertheless they follow the chase and the fishery. In the number of rein deer consists all the riches of the Tschouktches. A possessor of ten thousand is not uncommon; and some of fifty thousand are to be met with.

TSHETSHEN. See KISTU.

TSI-NAN-FOU, a celebrated city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. This city is large populous and is much respected by the Chinese on account of its having once been the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful prospect. In its district are four cities of the second and 26 of the third class. It is seated S of the river Tsi or Tsing-ho 160 miles S by E of Peking. Lon 117.25 E. lat. 36 30 N.

TSI-NING-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and district of Yen-tcheou-fou. From its situation on the grand canal, it is little inferior to the capital of the province, either in extent, population, riches, or commerce, and on that account a great number of strangers come here to traffic.

TSIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in Chang-tong. The principal branch of its commerce arises from fish which are caught in great abundance. It has one city of the second and 13 of the third class under its jurisdiction, and is 75 miles E of Tsin-nang-fou.

TSIOMPA. See CIAMPA.

TSONG-MING, an island of China, on the coast of the province of Kiang-nan, to which it belongs, and from which it is separated by an arm of the sea, 13 miles broad. It is 50 miles long and 13 broad. It was formerly a sandy desert, to which

criminals were banished: those that first landed on it began to till the ground, that they might not perish with hunger; some poor Chinese families emigrated thither afterward; and, in less than ten years, the island was peopled and cultivated. Some parts of it produce wheat, rice, barley, cotton, citrons and several other fruits, but its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, that the island can supply most of the neighbouring countries. In this island is only one city of the third class; but villages are so numerous, that they seem to touch each other, and to form one continued city. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. Lon. of its SE end 121 55 E, lat. 30 15 N.

TSUEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. Its situation, trade, extent, triumphal arches, temples, even its streets all well paved, secure it a distinguished rank among the most beautiful cities of China. In the neighbourhood of this city is a bridge remarkable for its extraordinary size and the singularity of its construction. It was built at the sole expence of one governor. Father Martini, a man of established veracity, speaks of it in the following words: 'I saw it twice,' says he, 'and always with astonishment. It is built entirely of the same kind of blackish stone, and has no arches, but above three hundred large stone pillars, which terminate on each side in an acute angle, to break the violence of the current with greater facility. Five stones of equal size, laid transversely from one pillar to another, form the breadth of the bridge, each of which, according to the measurement I made in walking, were eighteen of my ordinary steps in length; there are one thousand of them, all of the same size and figure: a wonderful work, when one considers the great number of these heavy stones, and the manner in which they are supported between the pillars! On each side there are buttresses or props, constructed of the same kind of stone, on the tops of which are placed lions on pedestals, and other ornaments of the like nature. It is to be observed, that in this description, I speak only of one part of the work, that which is between the small city of Lo-yang and the castle built upon the bridge: for, beyond the castle, there is another part equally stupendous as the first.

TUAM, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught with an archbishop's see; on which account it is called a city, though now reduced to a village. It is 20 miles NNE

of Galway, and 25 WSW of Roscommon. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 53 33 N.

TUBAN, one of the strongest towns in Java, an island of the E Indies with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N coast of the island. Lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 0 S.

TUBINGEN, a fortified town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a university, and a castle. Here is a large house called New Bau, where a certain number of students in law are lodged and boarded gratis: and in the town house is a very curious clock. It is seated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S of Stuttgart, and 50 E by S of Strasburg. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 30 N.

TUCUMAN, an extensive government of Spanish S. America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and W of the Rio de la Plata. This province, with the country S of that river, forms an extensive plain, almost without a tree. The soil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich pasturage, the horses and cattle imported from Europe have multiplied to an almost incredible degree. This has enabled the inhabitants, not only to open a lucrative trade with Peru, by supplying it with cattle, horses, and mules, but to carry on a commerce, equally beneficial, by the exportation of hides to Europe; notwithstanding which, the towns of this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards have endeavoured to add some dignity, by erecting them into bishoprics. Tucuman is under the jurisdiction of the new viceroyalty at Buenos Ayres.

TUCUYO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, and in a valley of the same name. A river runs through the middle of the valley and the soil abounds in sugar-canes, cotton, and all the necessities of life. Lon. 69 2 W, lat. 7 31 N.

TUDDINGTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, five miles N of Dunstable, and 38 NNW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 52 0 N.

TUDELA, a considerable town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. It is seated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge, 45 miles NW of Saragossa, and 140 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 41 9 N.

TVER, a government of Russia, once an independent principality, united to the empire by Ivan Basilowitz, in 1490, and com-

prised in the government of Novogorod, from which it has been separated. The population has increased to a surprising degree; a circumstance, evincing the advantage arising from the new code of laws of Catharine II. It was the first province newly modelled according to that code; and it has experienced the beneficial effects of these excellent regulations. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its forests yield vast quantities of oak and other valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the same as in all the N of Europe; and, beside the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is a fish, peculiar to the waters of these northern regions, called the sterlet, the *accipenser ruthenus* of Linné, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavour of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest caviare is made. The government of Tver contains 13 districts.

TVER, a commercial city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated at the confluence of the Tverza and Volga. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situated on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages; the latter, about fifteen years ago, was, a few buildings excepted, scarcely superior; but being, in 1763, fortunately destroyed by a dreadful conflagration, it has risen with lustre from its ashes. The empress was no sooner informed of this calamity, than she ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be sketched by an eminent architect, and enjoined, that all the houses should be re-constructed in conformity to this model. She raised at her own expence the governor's house, the bishop's palace, the courts of justice, the new-exchange the prison, and several other public edifices.

The streets, which are broad and long, issue in a straight line from a square, or rather an octagon, in the center: the houses of this octagon and of the principal streets are of brick stuccoed white, form a very magnificent appearance. The New Town when completed, will consist of two octagons, with several streets leading to them, and intersecting each other at right angles, and would be no inconsiderable ornament to the most opulent and civilized country. There is an ecclesiastical seminary at Tver, which is under the inspection of the bishop, and admits 600 students. In 1776 the empress instituted a school for the instruction of 200 burgher's children. In June, 1779, an academy was also opened in this town, for the edu-

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cation of the young nobility of the province, at the charge of the same imperial patroness. It admits 120 students; who are instructed in foreign languages, &c. It is a place of considerable commerce; and both the Volga and the Tvertza are covered with boats. It owes its principal trade to its advantageous situation, being near the conflux of those two rivers, along which are conveyed all the goods and merchandize sent by water from Siberia and the southern provinces, toward Petersburg. It is said to contain upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. Tver is 99 miles NNW of Moscow. Lon. 36° 5 E, lat. 56° 7 N.

TUGGUAT, a country of Barbary, in Africa,

TUGGUAT, a town of Barbary, in Africa, capital of a country of the same name, 310 miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 5° 10 E, lat. 33° 0 N.

TULA, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow, containing 12 districts. Its capital Refan, is seated on the Tubessa, 118 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 40° 45 E, lat. 55° 25 N.

TULEBRAS, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate on the river Queios, seven miles W of Tudela.

TULLAMORE, a town of Ireland, in King's County, situate on a river of the same name.

TULLES, an episcopal and commercial town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Guienne. The cathedral is famous for its steeple, which is very high and curious. It is seated at the confluence of the Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 miles SE of Limoges, and 62 SW of Clermont. Lon. 1° 42 W, lat. 45° 23 N.

TULLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, 38 miles SSW of Dublin.

TULN, a town of Germany, in Austria, near the Wienerwald, or wood of Vienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Tulin, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 16° 6 E, lat. 48° 14 N.

TUMBEZ, town of S America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito. It was formerly a place of some note, with a magnificent temple, and an incar' palace. The Spaniards first landed here, on discovering the country. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, 270 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 79° 51 W, lat. 3° 40 S.

TUMEL, a rapid river in Perthshire,

which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itself into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and then falls into the Garry.

TUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 125 miles W of Tobolsk.

TUMBACH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 17 miles NNW of Amberg, and 32 ENE of Nuremberg. Lon. 12° 55 E, lat. 49° 40 N.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, seated on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. It is 12 miles WSW of Maidstone, and 30 SSE of London. Lon. 0° 20 E, lat. 51° 14 N.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town in Kent, five miles S of Tunbridge. It is much resorted to in June, July, and August, on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North. The town is seated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are scattered some good houses, orchards, and gardens; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. The wells are 35 miles SSE of London.

TUNDEREN. See TONDEREN.

TUNGINSKOI, a town of Russia, situate on the Irkut, 80 miles SW of Irkutsk. Lon. 103° 15 E, lat. 51° 18 N.

TUNJA, a town of New Granada, in S America, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold and emeralds, 30 miles SW of Truxillo. Lon. 73° 5 W, lat. 5° 0 N.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by that sea and Tripoli, on the S and SW by Biledulgerid, and on the W by Algiers. It extends 300 miles from E to W, and 250 from N to S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference arising between the father and son, one of whom was for the protection of the Christians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants shook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the soil in the E part is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and vallies abound in fruits; but the W part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. The environs of Tunis are very

dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to sow their barley and rye in the suburbs, and to inclose their gardens with walls. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are also olive trees, roses, and odoriferous plants, in the woods and mountains are lions, wild bees, ostriches, monkeys, camels, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is aristocratic, that is, by a council whose president is the dey. The members of the divan, or council, are chosen by the dey, and he, in his turn, is elected by the divan, which is composed of soldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They have also a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mahometanism; and the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the gulf of Goletta, about 10 miles from the site of the famous city of Carthage. It is in the form of an oblong square, five miles in circumference, with a lofty wall, flanked with several strong towers, five gates, and 35 mosques. The houses are all built of stone, though but one story high; and it has a good citadel on an eminence, on the W side of the city. Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain 1000 houses. Within the walls are 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradesmen's shops. The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, and the dey is the chief of the republic, who resides here. The city has no water, but what is kept in cisterns, except one well, kept for the bashaw's use. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a small channel, which is well fortified. The Mahometans here have nine colleges for students, besides a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade, 10 miles from the sea, 275 NW of Tripoli, and 380 E of Algiers. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 41 N.

TUNKERSTOWN. See EPHRATA.

TURA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 24 miles SW of Trent.

TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turenne, over the Austrians, in 1675. It is seated near the river Colmar, one mile NW of Colmar.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, now called ARMENIA.

TURCOMANS, **TEREKEMENS**, or **TRUKHMENIANS**, a people of Asia, who speak the Turkish dialect of the Tartar language, and inhabit the eastern slope of Mount Caucasus, the coast of the Caspian about Bolnak, Derbent, and Utmish, and the southern promontories between the sea and the river Alazan. Some of them are subject to the khan of Cuba; others to a chief who resides at Nukhu; and a third to the sovereign of Georgia. They pass for the richest shepherds in the Turkish empire, and dwell in fields under tents, removing from one place to another, for the sake of pastures to feed their flocks, which are very numerous, consisting of camels, sheep, and goats.

TURENNE, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Guienne, with a castle, 42 miles S of Limoges. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 45 9 N.

TURGOW. See GOUDA.

TURIN, a flourishing city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont, and residence of its sovereign the king of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated on a vast plain, at the foot of the Alps, and at the confluence of the Doria and Po. Here are many large squares, among which that of St. Charles is the most spacious and beautiful: the buildings are handsome, and it has extensive arcades on each side. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and terminate on some agreeable object: the Strada di Po, the finest and largest, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops; as are various others of the best streets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 100,000. The houses are handsome, and all built of the same height. The royal palace consists of two magnificent structures, joined together by a gallery, in which are several statues, all sorts of arms, the genealogy of the dukes of Savoy, a representation of the celestial signs, a royal library, and many other curiosities. Besides these two structures, there is the palace of the prince of Carig-

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san, the hospital of St. John, the seminary of the Jesuits, the royal hospital, and the metropolitan church of St. John, wherein they pretend to keep the cloth in which is the print of the face of Jesus Christ. These are all superb structures. When the plague reigned at Marseilles in 1720, a great number of artificers withdrew to Turin. Turin is well fortified and extremely strong. There are very fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to pass round them. There are also very fine gardens on the side of the river Po. The arsenal is a fine and spacious building, including five courts; it contains arms for 120,000 men, and there is a cannon foundry and a chymical laboratory annexed to it, and a charming public place called the Corso, where the nobility assemble, from five to six in an evening, to exhibit themselves and their equipage. Near the city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful royal castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies, and the house commonly called La Charite, is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor people. The college of the academy is very large and well built, and has a great number of ancient inscriptions. In the royal library are 19,000 manuscripts, besides 30,000 printed books. The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene attacked them before the walls, totally defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In December 1798, the French army took Turin, obliging the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia, but in June following, the French were driven out by the Austrians, but the king has not yet returned. Turin is 60 miles NE of Genoa, 63 SW of Milan, and 280 NW of Rome. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 45 3 N.

TURINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 24 miles WSW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 59 10 N.

TURINSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 144 miles W of Tobolsk. Lon. 63 44 E, lat. 58 5 N.

TURKEY, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N by Russia, Poland, and Slavonia; on the E by the Black Sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by that sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Bessarabia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Al-

bania, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 40° E lon. and 36 and 49° N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N by the Black Sea and Circassia; on the E by Persia; on the S by Arabia and the Mediterranean; and on the W by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of Constantinople. It lies between 17 and 46° E lon. and 28 and 48° N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 800 in breadth; and contains the countries of Irac-Arabis, Diarbeck, Kurdistan, Armenia, part of Circassia, Nativolia, and Syria, with Palestine, or the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks have still a precarious sovereignty over Egypt. Of these countries (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. The Turks are generally robust and well shaped, of a good mien, and patient of hardships, which render them fit for war. They shave their heads; but wear their beards long, except the military and those in the seraglio, who wear only whiskers. They cover their heads with a white linen turban of an enormous size, and never pull it off but when they sleep. None but Turks must presume to wear a white turban. Their breeches or drawers are of a piece with their stockings; and they have slippers instead of shoes, which they pull off when they enter a temple or house. They wear shirts, with wide sleeves, not gathered at the wrists, and over them a vest tied with a sash; their upper garment being a loose gown, something shorter than the vest. The women's dress pretty much resembles that of the men; only they have a stiffened cap with horns, something like a mitre, on their heads instead of a turban, and wear their hair flowing down. When they go abroad, they are so wrapped up, that their faces cannot be seen. The Turks sit, eat, and sleep, according to the custom of the east, on sophas or cushions, mattresses, and carpets. Rice is their most general food, and coffee their common drink. Their most usual salutation is to bow the head a little, laying the right-hand on their breasts; but to persons of rank they stoop so low as to touch the border of their vest. The women are kept under a rigorous confinement. They have generally delicate skins, irregular features, black hair and eyes, with an admirable chest. Many of them are complete beauties. Their cleanliness is extraordinary; for they bathe twice a-week, and suffer not the smallest hair or the least soil to be upon

hair bodies. As to the qualities of their minds, they are said to want neither wit, vivacity, nor tenderness; and to be exceedingly amorous. It is no doubt for this reason that the men never suffer their wives faces to be seen, not even by the dearest friend they have in the world. There is no need of much wit to behave one's self well here; for a good mien and gravity supply the place of merit in the east, and much gaiety would spoil all. Not that the Turks want wit; but they speak little, and pride themselves in sincerity and modesty more than eloquence. The Turks use no unnecessary words, whereas the Greeks talk incessantly. Though these two nations are born under one climate, their tempers are more different than if they lived in the most distant countries. The Turks make profession of candour and faithfulness, and are a charitable good-natured people, jealousy excepted, and very sober. On the other hand, they are extremely proud, insolent, superstitious, and covetous. They are also much addicted to unnatural lusts; and despise all other nations in general, especially those which are not of their religion. The common appellation, that they give the Christians is that of dogs. An uniformity runs through all the actions of the Turks, and they never change their manner of living. They seem to have no kind of genius for the improvement of the arts and sciences, though they live under the influence of the same heaven, and possess the same countries, as the ancient Grecians did. They generally loiter away their time, either among the women in the haram, or in smoking or taking opium; and though they herd together, you will observe as little conversation among them as among so many horses in a stable. They seldom travel, or use any exercise or rural sports; and discover little or no curiosity to discover the state of their own, or any other country; but Turkey, after all, is not without men of parts, probity, and honour; nor without benevolent, liberal, conversible, and ingenious people. They behave very commendably to their slaves and servants, and frequently better than the Christians do to theirs. There are no hereditary governments or titles of nobility in Turkey; and indeed the commonalty there enjoys the greatest liberty. Learning is at a very low ebb among the Turks: however, they have some schools, colleges, and academies; but they are on a very different footing from those among us. Not many years since a printing-house was set up at Constantinople, where books of all kinds were allowed to

be printed, except on matters of religion. The most ingenious Mussulmen employ themselves in reading the Alcoran and the commentators upon it; to which almost all their learning is confined. Some of them amuse themselves with poetry, in which they are said to succeed very well, and other Turks delight in Music. The whole Turkish army, regular and irregular, amounts to above 300,000 men. Besides the true janisaries, or janisaries of the porte, and in actual pay, there are great numbers all over the empire, who procure themselves to be registered in this body, in order to be entitled to their privileges. The Turkish navy is not so considerable as might be expected in such extensive dominions, situated on several seas, and abounding in commodious harbours. By their neglecting navigation and foreign commerce, they can never find sailors to man a great fleet; and those they have are unskilful, as well as their pilots and officers. If they would apply themselves to navigation, and make the most of their situation and advantages, they could not fail to become a very formidable maritime power. Their navy generally consists of about 40 large ships, exclusive of galleys. In time of war they hire or buy merchant-ships, and others are sent them from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The manufactures and commodities of Turkey are silks, carpets, goat's hair, wool, camel's hair, cotton-yarn, dimity, burdets, waxed linen, shagreen skins, blue, red, and yellow Morocco leather; coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, storax, guma, opium, galls, mastic, emery, lemnian hole, pomegranate-shells, sponges, dates, almonds, wine, oil, figs, raisins, mother of pearl, boxwood, saffron, &c. These are exported in large quantities by the several European trading nations, who import their own goods and purchase those of the country. The inland trade is carried on chiefly by the Jews and Armenians; and even the Turks send merchandise, both by land and water, from one part of the empire to another, but not to foreign Christian countries. No nation is more advantageously situated for traffic than the Turkish; having the navigation of the Black Sea, the Levant, and the Red Sea; and consequently greater opportunities of importing the rich merchandises of the East, and distributing them all over Europe, than any maritime power: but they never attempt distant voyages, and have but few merchant-ships, both their imports and exports being chiefly made in foreign bottoms. Tyre, Sidon, and Alexandria, which once commanded the navigation and trade of the world, are in their

possession, at this day. The Christians that generation attended to great trade, only male being permitted. The Turks believe great property is the capital.

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possession, but make no figure in commerce at this day: and well it is for the Christians that the Turks are such an indolent generation; for their situation and vast extent of empire would enable them to monopolize the trade of the world, if they attended to it. In this empire there is a great traffic in the human species: not only male slaves, but beautiful young girls, being publicly bought and sold. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey.

TURKIN, a town of Russia, situate on the Caspian. Lon. 47 15 E, lat. 44 15 N.

TURNAGAIN, CAPE, a cape of the island of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 176 56 E, lat. 40 28 S.

TURNDORF, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 21 miles NNW of Amberg, and 32 NE of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 42 N.

TURNHOUT, a town of Adrian Brabant. Prince Maurice of Nassau, at the head of 800 cavalry, routed a Spanish army consisting of 6000 horse. It is 24 miles NE of Antwerp, Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 51 22 N.

TURSI, a town of Italy in Naples, seated on the river Sino, 50 miles SW of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 40 36 N.

TURTLE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 177 5 W, lat. 19 48 S.

TUSCANY, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy: bounded on the N by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan; on the S by the Mediterranean; on the E by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro; and on the W by the Mediterranean, the territory of Lucca, and that of Genoa. It is 150 miles long and 100 broad, and watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Italian language is here spoken in its greatest purity. This duchy is divided into three

parts; namely, the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Siense. John Gaston, the last duke of Tuscany, of the house of Medici, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male. By the treaty of London, 1718, the emperor of Germany, Charles VI, had promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the nearest male heir: but, in 1735, when the sovereignty of Naples and Sicily was confirmed to that prince, he was obliged to renounce his right to Tuscany, in favour of Francis I, emperor of Germany, then duke of Lorraine, to whom it was ceded as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had given up to France. Florence is the capital.

TUSCARORAS. See ONEIDAS.

TUSIS, a town of the country of the Grisons, 18 miles S by W of Coire.

TUTBURY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It had a large castle, which stood on an alabaster hill; several of the towers and a small part of the wall still remain. It is 15 miles E of Stafford, and 34 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 0 N.

TUTACORIN, a town of Hindoostan, with a Dutch factory. It is 60 miles NE of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 8 15 N.

TUTURA, a town of Russia, situate on the Lena. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

TUXFORD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Monday; seated in a clayey soil, 13 miles NNW of Newark, and 137 N by W of London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 53 16 N.

TUY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by strong walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery, because it is a frontier town toward Portugal. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Minho, in a fertile and well cultivated country, 63 miles S of Compostella, and 254 W of Madrid. Lon. 8 12 W, lat. 42 4 N.

TUZZA, a town of Turkey in Asia, situate on a lake of the same name, 28 miles N of Cogni. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 38 20 N.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which rises from innumerable springs in the mountainous tract of Peeblesshire, called Tweedsmuir. It divides England from Scotland, and falls into the German Ocean, at Berwick.

TWEEDDALE. See PEEBLES SHIRE.

TWEEDSMUIR, rugged and heathy mountains, in the Spout of Peeblesshire.

TWICKENHAM, a village in Middlesex,

cented on the Thames, three miles SSW of Brentford; adorned with many handsome villas, of which the only two that are worthy of notice are that which was once the favourite residence of Pope, which is still regarded with great veneration; and Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Orford. A branch of the Coln here falls into the Thames on which are erected some powder and oil mills.

TYCOKZIN, a town of Poland, in Poleshia, with a castle and a mint. It is seated on the Narw, 22 miles NW of Bielisk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 0 N.

TYDOR, one of the Molucca Islands, three leagues S of Ternate.

TYNE, a river in Northumberland, formed of a branch from the county of Durham; and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean, at Tynmouth.

TYNE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the S of Haddingtonshire, waters Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the W of Dunbar.

TYNEMOUTH. See **TINMOUTH**.

TYRE, a seaport of Syria, in that part formerly called Phenicia, once a place of exceeding great trade. It is also famous for a shellfish, which dies a fine purple, thence called the Tyrian dye. According to the prophecies in the Old Testament, Tyre is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins. It has two harbours, that on the N side exceedingly good; the other choked up by the ruins of the city. It is 60 miles SW of Damascus, and now called Sour or Sur. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N.

TYRI, a lake of Norway, near the cobalt mines of Fossun. This beautiful piece of water is about twenty five miles in circumference, including its bays and creeks; its shores are gentle eminences richly variegated with the most fertile meadows, corn fields and hanging forests, and backed by lofty mountains towering above each other. The country around it is delightful especially to be in so high a degree of northern latitude.

TYRNAW, a large fortified town of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of Trentschin, 30 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 17 33 E, lat. 48 23 N.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Londonderry, on the E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the SW by Fermanagh, and on the W by Donegal. It is a rough country, but

tolerably fruitful; contains 30 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. The capital is Dungannon.

TYSTED, a town of Denmark, in the province of N Jutland, with a citadel, seated on the gulf of Limford, 44 miles NW of Wiburg. Lon. 46 W of Alburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 56 34 N.

TYVY, or **TRIVY**, a river in Wales, which issuing from a lake on the E side of the country, enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of Cardigan.

TZADURILLA, a town of Natolia Proper, near the river Sangar, or Achu, 63 miles SE of Isnic. Lon. 31 8 E, lat. 39 0 N.

TZARITZYN, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Saratof. It is seated on the Volga, 122 miles NW of Astracan. Lon. 45 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

TZERITZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near a river of the same name, 32 miles NNE of Adrianople. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 42 5 N.

TZIVILSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Kasan, 56 miles W of Kasan. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 55 40 N.

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VAAST, St. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, five miles from Harfleur, and eight from Valogne.

VABRES, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and late province of Roergue. Though an episcopal see before the revolution, it is little better than a village; but has some manufactures of serge, dimities, and cottons. It is seated at the confluence of two small rivers that fall into the Tarn, 30 miles SE of Rodez, and 32 E of Alby. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 43 37 N.

VACHA, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, 40 miles SE of Cassel. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 50 55 N.

VACHE, one of the W India islands lying to S of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis. The buccaniers, began a settlement here in 1673, and they made it one of their rendezvous.

VACHELUSE, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples.

VADA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles S of Leghorn. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 43 15 N.

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of Hindooftan, in the province of Madura, 64 miles SSW of Madura.

VADIN, a town of Turkey in the European province of Bessarabia, situate on the Danube, 32 miles W of Nicopoli. Lon. 25° 0' E, lat. 44° 25' N.

VADO, a seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a fort; taken by the French in 1795. It is three miles W of Savona, and 24 SW of Genoa. Lon. 8° 8' E, lat. 44° 15' N.

VADSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, where there is an ancient palace belonging to the kings of Sweden now in ruins. It is seated on the E side of the lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 32 miles W of Nordkiöping. Lon. 15° 55' E, lat. 58° 12' N.

VADUTZ, a town and castle of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 26 miles S of Lindau, and 34 SSE of Constance. Lon. 9° 22' E, lat. 47° 7' N.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the Caстро, 23 miles SE of Cordova. Lon. 3° 50' W, lat. 37° 40' N.

VAIHINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 24 miles SW of Hailbron. Lon. 9° 3' E, lat. 48° 58' N.

VAISEAUX, a small island of N America on the N coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

VAISON, a decayed town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, and late province of Provence with a bishop's see, lately subject to the pope. It is seated on a mountain, on which there is a castle, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaison, which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is 15 miles ENE of Orange, and 22 NE of Avignon. Lon. 5° 6' E, lat. 44° 15' N.

VAL, a village of the Netherlands, three miles W of Maestricht, where, in 1744, marshal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

VAL DI DEMONA, a province of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called, because Mount Etna is situate in this province, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at this time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was a chimney of hell. This province is said to contain upwards of 300,000 inhabitants. The capital is Messina.

VAL DI MAZARA, a province in the W angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Mazara. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

VAL DI NOTO, a province of Sicily; so called from the Noto, which is its capital town.

VAL OMBROSA, a celebrated monastery of Tuscany, in the Appennines, 15 miles E of Florence.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the Walpo, near its confluence with the Danube, between Esseck and Peterwaradin, 70 miles NW of Belgrado. Lon. 19° 51' E, lat. 45° 55' N.

VALDAI, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the side of a lake of the same name. Its environs abound with beautiful lakes, sprinkled with woody islands, and skirted by forests, cornfields, and pastures.

VALDAI LAKE OF, in the government of Novogorod, in Russia. It is about 20 miles in circumference. In the middle of it is an island on which there is a convent.

VALDAI HILLS, hills of Russia, in the government of Novogorod.

VALDASNES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, nine miles ESE of Mirandola.

VALDEBURON, a town of Spain. Lon. 4° 55' W, lat. 43° 5' N.

VALDECONA, a town of Spain, 15 miles S of Tortosa. Lon. 0° 35' E, lat. 41° 15' N.

VALDIGEM, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

VALDIVIA. See BALDIVIA.

VALENCE, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a school of artillery. It is surrounded by good walls, and the greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Besides the handsome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as late convents that are worthy of notice. It is seated on the Rhone, 30 miles N by E of Viviers, and 335 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4° 52' E, lat. 44° 56' N.

VALENCE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, situate on the Garonne.

VALENCA D'ALCANTARA, a considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura, with an old castle. It is surrounded with walls after the antique manner, flanked with 4 or 5 small bastions, and a few towers; is very strong by situation, being built upon a rock, near the river Savar, 15 miles SW of Alcantara, and 37 N of Badajoz. Lon. 6° 30' W, lat. 39° 26' N.

VALENCEY, a town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the E and S by the Mediterranean, on the NE by Catalonia, on the NV by Arragon, and on the W by New Castile and Murcia. It is 262 miles long and 62 broad, and is the most pleasant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessities of life, especially fruits and wine; and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver, and alum. The inhabitants are much more lively than in other parts of Spain; and the women are handsomer.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The Moors were expelled from it, in the 13th century. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years after. It contains 12,000 houses within the walls, besides those in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around it, which amount to the same number. The cathedral church has a steeple 130 feet high, and one side of the choir is incrusted with alabaster, and adorned with very fine paintings of Scripture history. The high altar is covered with silver, and lighted with fourteen silver lamps. The university consists of several colleges, and the jesuits have one of their own. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of the notice of travellers. It is not very strong, though there are bastions along the walls, and likewise a certain number of brass cannon. It is a very populous place, and has several good manufactures of cloth and silk, carried on with great success and industry; for even the very children are employed in spinning silk. It is seated on the Guadalavia (over which are five bridges) near the Mediterranean, 130 miles ESE of Madrid. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 23 N.

VALENCIA, NEW, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caraccas, seated on the lake Tocarigua, 57 miles SW of Porto Cavallo. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 9 50 N.

VALENCIENNES, a city of France, in the department of the North. It contains about 20,000 souls, and the Scheldt divides it into two parts. It is a very important place: the citadel and fortifications were constructed by order of Lewis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty

of Nimèguen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies, after a severe siege; but it was given up to the French, in 1794. It is 20 miles WSW of Mons, 28 SE of Lille, and 120 NNE of Paris. Lon. 3 37 E, lat. 50 21 N.

VALENZO-DO-MINHO, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douero, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, three miles S of Tuy. Lon. 8 11 W, lat. 42 2 N.

VALENTINE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, nine miles NE of St. Bernard. Lon. 0 57 E, lat. 43 1 N.

VALENZA, or VALENTIA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lomeline, and subject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Po, 12 miles E of Casal, and 35 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 38 N.

VALESTRA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 44 26 N.

VALETTE, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Anjoumois 10 miles S of Angoulême. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

VALETTA. See MALTA.

VALKENBURG, or FAVQUEMONT, a town of Dutch Limburg. It was once fortified but the fortifications were demolished by the French in 1672. It is seated on the Geule Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 52 N.

VALLADOLID, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a principality of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is surrounded with strong walls, embellished with handsome buildings, large public squares, piazzas, and fountains. It is large and populous, containing 11,000 houses, with fine long and broad streets, and large high houses adorned with balconies. The market place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded by a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There is another square in the middle of the city surrounded with handsome brick houses, having under them piazzas, where people may walk dry in all weathers. Within these piazzas merchants and tradesmen keep their shops; all the houses are of the same height, being 4 stories; and there are balconies at every window of iron gilt. In the whole there are 70 monasteries and nunneries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in

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the city. The kings resided a long while at this place, and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, though but two stories high; within are fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners a curious clock made in the same manner as that of Strasburgh. Besides this, there are several other places which a traveller ought to visit; not to mention those belonging to noblemen, nor the houses of rich citizens, which have all their particular beauties. There are other public squares which we have not room to describe, and therefore we shall only take notice, that another of them is surrounded with 130 churches, chapels, convents, and hospitals; and that the town-house stands on one of the sides. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are a fine plain covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Douero, 52 miles SW of Burgos, 80 SE of Leon, and 95 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 41 50 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan. See **MECHOACAN**.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala, and province of Honduras, with a bishop's see, 296 miles E of Guatemala. Lon. 88 22 W, lat. 14 30 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, near the coast of the bay of Honduras, 94 miles E by S of Merida. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 20 33 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, situate near the Andes. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 6 28.

VALLAIS, a county of Switzerland, extending 100 miles from E to W, and divided into Upper and Lower Vallais. The former reaches from Mount Furca to the river Murge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingou, on the lake of Geneva. The Upper Vallais is sovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains seven independent dixains, or commonwealths; namely, Sion, Goms, Brig, Viip, Leuk, Raren, and Siders. Of these, Sion is aristocratical, and the others democratical. They are called dixains, because the Upper Vallais being divided into seven, and the Lower into three districts, each division is a dixain, or tenth of the whole. The Vallais contains 100,000 inhabitants, who all profess the Roman Catholic religion. The bishop

of Sion was formerly absolute sovereign over the greatest part of the Valais; but his authority is now limited. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are much subject to goiters, or large excrescences from the throat, which often increase to an enormous size; idiocy also remarkably abounds among them; and the lower clais are extremely indolent and dirty. From Mount Furca, its E boundary, two vast ranges of Alps inclose the Vallais. The S chain separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and Savoy: the N divides it from the canton of Bern. A country entirely inclosed within high Alps, and consisting of plains, elevated valleys, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. The productions of the Vallais vary also according to its singular diversity of climates; in consequence of which, Mr. Coxe observes, that strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes (each the natural growth of the country) may be tasted in the same day. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption; and a considerable quantity of both are yearly exported; the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. There are no manufactures of any consequence in the Vallais, and, indeed, the ignorance of the people is no less remarkable than their indolence. They are hardy and enterprising, grave, severe to enemies, affable to strangers.

VALLELONGA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 38 44 N.

VALLEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, with a castle, 16 miles N by W of Caudebec. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 49 46 N.

VALLENCAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 47 10 N.

VALLENGIN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, in the principality of Neuchatel. It is seated near the lake of Neuchatel, 25 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 0 N. See **NEUCHATEL**.

VALLERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with some mineral waters. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 47 24 N.

VALLERY, St. a commercial town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Piccardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very

dangerous. It is 10 miles NW of Abbeville, and 100 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 50 11 N.

VALLERY-EN-CAUX, ST. a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 13 miles W by S of Dieppe, and 100 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 49 52 N.

VALLIER, ST, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Normandy, seven miles NE of Tournon. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 10 N.

VALOGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, noted for cloth and leather. It is seated on a brook, eight miles from the sea, and 158 W by N of of Paris. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 49 30 N.

VALONA, an archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Albania, with a harbour. It was taken in 1690, by the Venetians, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 23 E, lat. 41 4 N.

VALPARISSE, a town of Chili, with a well frequented harbour defended by a strong fort. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72 14 W, lat. 33 3 S.

VALREES, a town of France, in the Ven. ain, 12 miles E of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

VALS, a town of France in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny, remarkable for mineral springs. It is seated on the Ardeche, three miles N of Aubenas. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 44 48 N.

VALTELINE, called by the inhabitants **VALLE-TERENO**, a fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It is about 50 miles in length, extending from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiavenna, and is inclosed between two chains of mountains. It is separated by the N chain from the Grisons, by the S chain from the Venetian territories: on the E it borders on the county of Bormio; and is bounded on the W by the duchy of Milan. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley. The Valtelins have no manufactures; but they export wine, silk, plants cheese, butter, and cattle. The inhabitants are computed to be 62,000, and are all Roman catholics.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain, 30 miles N by W of Alcantara, and 38 SSE of Guardia. Lon. 6 19 W, lat. 39 44 N.

VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, and eight miles from Badajoz.

VAN, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbeglic, under which there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 38 30 N.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, the S extremity of New Holland, discovered by Tasman, in 1642, afterwards visited by Captain Cook.

VAN DIEMEN'S ROAD, a road of the island of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands. Lon. 174 56 W, lat. 21 4 S.

VANNES, a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, formerly a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Morbihan. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain; and it has a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. It is three miles from the Atlantic, 56 SW of Rennes, and 255 W by S of Paris. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 49 39 N.

VAR, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence.

VAR, a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, four miles W of Nice. It gives name to the above department.

VARALLO, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 47 miles WNW of Milan. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 42 N.

VARAMBON, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 14 miles NNW of Bourg. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 46 23 N.

VARELLA, a cape on the E coast of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock on its summit. Lon. 109 17 E, lat. 12 50 N.

VARENDÖRE, a fortified town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Embs.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, 14 miles SSE of Moulins. Lon. 3 31 E, lat. 46 22 N.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Meuse. At this place the unfortunate king of France, his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested, in their flight from Paris in June, 1793, and conducted back to that city. It is 13 miles N of Clermont.

VARNELY, a town of Transylvania, 60

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VARNA, a considerable seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black Sea, 21 miles N of Mesembria, and 145 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 28 E, lat. 42 44 N.

VARZEY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a castle, 32 miles from Auxerre.

VASIL, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 60 miles E of Novogorod. Lon. 45 44 E, lat. 56 16 N.

VASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded by high mountains and seated on the river Inn, 28 miles E of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 10 N.

VASSI, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Blaise, 10 miles NW of Joinville, and 115 of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 48 27

VATAN, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated in a fine plain, eight miles NW of Issoudun. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 47 2 N.

VATICA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, situate in a bay of the same name, 44 miles SE of Mistra. Lon. 23 2 E, lat. 36 38 N.

VAUCOLEURES, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the side of a hill, near the river Meuse, 10 miles W of Toul, 23 SW of Nanci, and 150 E of Paris. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 48 36 N.

VAUCUSE, a department of France, which lies in the county of Venaissin and territory of Avignon.

VAUCLOSE, a village and fountain of France, in the department to which it gives name, 12 miles E of Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch.

VAUD, PAYS DE, a country of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva, rising gradually from the edge of that lake, and is richly laid out in vineyards, corn fields, and meadows, and chequered with continued villages and towns. It was wrested from the duke of Savoy, by the canton of Bern, in 1536. Its inhabitants are robust and good soldiers. Lausanne is the capital.

VAUDABLES, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Donne, five miles from Issoire, and 240 S by E of Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle. It is seated in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorrain, 15 miles SE of Toul, and 18 SW of Nanci. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 48 26 N.

VAUDOIS, VALLIES OF, in Piedmont. They lie N of the marquisate of Saluzzo, and the chief town is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois; also Waldenses from Peter Waldo, a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstitions of the church of Rome, in 1160, and being banished from France, came here with his disciples. The Vaudois underwent the most dreadful persecutions in the 17th century, particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

VAUDREVANGE, a decayed town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Sarc, near the strong forests of Sar-Louis, 50 miles NE of Nanci. Lon. 6 36 E, lat. 49 28 N.

VAUXHALL, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, two miles SW of London. It is celebrated for its gardens, which are laid out in so grand a taste that they are honoured for three months in summer by most of the nobility and gentry. Here is an almshouse for seven poor women, built in 1618, by Sir Noel Caron, who resided here, as ambassador from Holland, 28 years.

UBEDA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle, seated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, especially figs. It is five miles NE of Baeza, and 158 SE of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 37 48 N.

UBERLINGEN, a free imperial city of Suabia, in the county of Furstenburg. The inhabitants, who are partly Roman catholics and partly protestants, carry on a great trade in corn, which they send to Switzerland; and not far hence are very famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, 12 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

UBES, ST. or SETUBAL, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the Zadaen. It has a fine fishery, and a very good trade, particularly in salt, of which a great quantity is sent to the colonies in America. It is seated at the end of a plain, five miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits: the N end bounded by a row of mountains loaded with fine forests of

pinces, and other trees; and within are quarries of jasper of several colours, of which are made pillars and images, that take a very fine polish. It is 22 miles SE of Lifbon. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 38 22 N.

UBIGAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany 28 miles SE of Wiltemburg. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 51 34 N.

UBY, or PULO UBY, an island in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 25 N.

UCKER, a river of Germany, which has its source in a lake of the same, near Prenzlö, in the Ucker marche of Brandenburg, runs N through Pomerania, and being joined by the Rando, enters the Frischen Haf, a bay of the Baltic.

UCKERMUNDE, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony with a castle, seated on the Frischen Haf, a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles NW of Stetin. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 53 53 N.

UDDEVALLA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, situate on a bay of the Categate, at the bottom of some steep rocks, at the extremity of a small but fruitful valley. The houses are built of wood painted red and yellow, and the streets are spacious. It contains 3000 inhabitants, exports iron, planks, and herrings, and is 50 miles N of Gotheborg.

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the SE side of the lake Balkul, on the road from Tobolsk to China, 1000 miles NW of Pekin, and 1200 E of Tobolsk. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 53 0 N.

UDINA, or UDINE, a city of Italy, capital of Venetian Friuli, with a citadel. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is seated in a large plain, near the rivers Taglemento and Lisenzo, 10 miles N of Aquileia, and 55 N by E of Venice. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 46 12 N.

UDSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, near the Udda, 1100 miles ENE of Irkutsk. Lon. 135 30 E, lat. 55 16 N.

VECHT, a river that has its source in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and entering Overysseel, passes by Ommen, Haffelt, and Swartsluys, below which it falls into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swartwater, that is, Black-water.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider-Zee, at Muyden.

VECHTA, a fortified town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, 30 miles N of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 52 54 N.

VEDENSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situate on the Vokschä, 200 miles ESE of Archangel. Lon. 46 44 E, lat. 58 45 N.

VEERE. See TERVERE.

VEGLIA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the most populous island on this coast, abounds in wine and silk, and has small horses in high esteem. The only town, of the same name, is seated on the sea, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles NW of Arbe, and 110 SE of Venice. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 45 22 N.

VEGLIANA, a town of Italy Piedmont, in the marquisate of Susa, seated on an eminence, near the river Doria, 12 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 45 7 N.

VEIROS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on the Aneloura, 10 miles SSW of Portalegre. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 38 57 N.

VEIT, ST, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with an old castle, and a church seated at the confluence of the Glan and Wunich, eight miles N of Clagenfurt, and 173 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 47 1 N.

VEIT, ST, a strong seaport of Austrian Istria. See FIUME.

VELA, a cape of S America on the N coast of Terra Firma, 160 miles ENE of St. Martha. Lon. 71 25 W, lat. 12 30 N.

VELAY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Forez, on the W by Auvergne, on the S by Gevaudan, and on the E by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

VELDEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 22 miles NW of Ratibon. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 40 10 N.

VALDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the Moselle, 13 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 49 52 N.

VELETRI, or VELLETRI, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is a very pleasant place and is the residence of the bishop of Ostia, whose palace is magnificent; and there are large squares adorned with fine fountains. It is seated on an eminence, surrounded

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by hills, eight miles ESE of Albano, and 30 SE of Rome. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 46 N.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 45 miles NE of Toledo, and 50 SE of Madrid. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 40 0 N.

VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, and a harbour seated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 miles NNE of Fez. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 10 N.

VELEZ-MALAGA, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, seated in a large plain, near the Mediterranean sea, 12 miles NE of Malaga, and 52 SW of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36 42 N.

VELIKA, a town of Slavonia, seated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E of Cruetz, and 60 NW of Pofega. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 46 18 N.

VELIKI-USTIUG, a province of the Russian government of Vologda. Usting is the capital.

VELORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is a post of great importance, commanding the great road from Myfore into the Carnatic. It consists of three strong forts on as many hills, and is deemed impregnable to an Indian army. During the last war against Hyder Ally, it was relieved by Sir Eyre Coote, in the face of the whole army of that chief, which was reckoned an act of great generalship. It is 90 miles W of Madras, and 214 from Seringapatam.

VELTZEN. See ULTZEN.

VENA, or MONTI-DELLA-VENA, mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, on the S of the lake Czernic.

VENAFRO, a town of Italy in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, seated near the Volturno, 27 miles W of Capua, and 43 N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 43 32 N.

VENAÏSSIN, a small but fertile territory of France, lately depending on the pope, but now decreed a part of the republic of France, and included in the department of Vaucluse. It is of small extent but pleasant and fertile.

VENAAT, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles SE of Dunkirk, and 22 NW of Arras. Lon. 2 39 E, lat. 50 38 N.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Bifara,

in a country producing good wine, 35 miles E of Balbastro. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 41 58 N.

VENEAIGHERY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 51 miles E of Bangalore, and 54 W of Arcot. Lon. 78 38 E, lat. 13 5 N.

VENCE, lately an archiepiscopal town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, and before the revolution, it was a bishop's see. It is eight miles from the Mediterranean, and 10 W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 43 N.

VENDE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital.

VENDEN, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, 36 miles NE of Riga. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 57 12 N.

VENDOME, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaisois, seated on the river Loir, 30 miles NE of Tours, and 95 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E, lat. 47 50 N.

VENDRELL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 miles WSW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 12 N.

VENZUELA, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by Caraccus, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by St. Martha. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain: and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Near the seacoast are high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich pastures, sugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are also plantations of coconuts, which are exceedingly good: and gold is found in the sands of rivers.

VENERUELA, the capital of the province of the same name, in S America, with a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula, on the gulf of Venezuela, 70 miles NE of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 10 43 N.

VENEZUELA, a gulf on the N coast of Terra Firma, which communicates with the lake of Maracaybo, by a narrow strait.

VENICE, a territory and lately the republic of in Italy which comprehends 14 provinces, namely, the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veronese, the Bresciano, the Bergomasco, the Cremasco,

the Polesino-di-Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Bellunese, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Istria; which see in their proper places. In the fourth century, when Attila king of the Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged the N part of Italy) many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic Sea. As these islands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the side of the canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. The government of the republic of Venice was aristocratic, for none could have had any share in it but the nobles. These may be divided into six classes, namely, twelve of the most ancient families; four families that in 880, subscribed to the building of the abbey of St. George; those whose names were written in the golden book in 1296; the families that were ennobled by the public in 1385; those that purchased their nobility for 100000 ducats, in 1646; and lastly all the strangers which the Venetians have received into the number of their nobility. Any man of these families above 25 years of age, had a right to be a member of the council, whether he had any capacity or not. It generally consisted of about 2500; and they were accounted great politicians, good negotiators and secret even to a scruple. They also made a magnificent appearance, suitable to the dignity of their employment. The Doge was elected by a plurality of voices, and kept his dignity for life. In his election they made use of gold and silver balls, which were put in a vessel, and served for balloting. Those who drew nine golden balls, first elected 40 counsellors, who drew twelve others. These elected 25 other counsellors, who drew 9 golden balls. These 9 elected 40 counsellors, who drew 11. Those that had the 11, chose 41 counsellors, who proceeded to the election, till 25 votes or more fell upon the same person, who was then declared Doge. After this election they placed the ducal cap on his head, upon which he took possession of the Doge's palace. He never uncovered his head to any person, because he did not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there were any great solemnities, a nobleman carried the sword, which was an emblem of the supreme authority; but it was not before the Doge, but before the senate, to shew that the power was lodged in them. The office of the Doge was to give audience to all ambassadors: to marry the Adriatic Sea in

the name of the republic, on Holy-Thurs- day; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand he was to determine nothing without the consent of the council; he was not to open any letter addressed to the republic, or that came from the republic; he was not to receive any present; he was not to leave the city without permission of the states; he was not to chuse an assistant; and he was never to resign his dignity. In short, he was a prisoner in the city, and out of it he was no more than a private person. There were four councils, the first of which was composed of the Doge, and six counsellors called the Signoria. The second was the Consiglio Grande, or Great Council, in which all the nobles had a voice, and sitting. The third was the Consiglio-dei-Pregadi, which was as it were the soul of the republic, and consisted of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth was the Consiglio-Propria, whose members were called Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages, was joined to the Signori, and consisted of 28 assessors. This gave audience to the ambassadors. The fifth and last was Il-Collegio-delli-dieci, and was composed of 10 counsellors, who took notice of all criminal matters, and the Doge himself when accused, was obliged to appear before them. There was no appeal from this council, and it was a great misfortune to be cited before it. It was a kind of state inquisition, as severe as that for religion; and they had a great number of spies, who discovered not only what was done, but what was said. As to religion, the Venetians are Roman-Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Persians. The protestants are not allowed the free exercise of their religion; but they are neither hated nor persecuted, as in other Popish countries. The head of the clergy is the Patriarch of Venice, who must be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the senate. This Patriarch, in consequence of the policy of the senate, has scarce any power over the priests and monks, who are greatly corrupted. There is another Patriarch belonging to Venice, whose authority extends over Friuli, Istria, and most of the bishops on Terra Firma. The tribunal of the inquisition at Venice, was composed of the Pope's Nuncio, the Patriarch of Venice, and the Father inquisitor; but to prevent these from abusing power, three counsellors were added to the number, without whose consent they could determine nothing. The

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clergy in general are ignorant, and yet they are pretty good orators. When the diversions of the carnival were over, nothing was heard but sermons about repentance, and they declaimed very strongly against the violators of the sixth commandment; however, the breach of it is so common, and so much in fashion, that the confessors themselves treat it as a peccadillo. The number of people in the whole territories of the republic, is estimated at 2,500,000. Venice was once one of the most powerful commercial and maritime states in Europe. For this it was indebted, at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the Persian Gulf, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, across the desert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports; and, afterward, the supplying of the crusaders with provisions and military stores was an additional source of wonderful opulence and power. The causes of the decline of Venice were the continual wars with the states of Italy, with the Hungarians, and their own rebellious subjects, which kept them employed so that they had no leisure to oppose the Turks, whose rapid advances ought to have alarmed all Europe. After the destruction of the eastern empire, the Turks came more immediately to interfere with the republic. Whatever valour might be shown by the Venetians, or whatever successes they might boast of, it is certain that the Turks ultimately prevailed; so that for some time it seemed scarce possible to resist them. What contributed also greatly to the decline of the republic, was discovery of a passage by the Portuguese to the East Indies round the Cape of Good Hope in 1499. To this time the greatest part of the E India goods imported into Europe passed thro' the hands of the Venetians; but as soon as the above mentioned discovery took place, the carriage of India goods by the way of Alexandria almost entirely ceased. All these causes cooperating have reduced Venice from a state of the highest splendour and importance in European politics, to comparative insignificance. The declension of Venice did not, like that of Rome, proceed from the increase of luxury, or the revolt of their own armies in distant provinces, or from civil wars of any kind. Venice has dwindled in power and importance from causes which could not be foreseen, or guarded against by human prudence although they had been foreseen. In their present situation, there is little proba-

bility of their attempting new conquests; happy if they are allowed to remain in the quiet possession of what they have. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among the Venetians, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto have been long banished from their gallantry. The common people of Venice display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle with their intercourse with each other. The Venetians are in general tall and well made. They are a lively ingenious people, extravagantly fond of public amusements, with an uncommon relish for humour, and yet more attached to the real enjoyments of life than to those which depend on ostentation and proceed from vanity. The women are of an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivating an acquaintance with those strangers who are presented to them by their relations, or have been properly recommended.

VENICE, a city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, with a patriarchate, and a university. It stands on 72 little islands in the gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels of a certain burden, to avoid the shallows. These shallows are a better defence than the strongest fortifications. On the approach of an enemy's fleet, the Venetians have only to pull up the stakes, and the enemy can advance no further. Venice is situate about five miles from the mainland, in a kind of laguna, lake, or smaller inner gulf, separated from the large one, called the gulf of Venice, by some isthmus, at a few miles distance. These isthmus, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the laguna; yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and sometimes the gondoliers do not trust themselves even in the canals within the city. This is not so great an inconvenience as might be imagined; for most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another communicating with the street; by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 160,000. The houses are built on piles. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the Canals, except the Great Canal, which is very broad and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city.

There are above 500 bridges over these canals, the most famous of which is that called the Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts. It is of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty consists; and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. On this bridge are two rows of shops, which divide it into three streets; the largest of which is in the middle. The other bridge consists only of one arch, and has no rails on each side. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Grand Canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches and spires. Except the Grand Canal, and the Canale Regio, all the others are narrow and mean; some of them have no quays, and the water literally washes the houses. The only place where a person can walk with ease and safety is in the Piazza di St. Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all singular in their kind; namely, the Ducal Palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiانو; the Old and New Procuraties, a noble range of buildings, in which are the museum, the public library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All these buildings are of marble. At the corner of the new procuratie, a little distance from the church, stands the steeple of St. Mark; a quadrangular tower, about 300 feet high. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, though one of the richest and most expensive in the world, does not strike the eye very much at first. The architecture is of a mixed kind, mostly Gothic; yet many of the pillars are of the Grecian orders. The trade of the city at present is far short of what it was formerly. Their chief manufactures are cloth: especially scarlet, silks, gold and silver stuffs, brocades, velvets, and paper, of which, and wine, oil, fruit, sweetmeats, anchovies, and several sorts of drugs used in physic and painting, the exports are still considerable. Venice has neither walls, gates, nor citadels, to defend it; its situation supplying the want of all these. In the treasury of relics is the protocol, or original manuscript, as they pretend, of St. Mark's gospel: it is rarely shown; and the writing, by length of time, is so defaced, that the greatest connoisseurs in manuscripts cannot determine whether it was wrote in Greek or Latin. Besides what is properly called the city, there is a multitude of little islands lying round, which are covered with buildings, and

make each of them a kind of separate town, the most considerable of which is that called Guidecca, or the "Jews Quarter," which is large and populous; with St. Erosino, St. Helena, St. Georgio, Chiofa, Il Lido de Palestrina, Il Lido de Malamocco, and Murano: these islands are a sort of fence to the city, breaking the violence of the waves. To distinguish them from others, the Jews here must wear a bit of red cloth in their hats. The gardens in this city are few and inconsiderable. In the island of Murano are made those beautiful looking-glasses, and other glass-works, for which Venice is so much noted: here the family of Cornaro hath a palace, with a gallery of paintings, little short of an Italian mile in length. The salt-works in the island of Chiofa are of great benefit to the Venetians, and yield a very considerable revenue. There are several other small islands about Venice besides those we have mentioned; but they are inconsiderable. From the palace is a covered bridge of communication to a state prison, on the other side of the canal: prisoners pass to and from the courts over this bridge, which is named Ponte dei Sospiri, the Bridge of Sighs. The lower gallery, or piazza, under the palace, is called the Broglio. In this the noble Venetians walk and converse; it was only here, and at council, that they had opportunities of meeting together; for they seldom visited openly, or in a family way, at each other's houses; and secret meetings would have given umbrage to the state inquisitors. There is an opening from St. Mark's Place to the sea, on which stand two lofty pillars of granite. The grand scene of all, the shews and follies of the festivals, is the square of St. Mark, in which bulls are sometimes baited. In the doge's palace all the high colleges held their assemblies; but we are told by several travellers, which seems very strange, that the stairs are no better than a privy. In this palace is a small arsenal, furnished with arms against any sudden insurrection of the people, together with a state prison, a great many exquisite paintings, and several curiosities, among which are some *claustra castitatis*. One side of it is toward St. Mark's square, and the lower gallery on that side, with the hall under the new procuratie facing it, are called the Broglio, where the nobility and none else, at least while they are present, are allowed to walk. The square of St. Mark is the greatest ornament of the city, and hath the form of a parallelogram. In this square, besides the church and palace of St. Mark, are two towers, on one side

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of which is a curious clock; and the other has stairs so constructed that one may ride up on horseback. Opposite to the ducal palace is the public library of the commonwealth; containing a large collection of books and manuscripts, with some fine paintings, statues, and curiosities. Hard by St. Mark's square is the zecca, or mint: from zecca the gold coin called Zecchino takes its name. One of the smallest pieces of money at Venice is called Gazetta; and the first newspapers published there, on a single leaf, having been sold for that a-piece, all kinds of newspapers were from thence styled Gazettes. The grand arsenal is two and a half Italian miles in circuit, and contains vast quantities of naval and other warlike stores: some pretend that it could furnish arms for 10,000 horse and 100,000 foot: here are the trophies of Scanderbeg and others, with the helmet of Atilla, &c. In this city is a famous carnival which begins on New-year's day, and continues till Ashwednesday, all which time is employed in sports and diversions. Then there is scarce any distinction between vice and virtue; for libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in masks, which no one can venture to take off: in this disguise they imitate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Ashwednesday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal spot of the masquerade is St. Mark's Place, where there are sometimes 15,000 people; and it swarms with harlequins, jesters, mountebanks, ropedancers, and puppet-shows. Even the priests and monks enjoy the diversions of the carnival; but when that is over nothing is heard from the clergy but sermons on repentance. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 72 miles E by N of Mantua, 115 NE of Florence, 140 E of Milan, 212 N of Rome, and 300 N by W of Naples. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VENICE, GULF OF, a sea between Italy and part of Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic. The doge of Venice annually wedded this sea, in token of the sovereignty of that republic over it. On Ascension Day, he went upon the water in a superb vessel, which the commander swore to bring back again in defiance of all weather, and throwing a gold ring into the sea, pronounced this sentence in Latin: We espouse thee, O sea, in token of true and perpetual sovereignty.

VENLO, a strong town of Dutch Guel-

derland, formerly in alliance with the Hanseatic towns. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars between the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1752, it surrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the states general by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French, Oct. 28, 1794. It is seated on the E side of the Meuse (on the opposite side of which is Fort St. Michael) 19 miles N of Ruremonde, and 35 NW of Juliers. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 20 N.

VENOSA, a town of Italy in Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennines, 13 miles NW of Acerenza, and 72 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 40 54 N.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, seated on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to embark the merchandise of Peru, on that river for Porto Bello. Lon. 79 0 W, lat. 9 20 N.

VENZONE, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 32 miles ENE of Belluno. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 22 N.

VERA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Granada, with a harbour. It is 43 miles NE of Almeria, and 32 SW of Carthagena. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 37 15 N.

VERA CRUZ, a seaport of N America in New Spain, in Tlascala, seated on the gulf of Mexico. Here the fleet arrives annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and silver mines of Mexico, and an annual fair is held here for the rich merchandise of China and Europe. There are such crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that tents are erected for them while the fair lasts. This place is famous on account of the landing of Ferdinando Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico. It is 200 miles E by S or Mexico. Lon. 97 35 W, lat. 19 12 N.

VERAGUA, a province of N America, in New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala; bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the province and bay of Panama, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Costa Rica. It is 125 miles long and 40 broad, and is a mountainous and barren country, abounding in gold and silver. Conception is the capital.

VERA-PAZ, a province of N America, in New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala; bounded on the N by Yucatan, on the E by the bay and province of Honduras, on the S by Guatimala Proper, and on the W by Chiapa. It is 88 miles in

length, and nearly as much in breadth, and is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile vallies, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital, of the same name, has a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 miles NE of Guatimala. Lon. 89° 0' W, lat. 15° 10' N.

VERBERIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the isle of France, seated on the river Oise, 10 miles NE of Senlis. Lon. 2° 51' E, lat. 49° 52' N.

VERCELLI, a strong town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a castle. The town-house, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. It is seated at the confluence of the Sesia and Cerva, 10 miles NW of Casal, and 40 NE of Turin. Lon. 8° 24' E, lat. 45° 31' N.

VERCHOLENSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. Lon. 105° 33' E, lat. 54° 0' N.

VERCHOLURE, an episcopal town of Russia, in the government of Perin. Lon. 60° 15' E, lat. 58° 45' N.

VERD, CAPE, a promontory on the W coast of Africa, 45 miles NW of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17° 33' W, lat. 14° 45' N.

VERD ISLANDS, CAPE, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 miles W of the coast of Africa, between 13 and 19° N lat. discovered in 1446, by the Portuguese. The principal are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. Their names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, St. Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravos.

VERDEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 28 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded E and S by the duchy of Lunenburg, W by the Weser, N by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg. The Danes in 1715, ceded it to the elector of Hanover. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

VERDEN, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. Lon. 9° 0' E, lat. 53° 10' N.

VERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late province of Lorraine, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. Its fortifications were constructed by the chevalier de Ville and marshal de Vauban; the latter of whom was a native of this place. There are several abbeys, collegiate, and parish churches;

and the most curious structures besides, are bishop's palace, the town-house, and the Jesuits college. Verdun was taken by the Prussians in 1792, but retaken soon after. The inhabitants are noted for making fine sweetmeats. It is seated on the Meuse, which runs through the middle, 42 miles SW of Luxemburg, and 150 E of Paris. Lon. 5° 27' E, lat. 49° 9' N.

VERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Garonne, 22 miles NW of Toulouse. Lon. 1° 20' E, lat. 43° 54' N.

VEREA, a town of Turkey in the European province of Macedonia, 48 miles W of Salonichi, and 115 E of Valona. Lon. 22° 18' E, lat. 40° 40' N.

VERERIA, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. Lon. 25° 50' E, lat. 55° 18' N.

VERINA, a town of S America in the province of Terra Firma, situate on a gulf of the Atlantic, 45 miles E of Comana. Lon. 63° 44' W, lat. 10° 8' N.

VERMANDOIS, a late territory of France, in Picardy; which with the late province of Soissonnois, is now included into the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax.

VERMANTON, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, seated on a river 10 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3° 49' E, lat. 47° 40' N.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire, on the S by Massachusetts, and on the W by New York. It is 155 miles long and 66 broad, and divided into eleven counties. A chain of high mountains, running N and S divides this state nearly in the centre between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distance from the New-York line. The natural growth upon this mountain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the descriptive name of Vermont, Green Mountain. On some high parts of this mountain, snow lies till May, and sometimes till June. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky. It is finely watered, and affords the best of pasture for cattle. On the banks of the lakes, rivers and rivulets, are many fine tracts of rich interval land. The heavy growth

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of timber, which is common throughout the state, evince the strength and fertility of the soil. Elm, black birch, maple, ash and bass-wood, grow in the moist low ground; and the banks of the rivers are timbered principally with white pine, intermingled with vales of beech, elm and white oak. The inhabitants cultivate wheat, 25 and 30 bushels of which grow on an acre, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, &c. The corn, however, is frequently cut off by the early frosts, especially on the mountains and hills. That which grows on the banks of the rivers is not so frequently injured. Flax is raised in considerable quantities, and the soil is good for hemp. Potatoes, pumpkins, and garden roots and vegetables, grow here in great plenty. Large quantities of sugar, of a good quality and flavour, are made from the sugar maple. The inhabitants have been estimated at 100,000. The principal town is Bennington.

VERNET. SEE ISSOIRE.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Aure, 22 miles SW of Evreux, and 65 W by S of Paris. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 48 42 N.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, three miles from the river Allier, and 15 S of Moulins. Lon 3 25 E, lat. 46 20 N.

VERNON, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, with an ancient castle, and a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, 27 miles SE of Rouen, and 42 N W of Paris. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 49 6 N.

VEROLI, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Cosà, at the foot of the Appennines, 45 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 28 N.

VERONA, a famous city of Italy, capital of the Veronese, with a bishop's see, three forts, and an academy. It is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The streets are neither clean nor straight; but there is a handsome place called the Piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, representing the republic of Venice. The most remarkable structure is the amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of benches of white marble, which will conveniently hold 25,000 persons. Verona is the birthplace of Pliny the Naturalist, and in the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of Pope Lucius. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which

which communicate by two handsome bridges. The French took possession of this city in July 1796; but the Austrians obliged them to surrender it in June 1799. It is 17 miles NE of Mantua, and 62 SW of Venice. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VERONESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the N by the Trentino, on the E by the Vincentino and Paduano, on the S by the Manruan, and on the W by the Bresciano. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

VERNOIS, a considerable town of Russia, in the government of Rezan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon. 42 29 E, lat. 53 15 N.

VERREZ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with an impregnable fortress.

VERZIERE, a town of Switzerland, six miles ENE of Pontarlier, and 20 WSW of Neuchâtel.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and since the revolution, has been created a bishop's see. In the reign of Lewis XIII, it was only a small village, till Lewis XIV built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1789, when Lewis XVI and his family, were forced by the mob to remove from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vast number of statues, by the greatest masters, and the waterworks were magnificent. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanship of that kind, as any in the world; nor is the chapel less to be admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is 10 miles WSW of Paris. Lon. 2 12 E, lat. 48 48 N.

VERSOI, a village of France, in the department of Ain, near the river Verfoi. It is called Choiseul's Folly; for the duke de Choiseul prime minister of France in 1768, formed a plan to ruin the city of Geneva, and, (not being at that time on good terms with France,) monopolize the whole trade of the lake. With this design he began to build Verfoi. But after having nearly completed the harbour, and expending 125,000l on the project, it was suddenly relinquished.

VERTUS, a town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of

Champagne, seated on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which are vineyards, producing very good wines, 17 miles SW of Chalons, and 78 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 48 53 N.

VERUE, or VERRUA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the county of Asti. It was besieged in 1705, by the French, who did not carry it till after six months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterwards restored to the duke of Savoy. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 20 miles W of Casal, and 23 NE of Turin. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 45 13 N.

VERVIERS, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Weze, four miles SW of Limburg, and 17 SE of Liege.

VERVINS, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV of France and Philip II of Spain. It is seated on the Serre, 170 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 49 50 N.

VERULAM, the vestiges of a celebrated Roman town in Hertfordshire, close by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a municipium, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it is called Verulamium; and by Ptolemy Urolanium. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined in the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of it but the ruins of walls, tessellated pavements, and Roman coins which are still sometimes dug up.

VERZUOLO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont with a castle.

VESLEY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, seated on the river Aisne.

VESOUL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche Comte. Since the revolution it has been created a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, called Mont de Vesoul, near the river Durgeon, 22 miles N of Besancon, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 47 36 N.

VESPERIN, or WEISBRIN, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, and an episcopal see, whose bishop is chancellor to the king of Hungary, and has a right to crown him. It is seated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwile, 50 miles SW of Strigonia,

and 83 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 37 E, lat. 47 14 N.

VESUVIUS, a celebrated volcano of Italy, six miles E of Naples. This mountain has two tops; one of which only goes by the name of Vesuvius, the other being now called Somma; but Sir William Hamilton is of opinion, that the latter is what the ancients called Vefuvius. The perpendicular height of Vesuvius is only 3700 feet, though the ascent from the foot to the top is three Italian miles. One side of the mountain is well cultivated and fertile, producing great plenty of vines; but the S and W sides are entirely covered with cinders and ashes; while a sulphureous smoke constantly issues from the top, sometimes attended with the most violent explosions of stones, the emission of great streams of lava, and all the other attendants of a most formidable volcano. The first of these eruptions recorded in history took place in the year 79; at which time the two cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were entirely buried under the stones and ashes thrown out. Incredible mischief was also done to the neighbouring country, and numbers of people lost their lives, among whom was Pliny the Elder. It is the opinion of the best judges, however, that this eruption was by no means the first that had ever happened. The very streets of those cities which were at that time overwhelmed are said to be partly paved with lava. Since that time 30 different eruptions have been recorded, some of which have been extremely violent. In the year 1538, a mountain three miles in circumference and a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height, was thrown up in the course of one night. There have been instances of ashes and sulphureous smoke being carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean into Africa, and even into Egypt; birds have been suffocated in the air, and have fallen down upon the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters which were made hot, and infected by it. The operations of the subterraneous fire, appear to be very capricious and uncertain. One day there will be the appearance of a violent fermentation, and the next every thing will be calmed; but whenever there has been a considerable ejection of scorice and cinders, it has been a constant observation, that the lava soon made its appearance, either by boiling over the crater, or forcing its way through the crevices in the conical part of the mountain. The top of the mountain fell in, in

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1634, an mouth of Vesuvius is now little more of two miles in circumference.

VEVAY, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern; It stands in a small plain, on the edge of the lake of Geneva, 37 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 46 23 N.

VEUDRE, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles NW of Moulins.

VEZELAY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late province of Nivernois. Theodore Beza was born in this town. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles S of Auxerre, and 117 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 47 26 N.

VEZELIZE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 48 29 N.

UFA, a government of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa, and Orenburg.

UFA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is 760 miles E of Moscow. Lon. 57 0 E, lat. 54 40 N.

UFFENHEIM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 22 miles NNE of Anspach.

UGENTO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, eight miles W of Alessano, and 20 SW of Otranto.

UGLIANI, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 16 miles SE of Aosta. Lon. 17 47 E, lat. 45 30 N.

UCOCZ, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on a small river that falls into the Neisse, 15 miles N of Zatmar. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 48 5 N.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tosa, 16 miles N of Varallo, and 45 NW of Milan. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 52 N.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Parma, and 17 S of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 58 N.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, three miles N of Logrono, and 46 SW of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 42 32 N.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douro-e-Minho, seated at the mouth of the river Lima, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, 15 miles W of Braga, and 36 N of Oporto. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 42 39 N.

VIANDEN, a town of Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns by the river Uren. In the one is a castle, built on an inaccessible mountain. It is 22 miles N of Luxemburg, and 22 NW of Treves. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 49 55 N.

VIANEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a castle. It was taken, in 1796, by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Leck, seven miles S of Utrecht. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 0 N.

VIATKA, a government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it.

VIATKA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It was formerly called Khlynof, and is seated on the river Viatka, 100 miles N of Kasan. Lon. 54 15 E, lat. 57 25 N.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Seille, 12 miles ENE of Nancy, and 197 E of Paris. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 48 47 N.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 43 24 N.

VIC, or VICQ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is adorned with a fine portico, supported by large pillars; and the market-place is very spacious. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that falls into the Tar, 30 miles N of Barcelona, and 265 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 55 N.

VIC-FEZEUSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Armagnac, seated on the Douze, 15 miles W of Auch.

VIC-LE-COMTE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne. The counts of Auvergne resided here. It is 230 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 45 36 N.

VICIGRAD, or VIZEGRAD, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided. The Austrians took it from the Turks in 1684. It is seated on the S side of the Danube, eight miles SE of Gran, and 16 NW of Buda. Lon. 19 2 E, lat. 47 35 N.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians; bounded on the N by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E by Trevisano and Paduano, on the S by Pa-

duano, and on the W by the Veronese. It is 35 miles long, and 27 broad; and so very pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good. There are also great numbers of mulberry trees, for silk-worms; and there are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

VICENZA, a strong town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place, adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, with piazzas under the houses. There are also several other squares, and fine churches. Here is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a masterpiece of workmanship by Palladio. It is seated between the rivers Bachiglione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, 13 miles NW of Padua, 31 W of Venice, and 135 N of Rome. Lon. 11 43 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VICHY, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is seated on the Allier, 15 miles SE of Gannat, and 180 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 46 0 N.

VICO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake, in 1694, for there were only 40 houses left. It is seated near the bay of Naples, 15 miles S by E of Naples. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 40 38 N.

VICO, a town of Corsica, 15 miles SW of Corte. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 41 55 N.

VICO, a town of Italy, in Naples. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 43 N.

VICOVARO, a town and principality of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Teverone, eight miles E of Tivoli, and 40 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 42 30 N.

VICTORIA. See VITTORIA.

VIDEN. See WIDDIN.

VIENSK, a town of the Russian government of Vologda. Lon. 41 45 E, lat. 61 40 N.

VIENNA, a city of Germany, capital of the circle of Austria, and of the whole German empire. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by a very strong fortification; but it is populous, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The suburbs are said to contain

200,000 inhabitants; but they are not near so populous, in proportion to their size, as the city, for many houses have extensive gardens belonging to them. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. This city has six gates well defended, and 12 walled bastions, with strong ravelines. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent: the chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Museum; the palaces of the princes Liechtenstein, Eugene, &c. Vienna was ineffectually besieged by the Turks, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period, the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army before the walls of this place. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple is 447 feet high. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounted guard, as they did also in 1741. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. There are also two remarkable columns, of which one is called the conception of the immaculate Virgin, and the other St. Trinity, which cost 300,000 florins. It is 66 feet high, in the form of a triangular pyramid, on the top of which are three figures of gilt bronze, representing the trinity. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are as great rarities as any in the world. Leopoldstadt is one of the suburbs, and seated on an island, formed by the Danube; here the Jews dwelt formerly, but they were banished in 1670, and the suburb turned into a church. There is a sort of harbour on the Danube, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. Vienna is an archbishop's see; and in the winter season is frequently visited by dreadful storms, which rush through the openings of the neighbouring mountains. It is seated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 50 miles W of Presburg, 350 NNE of Rome, 530 SE of Amsterdam, and 565 E of Paris. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 48 16 N.

VIENNA, a town of Maryland, in N America, in Dorchester County, situated on Nanticoke River. It carries on a brisk trade with the neighbouring sea-ports, and is 150 miles SW of Philadelphia.

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VIENNA, a considerable town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny. It was formerly an archiepiscopal see. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. Vienna is 15 miles S of Lyons, and 265 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 31 N.

VIENNE, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Correze, and falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

VIENNE UPPER, a department of France, comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

VIERARDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Velle, near its confluence with the Oder. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 53 2 N.

VIERZON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Bern. It is seated on the Cher and Yevre, in the most fertile part of the department, 17 miles NW of Bourges, and 100 SW of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 12 N.

VIBITI, a town of Italy in Naples, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden, 25 miles NE of Manfredonia, and 117 of Naples. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 41 31 N.

VIGAN, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Vigevanese, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle on a rock. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Milan, and is seated near the Tesino, 12 miles SE of Novara, and 15 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 45 22 N.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Liege, two miles N of Huy. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 50 34 N.

VIGNOT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 48 46 N.

VIGNUOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena.

VIGO, a town of the kingdom of Galicia, with an old castle a fort and a harbour. The town is surrounded with a single wall, that has four bastions, but is incapable of sustaining a long siege. The harbour is remarkable for a sea-fight between Sir George Rook, commander of the English and Dutch fleets and a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons un-

their convoy. Admiral Hopson broke through the boom laid across the mouth of the harbour, and the English took five men of war, and four galleons, and the Dutch five galleons, and one large man of war. Fourteen men of war and four galleons were destroyed, with a great quantity of plate and other rich effects. Though a great deal of the silver was carried ashore yet a vast quantity was taken. While this was doing the duke of Ormond with a body of land forces, drove the Spaniards from the castles which defended the harbour. Vigo is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, eight miles SW of Rhedondella, and 260 WNW of Madrid. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 14 N.

VIHIER, a town of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of Anjou seated on a lake, 20 miles S of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 47 8 N.

VILAINE, a river of France, which rises in the department of Maine, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the allies in 1706. It is seated on the Guadiana, 17 miles NW of Badajoz. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 38 43 N.

VILLA-DO-CONDE, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Ava. Near it is an ancient aqueduct. It is 10 miles E of Barcelos, and 20 NW of Oporto. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 41 14 N.

VILLA-DO-HORTA, the capital of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores. It has an excellent and commodious harbour, landlocked on all sides except the E and NE, and the harbour is defended by several forts. Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

VILLA FLOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, seated on a river that falls into the Douera, and defended by a castle on a mountain. It is 40 miles E of Villa Real.

VILLA-FRANCA, a seaport of Italy, in the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. In 1744, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, but restored; and the French again took it in 1792. It is three miles E of Nice. Lon. 7 75 E, lat. 43 42 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a silk manufacture, 10 miles S of Verona. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. 45 36 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, the capital of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 23 35 W, lat. 37 50 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in

Extremadura, seated on the Tormes, 54 miles SE of Salamanca. Lon. 4 34 W, lat. 40 26 N.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is surrounded by walls, and seated near the Mediterranean, 18 miles W of Barcelona, and 20 NE of Tarragona. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 41 26 N.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 52 miles NW of Valencia. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 40 20 N.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of New Spain in N America in the province of Tabasco, seated on a river of the same name. Lon. 94 5 W, lat. 17 45 N.

VILLA-JOIOSA, or JOYSA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 38 42 N.

VILLA-NOVA-DA-CERVERA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 41 55 N.

VILLA-NOVA-DE-PORTO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, seated on the river Douero, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts. It contains about 3000 inhabitants.

VILLA-NOVA-DI-PORTIMAO, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva. Lon. 8 41 W, lat. 37 5 N.

VILLA-NUOVA-D'ASTI, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti, 10 miles E of Turin. Lon. 7 59 E, lat. 45 30 N.

VILLA PANDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an arsenal, and a palace belonging to the constable of Castile. It is 26 miles N of Toro. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 42 5 N.

VILLA REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and, capital of Comarca, in a very pleasant situation, at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles NE of Lamego, and 45 SE of Braga. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 41 9 N.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 26 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 46 N.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa.

VILLA-RICA, a seaport of New Spain, in N America, in Mexico, seated on the gulph of Mexico, 200 miles E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 20 26 N.

VILLA-RICA, a town of Chili, seated on the lake Malabaugen, 64 miles from

the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 72 41 W, lat. 39 15 S.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, and a palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. It is a pretty large place fortified in the modern taste and in the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine, as appears from the inscriptions. The soil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards, in 1667; which occasioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the event of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles SW of Elvas, and 83 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 36 N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a seaport of Spain, in Austria d'Oviedo, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 miles NE of Oviedo. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 43 22 N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, six miles NE of Brihuega, and 49 NE of Madrid.

VILLAC, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians, and near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is seated at the confluence of the Drave and Geil, surrounded by mountains, 12 miles SW of Clagenfurt, and 88 NE of Brixen. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 46 50 N.

VILLE DIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy 12 miles NNE of Avranches, and 18 SE of Coutances. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 48 52 N.

VILLEFORT, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, and late province of Languedoc, 18 miles E of Mende, and 19 N of Alais. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 44 27 N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnais. It is surrounded by walls, and seated on the river Morgon, 18 miles NW of Lyons, and 233 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 59 N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a strong town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon with a castle. In one of the neighbouring mountains is a curious cavern. It is seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Tet, 22 miles NE of Puycerda. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 42 25 N.

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the department of Aveiron, and late province of Rouerque. It has a great trade in linen cloth, and is seated on the Aveiron, 18 miles W of Rodez, and 260 S of Paris. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 44 24 N.

VILLE-JUIVE, a town of France, four miles S of Paris, on the road to Lyons.

VILLEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Tarn, 12 miles NNE of Toulouse.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. Lon. 40 49 W, lat. 38 40 N.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France in the department of Lot and Garonne.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France in the department of Gard.

VILLENEUVE, a town of Swisserland in the canton of Bern. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 24 N.

VILLENEUVE-DE-BERG, a town of France in the department of Ardeche, and late province of the Isle of France.

VILLERS COTERETS, a town of France, in the department of Oise, with a castle, 10 miles SE of Compiègne. Lon. 3 12 E, lat. 49 14 N.

VILLINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the Brisgaw, seated in the Black Forest, between the sources of the Danube and Neckar, 28 miles E. by S of Friburg. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 48 8 N.

VILSHOFEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Bavaria, situate at the confluence of the Vils and Danube. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 48 29 N.

VILVORDE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the canal from Brussels to the Scheldt, seven miles NE of Brussels. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 50 56 N.

VIMIOSO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 41 29 N.

VINCENT, CAPE ST. the most southern promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W by S of Cape Lagos. Off this cape in 1797 admiral Sir John Jarvis defeated a Spanish fleet of double the number of ships and treble the number of guns. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 36 44 N.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race, between whom and the inhabitants of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. Dr. Robertson conjectures that they were originally a colony from N America, their fierce manners approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent than they do to those of S America, and their language also having some

affinity to that spoken in Florida. In their wars, they preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English; who, in the sequel, at the instance of some rapacious planters engaged in an unjust war against the Caribbees, who inhabited the windward side of the island, and who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a very large tract of valuable land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that in the next war, in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it by the peace of 1783. Since that time it has continued in the possession of Great Britain. During the present war, the Caribs revolted; and, assisted by the French, spread desolation over the whole island. By the exertions of the governor, however, and the British forces in the West Indies, the revolt is in a great measure quelled, though it will be long before things are restored to their former state. St. Vincent is in length about 24 miles, and about 18 in breadth; in circumference between 60 and 70. The climate is very warm: at least in the judgement of the Europeans. The country is in general hilly, in some places mountainous; but interspersed with a variety of pleasant valleys, and some luxuriant plains, the soil being every where fertile, and the high grounds are at least in general easy of ascent. Few islands of its extent are so well watered; for several rivers run down from the mountains, and smaller streams from almost every hill; there are likewise several very fine springs at a little distance from the sea. The inhabitants raise all kinds of ground provisions in plenty, and with little trouble. The rivers supply them with a variety of fish; and the same may be said of the sea that washes their coasts. They have abundance of excellent fruits, and very fine timber fit for almost every use; and with which they formerly supplied their neighbours. It is 55 miles W of Barbadoes. Here is a botanical garden, in which the bread-trees, brought from Otaheite, are now in a flourishing condition. Lon. 61 0 W, lat. 13 0 N.

VINCENT, ST. an uninhabited island on the coast of Africa, and one of the Cape Verd Islands. There is a bay on the NW side of it and near it there are caught vast quantities of Turtle.

VINCENT, St. a maritime province of Brazil, in S America. The capital of the same name, has a good harbour Lon. 46 30 W, lat. 22 15 S.

VINCENT, St. a strong town of Spain, in Old. Castile, with a Castle, seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 138 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 42 30 N.

VINGORLA, a Dutch settlement in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, a little N of Goa. Lon. 73 22 E, lat. 13 57 N.

VINGORLA ROCKS, rocks lying in the Indian Ocean, possessed by the Malwans, a tribe of Pirates. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 15 52 N.

VINTIMIGLIA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a small harbour, and a strong castle on a high rock. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 20 miles ENE of Nice, and 70 SW of Genoa. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 43 53 N.

VIRE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, with several manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. It is seated on the Vire, 30 miles SE of Courances, and 150 W of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 48 48 N.

VIRGIN CAPE, a cape of Patagonia. Lon. 67 54 W, lat. 52 23 S.

VIRGIN GORDA. See **VIRGIN ISLANDS**.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, about 30 islands and keys, in the W Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee Islands. They were called *Las Virgines* by the Spaniards, in honour of the 11,000 virgins of the legend. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division, belonging to the English, is Tortola, the principal, to which belongs Jost Van Dyke's and Little Van Dyke's, Guana Isle, with Beef and Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Ancada, or Drowned Isle, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Muskito Islands, the Commanoes, Scrub and Dog Islands, the Faller City (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's Salt Island, Peter's Island, and the Dead Chest. Of the Danish division, the principal islands are St. Thomas and St. John. Lon. from 63 45 to 64 55 W, lat. from 17 10 to 18 30 N.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of America, bounded on the S by N Carolina and Tenasse, on the W by Kentucky, on the N by Pennsylvania and the river

Ohio, and on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. It is 446 miles in length, and 224 in breadth. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannoc, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours; and there are also many small rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The climate is various. The land toward the mouth of the rivers is generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, though at present stocked with many sorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and watered with springs; but there are here and there some small hills. That near the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason the horses are seldom shod. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has considerably declined in favour of that of wheat. The Virginians are in general sensible, polite, and hospitable, and of an independent spirit. The poor are ignorant and abject, and all are of an inquisitive turn, and in many other respects very much resemble the people in the eastern states. They differ from them, however, in their morals; the former being much addicted to gaming, drinking, swearing, horse-racing, cock-fighting, and most kinds of dissipation. There is much greater disparity between the rich and the poor in Virginia, than in any of the northern states. Virginia is divided into 82 counties, and in 1790, contained 747,610 inhabitants, including 192,627 slaves. The capital is Richmond.

VIRNENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is 20 miles W of Coblentz. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 50 27 N.

VIRTON, a town of Austrian Luxembourg, 22 miles W of Luxembourg. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 49 36 N.

VISAGAPATAM, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 17 45 N.

VISHMA, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. Lon. 61 22 E, lat. 62 36 N.

VISET, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Maele, seven miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 44 N.

VISHNEI-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It is one of the imperial villages enfranchised by the empress, and endowed with con-

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considerable privileges, has already reaped many benefits from its new immunities. The inhabitants, raised from the situation of slaves to that of freemen, seem to have shaken off their former indolence, and to have caught a new spirit of emulation and industry: they have turned their attention to trade; and are awakened to a sense of the commercial advantages possessed by the place of their abode. The town is divided into regular streets, and is already provided with a large range of shops and warehouses. All the buildings are of wood, excepting the court of justice erected at the charge of the empress, and four brick houses belonging to a rich burgher. It is seated on the river Zua, 50 miles NW of Tver. Lon. 35° 5 E, lat. 57° 23 N.

VISIAPOUR, or BEJAPOUR, a considerable city of the Decan of Hindoostan, formerly the capital of a large kingdom of the same name, now subject to the Poonah Maharattas. It is 136 miles SE of Poonah, and 234 SE of Bombay. Lon. 75° 19 E, lat. 17° 26 N.

VISOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Masovia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 50 miles NW of Warsaw.

UIST, NORTH and SOUTH, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland—

NORTH UIST, which lies to the southward of Harris, separated by a channel of about 9 miles over, is somewhat more considerable, being about 30 miles in circumference. The E side is mountainous, covered with heath, and fitter for pasturage than cultivation; but the western part is arable, and produces grain in plenty, yielding from 10 to 30 fold in a favourable season, and when manured with sea ware. Loch Maddy is situated in this island, about five miles to the southward of Hermetra, and has its name from three rocks on its S side, on which grow plenty of large mussels, called maddies. It forms a most capacious harbour, capable of containing some hundreds of vessels of any burden, and has several islands within it, which contribute greatly to its security. North Uist is 15 miles S of the Isle of Skye.

SOUTH UIST is about 21 miles in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth. It very much resembles North Uist in its soil and productions, and even in the external appearance of the country; being mountainous and heathy on the E, but plain and arable on the W. It likewise abounds in fresh water lakes, which have plenty of trout and eels, but do a considerable deal of damage to the arable ground, by overflowing it in the

winter. South Uist is 20 miles W of the Isle of Skye.

VISTULA, a large river, which rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, crosses Poland and Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic.

VITERBO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, 16 parish churches, and many palaces and fountains. Near it is a spring, so hot, that it will not only boil an egg, but even flesh. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, from the top of which, the city of Rome and the Mediterranean Sea may be seen; the latter at the distance of near 50 miles. It is 20 miles SE of Orvieto, and 31° N by W of Rome. Lon. 12° 26 E, lat. 42° 25 N.

VITRE, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and late province of Brittany, with a trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves. It is seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles NE of Rennes, and 52 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1° 13 W, lat. 48° 14 N.

VITRI-LE-BRULE, a village of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of Champagne.

VITRI-LE-FRANCOIS, a well-built and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. The houses are of wood; and there is a fine square, in which the church stands. It has a great trade, particularly in grain, and is seated on the Marne, 15 miles SE of Chalons, and 100 E of Paris. Lon. 4° 38 E, lat. 48° 44 N.

VITRING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on a lake, called the Wordtsee, four miles SW of Clagenfurt.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 12 miles SE of Semur, and 27 W of Dijon. Lon. 4° 27 E, lat. 57° 20 N.

VITTORIA, or VICTORIA, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, capital of the province of Alaba. It is surrounded by double walls, and in the principal square are the town-house, two convents, and in the middle a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in great quantities. It is seated on an eminence, at the end of a

plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles SE of Bilbao, and 135 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 42 55 N.

VIVARAIS, a late small province of France, and now included in the department of Ardeche.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Landrova, whose mouth forms a large harbour on the Atlantic, 30 miles NW of Mondonnedo. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 43 50 N.

VIVIER, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 20 miles N of Orange, and 70 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 20 N.

VIZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicenero.

UKENSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Irtysh and Oby. Lon. 69 15 E, lat. 61 10 N.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a frontier. By a treaty between Russia and Poland in 1693, the latter remained in possession of all that part of the Ukraine lying on the W side of the river Dnieper, which is but indifferently cultivated; while the country on the E side, inhabited by the Cossacs, is in much better condition. The Russian part is comprised in the government of Kiof; and the empress of Russia having obtained the Polish palatinate of Kiof, by the treaty of partition in 1793, the whole of the Ukraine on both sides the Dnieper, belongs now to that ambitious and formidable power. The principal town is Kiof. See COSSACS.

VLADIMIR. See VOLODIMIR.

VLADISLAW. See INOWLADISLAW.

ULRA, or **ULABORG**, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 65 40 N.

ULFELAND. See FLIE.

ULIERBECK, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles E of Louvain, and 11 SE of Mechlin. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 50 53 N.

ULISTEA, one of the Society Isles, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 151 31 W, lat. 36 45 S.

ULLAWATER, a lake of Westmoreland, 10 miles N of Ambleside, and 14 SW of Pesarth. It is eight miles long, and

abounds with char, and a variety of other fish.

ULM, a free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the chief of that order in the circle, where the archives thereof are deposited. It is fortified; and is seated on the Danube, where it receives the Iller, with a handsome bridge over the former. Here is a good college; and in the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, are 63 copper vessels full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire. The inhabitants are protestants, and have a good trade in linens, fustians, hardware, and wool. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702, by stratagem, but surrendered it after the battle of Blenheim. It was taken by the French, in 1796; but they were obliged to abandon it the same month. Upon the conclusion of an armistice between the French and Austrians in 1800, it was delivered up as an hostage to the French, who perfidiously and contrary to agreement, demolished the fortifications. It is 36 miles W of Augsburg, 47 SE of Stuttgart, and 63 N of Munich. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 25 N.

ULMEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, 30 miles NE of Trèves. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ULOTH, or **VLOTHOW**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia. It is six miles S of Minden.

ULRICSHAMN, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland. Its name was changed in compliment to queen Ulrica Eleanora. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 57 10 N.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the N by the Northern Ocean, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by the province of Leinster, and on the SW by that of Connaught. The principal rivers are the Bann, Foyle, Swilly, Newry-water, and Laggan: and it abounds with large lakes. The soil, in general, is fruitful in corn and grass; and there are plenty of horses, sheep, and bees. It contains one archbishopric, six bishoprics, 10 counties, and 365 parishes. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULTZEN or **VELTZEN**, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Ilmenau. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 52 55 N.

ULVERSTONE, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. The country people call it Ouston, and it is seated at the foot of a swift descent of hills to the SE, near a shallow arm of the Irish Sea. It is the port of the district of Furness. It

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63 38 miles NW of Lancaster, and 267 NNW of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 54 14 N.

UMA, or UMEA, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it was twice burnt by the Russians. It is the residence of the governor of W Bothnia, and 280 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 19 9 E, lat. 63 58 N.

UMAGO, a seaport of Venetian Istria, seated between the gulf Largena and the mouth of the river Quieto.

UMBRATICO, a town of Italy in Naples, with a bishop's see, though now reduced to a small place having only about 50 houses. It is seated on the Lipuda, 15 miles N by W of St. Severina. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 38 29 N.

UNDERSWEN, or UNDERSEEN, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is seated on the lake Thun, 25 miles SSE of Bern, and 30 SE of Friburg. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 46 32 N.

UNDERWALDEN, a canton of Switzerland, the sixth in rank; bounded on the N by the canton of Lucern and the Lake of the Four Cantons; on the E by high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri; on the S by Mount Brunnich, which parts it from the canton of Bern; and on the W by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a wood, which runs nearly in the middle of the country, from N to S. It is 25 miles long and 17 broad, and is divided into two parts, that above the wood, and that below it, called Oberwald and Unterwald. For this reason there are two councils, two justices two lands-gemeind with respect to external affairs, there is a joint council, chosen equally by the two divisions. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. Stantz is the capital.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, in an island formed by the Ungh. It is strong from its situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 47 miles E of Cassovia. Lon. 22 23 E, lat. 48 48 N.

UNION, the county-town of Fayette, in Pennsylvania, 14 miles from the Monongohela, and 58 S of Pittsburg. Lon. 79 48 W, lat. 39 54 N.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, which extend 150 miles from N to S, and 100 from E to W. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the S by Brabant and the bishopric of Liege, and

on the E by Germany. They rank in the following order; Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overysse, and Groningen. Besides these provinces, are the lands of the Generality (including Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg) in which are the towns of Bois-le-Duc, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maeltricht, Venlo, Sluys, and Hulst. The seven United Provinces being in great part surrounded by the sea, lying low, and abounding in marshes, have a damp and unwholesome air. Rains and fogs are frequent; and the gout, scurvy, rheumatism, and agues, very common and difficult of cure. The effects of human industry here are wonderful in the dykes and dams erected for defending the country against the inundations of the sea, and in ditches, canals, mills, and sluices, for draining the marshes. The quantity of grain produced is not sufficient for home consumption; but the pastures, in the marshes are so rich, that they can spare a great deal of butter and cheese for exportation. They have also a good breed of sheep, whose wool is highly valued. Their turf, madder, tobacco, some fruit, and iron; but all the pit-coal and timber used in this country, and indeed most of the necessaries of life, are imported. All the provinces either lie upon, or communicate with the North Sea, by means of that called the Zuyder, or South Sea; which was formed partly by the Rhine's right branch, then increased by the Vecht, which has now another outlet, overflowing the low swampy grounds through which it passed; and partly by the sea, in the 13th century, breaking in, and overflowing a large tract of ground contiguous to that before laid under water by the Rhine. The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Meuse, the Scheld, and the Vecht. There are many smaller rivers that join these, and a vast number of canals; yet there are few good harbours in the provinces. The best are those of Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys, and Flushing. As to the harbour of Amsterdam, it is indeed one of the largest and safest in Europe; but there is a bar at the entrance of it, over which large vessels cannot pass without being lightened or unloaded. There are no mountains in these provinces; and the only lake, properly so called, is that of Haarlem. The provinces are extremely well cultivated, and very populous; especially that of Holland, which, in this respect, perhaps has not its equal in the universe. The towns are very agreeable, being kept clean, and having canals in the middle of the streets, planted with trees.

The number of inhabitants is computed at 2,000,000. The animals here are much the same as in England; but their horses and horned cattle are of a larger size. Storks build and hatch on their chimneys; but, being birds of passage, they leave the country about the middle of August, with their young, and return the February following. It is said there are some wild boars and wolves here; and that neither oysters nor herrings are to be found upon the coast: but of other fish they have the several sorts, both in their seas and rivers, that we have in Britain. The established religion here before the Revolution was the Presbyterian, or Calvinism: none but Presbyterians were admitted into any office or post in the government, excepting the army; all religions and sects, however, were tolerated, and had their respective meetings or assemblies for public worship, among which the Papists and Jews were very numerous. Since the late alliance with France, no particular religion is established; and the phlegmatic Dutch have drunk deep of the cup of infidelity, mixed by their new and volatile allies. With regard to the commerce of this country, their East India company had the monopoly of the hie spices for more than 100 years, and was long the most opulent and powerful of any in the world. Though the country itself produces very few things, yet almost all the products and commodities of the globe may be found here, nearly as cheap as in the countries where they are made or produced. A vast variety of manufactures are carried on in the provinces, and with extraordinary skill and diligence; and a great number of hands are employed, and much wealth acquired, by the herring, cod, and whale fisheries. No nation has equalled them in the curing of herrings; those cured at Glasgow, in Scotland, are thought to come nearest to them. About 150 sail were annually employed in the whale fishery and about 200 in the herring. The profits of the latter, in a good year, after all deductions, were thought to amount to 200,000 Holland Guilders. The principal manufactures here are those of linen, paper, and earthen ware of all sorts. Ship-building also employed vast numbers of hands. The trade of this country, however upon the whole, has long been declining; owing partly to a decline of their ancient parsimony and industry; but chiefly to the improvement of manufactures, trade, and navigation, in other countries, and at present (1800) is almost annihilated. As to the character of the Dutch, the boors or husbandmen are industrious enough,

but heavy, and slow of understanding. The seamen are a plain, blunt, but rough, surly, and ill-mannered sort of people. Their tradesmen are something sharper, and make use of all their skill to take advantage of those they deal with. Every class of men is extremely frugal. All appetites and passions run lower and cooler here than in other countries, avarice excepted. Quarrels are very rare, revenge is seldom heard of; and jealousy scarcely ever known. It is very uncommon for any of them to be really in love, or even pretend to it; nor do the women seem to care whether they are or not. People converse pretty much upon a level here; nor is it easy to distinguish the man from the master, or the maid from the mistress, such liberties do they allow their servants, or rather are obliged to allow them; for they may not be struck or corrected by them, but the dispute must be left to the magistrate. The Dutch are tall and strong built; but both men and women have the grossest shapes that are to be met with any where. Their garb, except among the officers of the army and some few others, is exceeding plain, and the fashions change as seldom as in Spain. The men are addicted to drinking, which some think necessary in this foggy air, both for their health and the improvement of their understandings. Among their diversions, that of skating in winter is one of the chief. It is amazing to see the crowds in a hard frost upon the ice, and their dexterity in skating; both men and women darting along with inconceivable velocity. The Dutch are remarkable for their cleanliness: nothing can exceed the neatness of their houses, towns, and villages. Many of them have distinguished themselves by their learning, and some even by their wit and ingenuity; witness Erasmus, Grotius, &c. The Dutch excel also in painting and engraving; and some of them have been no contemptible statuarys. In consequence of the Union (see NETHERLANDS) the Seven Provinces guarantee each other's rights; they make war and peace, levy taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province is independent. They send deputies (chosen out of the provincial states) to the general assembly, called the states-general, which is invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. At the head of this government there has usually been a prince stadtholder, who exercises a considerable part of the executive power. Having deserted the grand alliance formed against the disturbers of the peace of Eu-

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rope; and the office of the stadtholder being abolished, the Dutch republic, under the name of an ally, is now in reality little better than a province, of France. The consequence of this alliance is what might have been expected. The British government, obliged to attack its enemies wherever it might find them, commenced hostilities against the United Provinces, and in the compass of a very short period wrested from them their most valuable possessions both in the east and west Indies. Amsterdam is the capital; but the seat of the states general is at the Hague. See SHELDT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a republic of N America, consisting originally, in 1783, of thirteen states, namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Only eleven of these states acceded, at first, to the new federal constitution, but they were afterward joined by North Carolina and Rhode Island; and Kentucky, Vermont, and Tennessee, having since been added to them, the present number of the states that form this great American republic is sixteen. In the treaty of peace, concluded in 1783, the limits of the United States are thus defined. "And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. From the NW angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. That angle which is formed by a line drawn due N from the source of St. Croix River to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of N latitude; from thence by a line due W on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraugus; thence along the middle of the said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake

Superior northward to the Isles Royal and Phillipeaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most northwestern point thereof, and from thence, on a due W course, to the River Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of said River Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of N latitude. S, by a line to be drawn due E from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees N of the equator, to the middle of the River Apalachicola, or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean: E, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its source; and from its source directly N, to the aforesaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due E from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and E Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia. These states long flourished as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament attempting to tax them by its sole authority, without the intervention of their assemblies; a civil war ensued. Until the fourth of July, 1776, the present Thirteen States were British colonies. On that memorable day, the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, made a solemn declaration, in which they assigned their reasons for withdrawing their allegiance from the king of Great Britain. Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, they did, in the name and by the authority of the good people of the colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies were, and of right ought to be "Free and Independent States;" that they were absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and Great Britain was, and ought to be, totally dissolved;

and that as Free and Independent States, they had full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. For the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, the delegates then in Congress, 55 in number, mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour. At the same time they published articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States, in which they took the style of "The United States of America," and agreed that each state should retain its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right not expressly delegated to Congress by the confederation. By these articles the Thirteen United States severally entered into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, and bound themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks that might be made upon all, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, commerce, or any other pretence whatever. But for the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, it was determined that Delegates should be annually appointed, in such manner as the Legislature of each State should direct, to meet in Congress the first Monday in November of every year. General Washington was elected the first president, re-elected in 1792, and, on his retiring from public affairs, in 1796, Mr. Adams was elected his successor. The illustrious Washington died Dec. 14, 1799. To the sixteen states before mentioned, must be added all the country to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Mississippi on the W, called the Western Territory. The United States extend 1250 miles in length from E Florida to the NW angle of Nova Scotia; being situated between 31 and 46° N lat.

UNNA, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia; in the county of Marck, formerly a considerable hanseatic town. It is seated on a brook called Kottelbeck, 10 miles NE of Dortmund, and 25 S of Munster. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 38 N.

UNNA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Croatia, passes by Whitich and Dubatza, and falls into the Save.

UNST, the most remote of the Shet-

land Islands, extending beyond 62° N lat, eight miles long and four broad.

UNSTERSEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 46 35 N.

UNZA, or UNSHA, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 57 56 N.

VOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland. It was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles, W of Utrecht, and 20 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 52 6 N.

VOGHERA, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan and territory of Pavia. It is pleasantly seated on the Staffora, 14 miles SSW of Pavia, and 30 S by W of Milan. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 44 59 N.

VOGLABRUCK, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Austria, which enjoys the privilege of granting protection to slaves. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 58 1 N.

VOGOULS, a people in Asia, subject to Russia, who have established their habitations in the forests on the N side of Mount Oural, extending themselves to the W, and still farther on the plains to the E of this chain of mountains. Here they have dwelt for time immemorial, and are possessed of traditions which have a great conformity with history. Some authors pretend that they are the brethren of the ancient Ougrians, or of the present Hungarians, and found their conjecture on the situation of the Vogoul territory, and the striking resemblance there is between the languages of the two nations. This people was subjected to the dominion of Russia at the same time with Siberia. The Vogouls are hardly of a middling stature, have generally black hair, and for the most part a scanty beard. They have some traits of the Kalmouks in the style of their physiognomy. They are of a gay disposition, teachable, honest, laborious, and acute; but slovenly and sickle, inclined to be disorderly and passionate to excess. Their women are robust, civil, laborious, and generally speaking well made. They have neither letters nor writing any more than their kindred nations: they do not reckon their time by years, though they mark the months, and name them after the various revolutions of nature which they observe in their forests.

VOID, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine.

VOIGTLAND, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, one of the four circles

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of the marquisate of Milizia. It is bounded on the E by Bohemia, on the N by the duchy of Altenburg, and on the W by Thuringia and Franconia. Plawen is the capital.

VOIGTSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a citadel.

VOKELMARK, or **WOLICKMARCK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 46 45 N.

VOLANO, a seaport of Italy in the Ferrarese, seated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E of Ferrara. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 44 52 N.

VOLCANO, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 12 miles in circumference. It is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only.

VOLCANELLO, a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

VOLGA, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, in Russia, about 80 miles W of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nishne-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, and Saratof, entering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan.

VOLHYNIA, a palatinate of Russian Poland, 300 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Polesia, on the E by Kiof, on the S by Podolia; and on the W by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Zuyder-Zee, eight miles SW of Steenwich, and 12 NW of Zwol. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 52 44 N.

VOLÓ, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a strong citadel and a fort. It was taken, and almost ruined, in 1655, by the Venetians, but it is now in some measure re-established. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 miles SE of Larissa. Lon. 22 55 E, lat. 39 21 N.

VOLODIMER, or **VLADIMIR**, a govern-

ment of Russia, formerly a province of Moscow, containing 14 districts.

VOLODIMER, or **VLADIMIR**, a town of Russia, capital of the government of that name, and once the metropolis of the Russian empire. It is seated on the Klafma, 110 miles E by N of Moscow.

VOLOGDA, a government of Russia, formerly the largest province of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Ustlug, and containing 12 districts.

VÓLODDA, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda. Lon. 39 46 E, lat. 59 20 N.

VOLTA, a river of Africa, which runs from N to S, and falls into the Atlantic.

VOLTERRA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by walls, contains several antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is seated on a mountain, 30 miles SW of Florence, and 32 SE of Pisa. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

VOLTEI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, six miles W of Genoa.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in Naples, which rises in the Appennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaeta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles W of Lucera, and 52 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 41 26 N.

VOLVIC, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. There are immense quantities of Lava, in its vicinity which is formed into quarries, and is used instead of stone in building the adjacent towns.

VOORN, a fort of Dutch Guelderland, on an island formed by the junction of the Wahal and the Maese.

VOORN, an island of the United Provinces, in S Holland, between the mouths of the Maese. Briel is the capital.

VOORNLAND, a territory of the United Provinces, in S Holland, consisting of the islands of Voorn, Goree, and Overflackee.

VORALBERG, or **VORARLBERG**, 2 district of Upper Austria; comprising the four counties of Feldkirch, Bregentz, Pludentz, and Sonaberg.

VORDEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 52 29 N.

VORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 12 E, lat. 48 35 N.

VORONETZ, a government of Russia containing 15 districts.

VORONETZ, a town of Russia, the capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Voronetz, below its junction with the Don, 217 miles S by E of Moscow. Lon. 39 14 E, lat. 51 36 N.

VOSGES, a department of France, including that part of Lorraine, which was lately a province of the same name. It is so called from a chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separates this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine.

VOTIAKS, the name of a people who inhabit the land between the rivers Kama and the Viatka; they are commonly of a middling stature, and thin. The colour of their hair is various, but for the most part reddish; and they resemble the Finns in their make more than any nation that derives its origin from them. The Votiaks are honest, peaceable, hospitable, sober; but superstitious, of cold complexions, and extremely simple. The women have winking eyes, and small even to ugliness; they are short of stature, timid, very modest, and consequently chaste, laborious, and compliant. They are assiduous in rural economy, neglecting neither the culture of bees nor the chase, in which latter they use indifferently the bow or fire-arms. In their leisure hours many of them employ themselves in making all sorts of turnery, such as cups, spoons, shuttles, &c.; and others varnish all kinds of bowls and cups. The women are employed in sewing, in making linen, coarse cloths, and felts; they also make cloaths, and ornaments of embroidery. Rich folks are not common among the Votiaks; but neither are there any that can be called absolutely poor.

VOU-HOU-HIEN, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, and jurisdiction of Tay-ping-fou; the most considerable, in point of riches, in that jurisdiction. It is 52 miles SW of Tay-ping-fou.

VOUILLE, a village of France, where was fought the memorable battle between Clovis and Alaric, king of the Visigoths.

VOU-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, and capital of the province of Hou-quang. This city is the rendezvous of all the commercial people in China. It suffered greatly during the last wars; but it has recovered so much, that it is now inferior to none of the other cities, in extent, opul-

ence and population. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, situated on the river Yang-tse-kiang, is always crowded with vessels; the river is sometimes covered with them to the distance of two leagues. The beautiful crystal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea which it produces, and the prodigious sale of the bamboo paper made here, no less contribute to render it famous, than the continual influx of strangers. Its extent is compared to that of Paris. It comprehends in its district one city of the second class, and nine of the third, besides a fortified town and several fortresses.

VOU-TCHEOU-FOU, or **FOU-TCHEOU-FOU**, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful in the empire; but, since the invasion of the Tartars, it has been a heap of ruins, which, however, still convey some idea of its ancient magnificence. Its district is about 25 leagues in extent, and contains six cities of the third class. It is 250 miles S by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 25 E, lat. 25 30 N.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, which is a sort of peninsula, bounded on the W by Westmania and Geftricia, on the NE by the Baltic, and on the S by the sea of Sudermania. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals. Stockholm is the capital.

UPMINSTER, a village in Essex, seated on a lofty eminence, three miles SE of Rumford.

UPPINGHAM, a town in Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on an eminence, six miles S of Oakham, and 90 N by W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 52 36 N.

UPSAL, a town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous university, and an archbishop's see. It stands in the beginning of an open plain fertile in grain and pasture, is a small, but very neat town, containing, exclusive of the students, about 3000 inhabitants. The ground plot is extremely regular: it is divided into two almost equal parts by a small rivulet Sala; and the streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square: a few of the houses are built with brick and stuccoed, but the generality are constructed with trunks smoothed into the shape of planks, and painted red, and the roofs are covered in with turf. Each house has its small court-yard, or garden. Upsal was formerly the metropolis of Sweden, and the royal residence.

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The ancient palace which was finished by Eric 14 was a magnificent building, until great part of it was consumed by fire, in 1702. In the centre of the town stands the cathedral, a large Gothick structure of brick, in which the kings of Sweden were formerly crowned. It has been several times greatly damaged by fire, and as often repaired: it contains the monument of the famous Gustavus Vasa. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and the first seminary in the North for academical education. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linnæ was superintendant. Upsal is seated in a vast open plain, fertile in corn, 33 miles NNW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 39 52 N.

UPTON, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Severn, 11 miles S of Worcester, and 109 WNW of London. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 59 N.

URACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 48 27 N.

URAL, a river of Russia, formerly called Yaik, but its name was changed on the suppression of the rebellion of the Cossacs, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and watering Orenburg, Uralisk, and Gurief, falls by three mouths into the Caspian Sea. See the next article.

URALIAN COSSACS, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the S side of the Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion; but there are dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called Raskolniki, or Separatists, and who style themselves Staroverski, or Old Believers. These consider the service of the established church as profane, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equal to their lives. They are rich from their considerable fisheries in sturgeons; they have also acquired a spirit of revolt and independence by being situated in a desert between the Calmucs and the Kirghese, who are continually at variance with each other, and often with the Cossacs themselves. A Russian officer having ordered a number of Cossac recruits to be publicly shaved in the town of Yaitisk, in 1771, this wanton insult excited an insurrection, which was suppressed for a time. Many of the rebels made their escape, and,

retiring into the desert, chiefly resorted to the marshy grounds which lie about the lake Kamysh-Samara, where they derived a subsistence from fishing and shooting wild boars, and were supplied occasionally by their relations with bread and provisions. By these means this desperate troop supported themselves during the space of two years, until the impostor, Pugatchef, having assumed the name of Peter III, appeared among them, and, taking advantage of this circumstance, roused them once more into open rebellion. The river Yaik was called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitisk was named Uralisk.

URHANSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus and province of Orenburg. (see the preceding article). Lon. 50 10 E, lat. 52 0 N.

URANIENBURGH, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it the castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 53 54 N.

URBANEA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It was built by pope Urban VIII, on the river Metro, 12 miles S of Urbino. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 34 N.

URBANNA, a town of Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc, 70 miles NE of Richmond.

URBINO, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 55 miles long, and 43 broad; bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Perugini and Spoleto, on the E by Ancona, and on the W by Tuscany and Romagna. The air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile.

URBINO, an archiepiscopal town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, with a citadel, and a palace, where the dukes formerly resided. The houses are well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is remarkable on account of its being the birthplace of the illustrious Raphael. This town was taken by the French army in 1796, and is seated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 miles S of Rimini, 58 E of Florence, and 120 NE of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 46 N.

VREDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 52 8 N.

URGANTZ, or JURGANTZ, a town of

the country of the Turcomans, formerly a considerable place, four miles in circumference, but now in ruins, and no public buildings remain but a mosque. It is 240 miles E of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S of the lake Aral. Lon. 65 25 E, lat. 40 55 N.

URGEL, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sagra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 miles W of Perpignan, and 75 N by W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 42 32 N.

URI, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N by the canton of Schwitz and the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the E by the country of the Grisons and the canton of Glarus, on the S by the bailiwicks of Italy, and on the W by the cantons of Unterwalden and Bern. It is 30 miles long, and 12 broad. See SCHWEITZ.

URI, LAKE OF. See WALDSTÄTTER SEEL.

URMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

URSEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 98 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 50 9 N.

URSEREN, a town of Switzerland. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 49 8 N.

USCHZ, St. a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, seated on the Doubs, over which is a stone bridge, seven miles S of Porrentruy.

USBEK TARTARY, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks, on the E by Tibet, on the S by Hindoostan, and on the W by Persia and the Caspian Sea. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand, the present capital of the country. The Uzbeks, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucks. Their religion is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

USCAPIA. See SCOPIA.

USEDOM, an island of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic Sea, between which and the island of Wollin, is a passage called the

Swin. It had formerly a considerable town of the same name which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. 14 11 E, lat. 54 6 N.

USERCHE, a town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Lorraine, seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 37 miles SE of Limoges, and 217 S of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 5 27 N.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finisterre, and late province of Brittany, opposite to Conquet. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 48 18 N.

USINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and principality of Nassau Weirburg, 22 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 50 10 N.

USK, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the river Usk, 12 miles SW of Monmouth, and 140 W by N of London. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 51 41 N.

USSA, a river of S Wales, which rises on the W side of Brecknockshire, divides Monmouthshire into unequal portions, and falls into the Bristol Channel.

USSEL, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Limosin, 32 miles NE of Tulle. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 32 N.

USTANIO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonefse, seated on the Oglio, 12 miles NE of Cremona. Lon. 10 8 E, lat. 45 17 N.

USTIUG, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 13 N.

UTOXETER, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, 13 miles NE of Stafford, and 136 NNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 53 10 N.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by the Zuider-Zee and Holland, on the E by Guelderland, on the S by the Rhine, and on the W by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; and the soil is fertile, and the country pleasant.

UTRECHT, a celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is well fortified, of a square form, and about three miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the ca-

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thedral is very high, and the handsomest in the United Provinces. There is a great number of churches and hospitals. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in these parts, and accordingly a great many people of distinction resort hither. Here the union of the seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which terminated the wars of queen Ann. Utrecht was taken by the French in 1795, without resistance. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Amsterdam, 27 NE of Rotterdam, and 35 NW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 7 N.

UTZNACH, an elegantly built town of Switzerland, in a bailiwick belonging to the cantons of Schweitz and Glarus.

VURLA, a seaport of Turkey in the Asiatic province of Natolia. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 38 27 N.

UXBRIDGE, a corporate town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. Near this town are the remains of an ancient camp. Uxbridge is 15 miles W by N of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 51 31 N.

UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Cogolluda, 26 miles NNE of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 40 46 N.

UZEL, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne, 17 miles SW of St. Brioux. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 48 16 N.

UZES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 miles N of Nîmes, and 20 SW of Orange. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 44 2 N.

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WAACKHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony.

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Leopoldstadt, and falls into the Danube, opposite the Island of Schut.

WAAL, a river of the United Provinces, being the S branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It runs from E to W through Guelderland, passes by Nimeguen,

Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and falls into the Maese, at Briel.

WACHENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 49 20 N.

WACHOVIA, a tract of land in N Carolina, situate between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, 10 miles S of Pilot Mountain, in the county of Surry, consisting of 100,000 acres. In 1755, by an act of assembly, it was made a separate parish, called Dobb's Parish.

WACHTENDONCK, a town of Prussian Guelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, five miles S of Gueldres. Lon. 6 7 E, lat. 51 23 N.

WADSTENA, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa, in 1544, it is seated on the lake Wetter, 160 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 58 18 N.

WAGENINGEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Leck, 10 miles NW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 54 0 N.

WAGERIA, or **WAGERLAND**, a fertile territory in the duchy of Holstein, 20 miles in length and 15 in breadth; bounded on the NE by the Baltic Sea; on the S by the river Trave; and on the W by Proper Holstein, and Stomaria. It is very fertile in corn; and Lubec is the principal town.

WAIGATS, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a NE passage to China, and failed as far as 75° E lon. in lat. 72 25 N.

WAIHLINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia.

WAINFLEET, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the sea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham, 14 miles NE of Boston, and 130 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 53 10 N.

WAITZEN, or **WAITZ**, a town of Hungary, with a bishop's see, situate on the Danube, 72 miles ESE of Presburg. Lon. 18 38 E, lat. 47 29 N.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. Here are two churches, and an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV erected a chapel, in remembrance of those who lost their lives in the battle near this place, in 1460. It has a trade in white cloths and tammies, and is 28 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 28 W, lat. 53 48 N.

WALACHIA, the ancient Dacia, a pro-

vince of Turkey in Europe, 225 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Moldavia and Transylvania, on the E and S by the river Danube, and on the W by Transylvania. It abounds in good horses and cattle, has mines of several kinds, and produces wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739. The inhabitants consist of Hungarians, Saxons, and original natives, who are very indolent; a few only take the trouble to till the ground. However, the soil is so fertile, that it is capable of producing any thing; and there are good pastures with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. Tergovists, or Tervis, is the capital.

WALCHEREN, an island of the United Provinces, the principal one of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N and S Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld; being bounded on the other sides by the German Ocean. It is nine miles long and eight broad, and being low is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middelburg.

WALCOUR, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Hainault, between the Meuse and Sambre. In 1615, it was entirely destroyed by fire. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were defeated, and compelled to retire, with great loss. It is seated on the Heura, 12 miles S of Charleroy, and 27 SW of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 10 N.

WALDECK, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E and S by Hesse-Cassel, and on the W and N by Westphalia. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on the Steinbach, 25 miles WSW of Cassel. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

WALDEN, or **SAFFRON WALDEN**, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an ascent, among pleasant fields of saffron, which is here cultivated. It is governed by a mayor, has a fine large Gothic church, and is 27 miles NNW of Chelmsford, and 42 N by E of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 52 4 N.

WALDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situate on the Muldau. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 50 49 N.

WALDENBURG OLD, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, famous for its brown and earthen ware.

WALDENBURG, or **WALLENBURG**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle.

WALDKIRK, a town of Germany in Austrian Brisgaw, and in an island formed by the river Eltz, five miles from Freiburg. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 48 9 N.

WALDSCHUT, a strong town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest Towns, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated opposite the place where the Aar falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, eight miles NE of Laffenburg, and 17 W of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 47 38 N.

WALDSTÄDTE, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden. It signifies Forest Towns; these cantons containing a great number of forests. This district must not be confounded with the Waldstædte, or Forest Towns of Suabia, which are Lauffenburg, Waldschut, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

WALDSTÄTTER SEE, or **LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS**, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schwitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, is in the form of a cross; the sides of which stretch from Kuffnacht to Dullenwal, a village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills sloping gradually to the water, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks, Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rising boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and forms the second branch, or lake of Schwitz; on the W side, the canton of Unterwalden, on the E that of Schwitz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; some covered to the very summits with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood; there jutting into the water in bold promontories. Towards the end of this branch the lake forms a considerable bay in the midst of which, lies the village of Brumten, near which commences the third branch, of lake of Uri; the scenery of which is most amazingly grand and sublime. It is a

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deep and narrow lake about nine miles in length bordered on both sides with rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, and, for the most part, perpendicular ; with forests of beech and pine growing down their sides to the very edge of the water ; indeed the rocks are, so entirely steep and overhanging, that there are hardly more than four or five landing spots, here the lake is as smooth as chrysal ; and the silent, solemn gloom which reigns in this place, is not less awful and affecting than the tremendous roaring of the cataract in the other. Somewhat farther, upon the highest point of the Seelberg, there is a small chapel that seems inaccessible. On the opposite side but farther on, appears the chapel of William Tell, erected in honour of that hero, and upon the very spot where (it is said) he leaped from the boat, in which he was carrying prisoner to Kufnacht. It is built upon a rock that juts out into the lake under a hanging wood : a situation amid scenes so strikingly awful, as cannot fail of strongly affecting even the most dull and torpid imagination.

WALES, a principality in the W of England, 120 miles long and 80 broad ; bounded on the N by the Irish Sea, on the W by that sea and St. George's Channel, on the S by the Bristol Channel, and on the E by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It is divided into 12 counties ; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in N Wales ; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokehire, and Radnorshire, in S Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Great Britain was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. It contains 751 parishes, and 58 market-towns. The air is clear and sharp, the cattle small, and provisions, in general, good and cheap. Wales is a mountainous country, and is particularly remarkable for goats, which delight in hilly countries. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different counties.

WALES, NEW NORTH, a country of N America in New Britain, lying W of Hudson's Bay and subject to Great Britain.

WALES NEW SOUTH, a country of N America, in New Britain, lying SW of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain. See BRITAIN, NEW ; HUDSON'S BAY, and LABRADOR.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, the E coast of New Holland, extending from 43.49 to 10.27 Slat. being the N and S extremities of that vast island. This coast was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770 ; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth, in May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788 ; but finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about three leagues and a half N. of Cape Banks ; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. For the subsequent proceedings of the colony, we must refer to governor Philip's Voyage to Botany Bay, and to the publications of captain Tench and captain Hunter on the same subject. A vast chain of lofty mountains run nearly in a north and south direction farther than the eye can trace, about 60 miles inland. The general face of the country is pleasing, diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered for the most part with large spreading trees affording a succession of leaves in all seasons. A variety of flowering shrubs, almost all entirely new to an European, and of exquisite fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees ; and among these, a tall shrub, bearing an elegant flower, which smells like English may, is peculiarly delightful, and perfumes the air to a great distance. There are but few trees ; and, as Captain Tench and others relate, of so bad a grain, that they can scarcely be used for any purpose : This, however, Mr. Stockdale ascribes to their being used in an unseasoned state, as has been already mentioned. In return for these bad qualities, however the trees yield vast quantities of the gum already mentioned as a cure for the dysentery. The climate of this continent appears not to be disagreeable, notwithstanding the violent complaints which some have made about it. The heat has never been excessive in summer, nor is the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent ; but these are common to all warm countries ; and it has been supposed (though upon what foundation does not well appear) that were the country cleared of wood, and inhabited, these would in a great measure cease. A

Shock of an earthquake has likewise been felt; but these natural calamities are incident to some of the finest countries in the world. It is not known whether there are any volcanoes or not. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dogs very different from those known in Europe: they are extremely fierce, and can never be brought to the same degree of familiarity as those which we are acquainted with: some of them have been brought to England, but still retain their native ferocity. These dogs, which are the only domestic animal they have, are called dingie; but all other quadrupeds, without exception, they name kangaroo. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal are a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary; which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, have also been met with; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which built their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the finny tribe seem not to be so plentiful on the coast as to give any considerable assistance in the way of provisions for the colony: some very large sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and two smaller species. The inhabitants of New South Wales are perhaps, the most miserable and savage race of men existing, going entirely naked. They were pleased at first with some ornaments that were given them but soon threw them away as useless. It does not appear, however, that they are insensible of the benefits of clothing, or of some of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are possessed. Some of them, whom the colonists partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all express a great desire for our iron tools. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of adorning their bodies with scars, so that some of them make a very hideous figure. Sometimes, the skin is raised several inches from the flesh, and appears as if filled with wind; and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and

thrust a large bone through it, a frightful kind of ornament, humourously called by the sailors their spirit sail yard. Their hair is generally so much clotted with a red gum, that they resemble a mop. They paint themselves with various colours: they will also sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the fore-teeth in the upper jaw, which also appears to be a badge of honour among them. It is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger; which, considering the clumsiness of their amputating instruments, must be a painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; nor can they be prevailed upon to eat our bread or dressed meat. Hence they depend entirely for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fish they catch. They frequently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opossums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been observed to set decoys for quails. As all these resources must be, at best, precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently distressed for provisions. Thus, in the summer, they would eat neither the shark nor the sting ray; but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. A young whale being driven on shore, was quickly cut in pieces, and carried off: they broiled it only long enough to scorch the outside; and in this raw state they eat all their fish. They sometimes bake their provisions, by the help of hot stones, like the inhabitants of the islands in the Southern Ocean. Among the fruits used by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat also the kernels of a fruit resembling the pineapple. The principal part of their subsistence, however, is fish; and when these happened to be scarce, they were wont to watch the opportunity when the colonists hauled the seine, and often seized the whole, though a part had formerly been offered or given them. They sometimes strike the fish from the canoes with spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of the nets are made of large loops artificially inserted into each

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other, without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering the slight texture of these vessels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, are wonderful. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals, but they eat animal substances raw, or nearly so. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but not so when boiled. They could never be brought to taste spirits a second time. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length; but they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns, with which the rocks abound. So far from being so injured to the cold, by going invariably naked, as to be insensible to the injuries of the weather, the colonists had repeated opportunities of seeing them shivering with cold in the winter, or huddling together in heaps in their huts, or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It is probable, however, notwithstanding their extreme barbarism, that some knowledge of the arts may be introduced among them, as some have been seen attentively considering the utensils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view seemingly, of making similar improvements. In some things also they possess a great power of imitation; they can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice; and this talent is discernable in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks; these represent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, or of making clothes. In person, they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility; sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. Such of them as have been seen have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket, and almost equally so of a red coat, which they know to be the martial dress of the Europeans. The mischief which they have hitherto done

has been exercised only on some few straggling convicts, most of whom, probably have been the aggressors. They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. They seem very little given to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern Ocean; and they are very honest among themselves, leaving their spears and other implements on the beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark, with great certainty, at a considerable distance. They are more numerous than was at first imagined; though still their numbers must be accounted few, in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. With regard to the civil jurisdiction of the governor of New Wales, it extends from 43° 49' to 10° 37' S. lat. From the sea-coast it extends westward as far as 135° E. lon. and thence proceeding in an E. direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean within the above-mentioned latitudes, by which partition it is supposed that every source of litigation will be cut off, as all these are indisputably the discovery of the British navigators. The powers of the governor are absolutely unlimited, no mention being made of a council to assist him in any thing; and as no stated time is appointed for assembling the courts similar to the assizes and goal deliveries in England, the duration of imprisonment is altogether in his hands. He is likewise invested with a power of summoning general court martial; but the insertion in the marine mutiny act, of a smaller number of officers than 13 being able to compose such a tribunal, has been neglected; so that a military court, should detachments be made from head quarters, or sickness prevail, may not always be found practicable to be obtained, unless the number of officers in the settlement at present be increased. The governor is allowed to grant pardons in all cases, treason and wilful murder excepted; and even in these he has authority to stay the execution of the law until the king's pleasure shall be signified. In case of the governor's death, the lieutenant governor takes his place; and on his decease, the authority is lodged in the hands of the senior officer.

WALHOF, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 35 N.

WALKENREID, a town of Germany,

in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorge, 20 miles SW of Halberstadt. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 51 53 N.

WALLENSTADT, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel; incorporated into the bailliage of Sargans, but enjoys several distinct privileges. This little town derives its existence from being the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany through the Grisons to Italy. This communication occasions the frequent resort hither of Italian merchants; and that language is spoken by many of the inhabitants. This town is seated at the E end of a lake of the same name, nine miles W of Sargans, and 15 NW of Coire. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 47 1 N.

WALLENSTADT, a lake of Switzerland, about sixteen miles in length, and two in breadth: it is entirely bounded by exceeding high mountains, except to the E and W. From this situation, a breeze generally blows from those two quarters, beginning at the break of day, and continuing for some hours; then changes from W to E till sun-set: this breeze is very convenient for the transportation of the merchandise. Sometimes however a violent north-wind rushes down from the mountains, and renders the navigation dangerous. We were assured by the watermen "says Mr. Cox", who rowed us from Wallenstadt to this place, that the breeze above mentioned was generally constant: but we cannot attest it from our own experience; as we set out this morning about eight; and the wind was directly contrary the whole way, blowing from W to E. The weather, 'tis true, was heavy, overcast, and rainy, which might cause perhaps this occasional variation. The lake is uncommonly wild and picturesque, and affords a perpetual variety of beautiful and romantic scenes. On the side of Glaris, the mountains which border upon the lake, are chiefly cultivated; enriched with wood; or fine meadows; and studded with cottages, churches, and small villages; the Alps of Glaris rising behind; their tops covered with snow. On the other side, for the most part, the rocks are exceedingly grotesque, craggy, inaccessible, and perpendicular: but here and there a few cultivated necks of land are formed at the very edge of the lake, and at the bottom of these very rocks; exhibiting a beautiful contrast to the barrenness above and around them. Numberless water-falls, occasioned by the meltings of the snows, fall down the sides

of these rocks from a very considerable height; and with an almost inconceivable variety; some of them seeming to glide gently in circular directions; others forming vast torrents, and rushing into the lake with noise and violence: all of them changing their form and their position as we approached or receded from them. The lake is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold, and, as we were informed, never freezes. Through this lake flows the Mat, which, soon after joining the Linth, forms the river Limmat.

WALLERSTEIN, a town of Suabia, with a castle belonging to the counts of Oettingen, six miles SW of Oettingen.

WALLINGFORD, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was once surrounded by a wall, and had a strong castle now demolished, and four churches, two of which were demolished in the civil wars, and one of which only is now in use. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 46 W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 36 N.

WALLINGFORD, a town of the United States of N America, 13 miles NE of Newhaven.

WALLKILL, a river of N America. See DROWNED LANDS.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the Netherlands, and a part of Flanders and Brabant.

WALNEY, an island of England, on the coast of Lancashire.

WALPO, a town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W of Essek, and 116 S of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

WALPOLE, a town of the United States of N America.

WALSALL, a corporate town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday and Friday. It has several manufactures in iron, such as nails, bridlebits, stirrups, spurs, buckles, &c. and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles S of Stafford, and 116 NW of London. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 52 46 N.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a town in Norfolk with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Norwich, and 123 NNE of London. Lon. 1 31 E, lat. 52 40 N.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is famous for the ruins of a monastery, which had a shrine of the Virgin, much frequented by pilgrims. Among these ruins are two uncovered wells, one of which is called the

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Virgin Mary's, or the Holy Well; and upon a stone at the edge of it is a cross, where the people used to kneel, and to throw in a piece of gold when they wished for any thing they wanted. Walsingham is 35 miles NW of Norwich, and 116 NNE of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 53'$ E, lat. $53^{\circ} 36'$ N.

WALTHAM, or **BISHOP'S WALTHAM**, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Friday. Waltham is eight miles S of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 20'$ W, lat. $50^{\circ} 57'$ N.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It received its second appellation from a holy cross, pretended to have been miraculously conveyed here. It is seated on the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 miles N by E of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 3'$ E, lat. $51^{\circ} 42'$ N.

WALTHAM CROSS, or **WEST WALTHAM**, a village in Hertfordshire, which takes its first appellation from a cross erected here by Edward I. It is seated near the river Lea, 12 miles N by E of London.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, almost disused. It is 19 miles NE of Leicester, and 113 N by W of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 26'$ W, lat. $52^{\circ} 51'$ N.

WALTENBRUCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the river Aich.

WALTON, a considerable village in Surrey, seated on the Thames, over which at this place is a handsome bridge, and here likewise are the remains of an ancient camp. It is six miles W by S of Kingston.

WANDERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

WANDIWASH, a town of Asia in Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 27 miles SSE of Arcot, and 38 NNW of Pondicherry.

WANDSWORTH, a large village in Surrey, seated on the Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames, five miles WSW of London. At the close of the last century, many French refugees settled here, and established a French church, which is now a meeting for the methodists. The dying of cloth has been practised here for more than a century: there are also manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerseymeres, and the whitening and pressing of stuffs; with oil, iron, and whitelead mills, vinegar works, and distilleries. Here is a quaker's meeting-house, and two schools for children of that persuasion. The

tower of the church is ancient, but the church itself is a modern structure. In Garret Lane, in this parish, is a mock election, after every general election of parliament, of a mayor of Garret; in which Mr. Foot's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity.

WANGEN, an imperial town of Germany in Suabia. The inhabitants are papists, and carry on a great trade in paper and hardware. It is seated on the Overarg, 17 miles NE of Lindau, and 30 E of Constance. Lon. $9^{\circ} 56'$ E, lat. $47^{\circ} 38'$ N.

WANGEN, a town of Switzerland, in Upper Argau, seated on the river Aar. Lon. $7^{\circ} 30'$ E, lat. $47^{\circ} 16'$ N.

WANGEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded by a wall. It is eight miles NW of Strasburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 42'$ E, lat. $48^{\circ} 38'$ N.

WANGFRIED, a town of the circle of Upper Rhine, in Germany. Lon. $9^{\circ} 58'$ E, lat. $51^{\circ} 5'$ N.

WANLOCKHEAD, a village of Scotland, near the lead mines of Dumfriesshire, and on that account it has a considerable number of smelting houses.

WANSTEAD, a village in Essex, famous for one of the most magnificent seats in England, called Wanstead House.

WANTAGE, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is famous for being the birthplace of king Alfred, and is seated on a branch of the Ock, 12 miles S by W of Oxford, and 60 W of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 16'$ E, lat. $51^{\circ} 35'$ N.

WANTZENAU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace. The Austrians took this place in 1793.

WANZLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 10 miles WSW of Magdeburg.

WARADIN, GREAT, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Austrians retook it in 1692. It is seated on the river Sebes Keres, 117 miles NE of Peterwaradin, and 150 ESE of Buda. Lon. $21^{\circ} 50'$ E, lat. $47^{\circ} 5'$ N.

WARADIN, LITTLE, a strong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Drave, 28 miles WSW of Kamiska, and 34 N by E of Zagrad. Lon. $16^{\circ} 15'$ E, lat. $46^{\circ} 48'$ N.

WARANGOLE (the Arinkill of Ferishta) once the capital of Golconda, is

the Deccan of Hindoostan. The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it, and is in the possession of the nizam of the Deccan. It is 62 miles NNE of Hydrabad. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 18 6 N.

WARBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in W Gothland, and province of Halland, with a castle, 30 miles S of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

WARBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, formerly imperial and hanseatic. It is seated on the Dymel, 20 miles SE of Paderborn. Lon. 6 19 E, lat. 51 33 N.

WARCOP, a village in Westmorland; there was formerly a large castle here, which took up an acre of ground, and the walls of which were 15 feet thick.

WARDE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Ripen.

WARDHUIJS, a seaport of Danish Lapland, seated on a small island of the same name, near the continent. It has an old fort, where the governor resides, and is 120 miles SE of the North Cape. Lon. 31 6 E, lat. 70 22 N.

WARE, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Lea, by which a great trade is carried on to London in corn; 5000 quarters being frequently sent in a week. Here are sluices and weirs in the river, to preserve it from floods. It is 21 miles N of London. Lon. 03 E, lat. 51 50 N.

WARBRIDGE, or WARDBRIDGE, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has a bridge over the river Camel, which is the handsomest in the county, and supported by 20 arches. It is 13 miles SW of Camelford, and 241 W by S of London. Lon. 5 9 W, lat. 50 36 N.

WAREHAM, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the Frome and Piddle, at their fall into Lochford Lake, the W part of Poole harbour. It was a very large place, and had several churches, now reduced to three; it also had a wall and a castle; but has suffered so much by the various turns of fortune, that it is now only the shadow of what it was, and its harbour is choked up. There is a good salmon fishery here, over the river Frome, and this town is famous for tobacco pipe clay, 10,000 tons of which are annually exported to London and other parts. Wareham is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E of Dor-

chester, and 114 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 50 43 N.

WARKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the river Pilsa. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WARKWORTH, a village in Northumberland, five miles SE of Alnwick, seated on the river Cocket, with a castle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, seated at the source of the Wilbybourn, 22 miles NW of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 11 N.

WARNEMUNDE, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh. The Swedes had a house here to take toll; but, in 1710, when their affairs were upon the decline, the duke of Mecklenburg put a garrison in it. It is seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, 26 miles NE of Wismar. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 54 4 N.

WARNETON, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Lis, eight miles NW of Lille. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

WARRINGTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday. It has large and considerable manufactures of sailcloth, cotton, pins, and glass, and other articles. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 18 miles E of Liverpool, and 183 NNW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 23 N.

WARRIORE, a town of Asia in Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 32 miles NNE of Tanjore, and 55 SSW of Pondicherry.

WARSAW, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Masovia. Its situation is not unpleasant: it is built partly in a plain, and partly upon a gentle ascent rising from the banks of the Vistula, which is about as broad as the Thames at Westminster-Bridge, but very shallow in summer. The city and its suburbs occupy a vast extent of ground, and are supposed to contain between sixty and seventy thousand inhabitants, among whom are a prodigious number of foreigners. The whole town has a melancholy appearance, exhibiting that strong contrast of wealth and poverty, luxury and distress, which pervades every part of this unhappy country. The streets are spacious, but ill-paved; the churches and public buildings are large and magnificent: the palaces of the nobility are numerous and splendid; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean and ill-constructed wooden hovels. In the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order

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to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpations she had in view, but this garri-son was soon expelled by the citizens. The insurrection became general throughout Poland, and the king of Prussia laid siege to Warsaw in July, but was compelled to raise the siege in September. It was undertaken, however, by the Russians, who, on November 4, took by storm the suburb of Praga; a dreadful massacre ensued; the whole of the suburb was nearly reduced to ashes; and the immediate consequence was the surrender of the city to the Russians, who made their triumphant entry into it on the 10th. They delivered it up to the king of Prussia, and in January 1796, his troops, to the number of 12,000, entered and took possession. Warsaw is 160 miles SE of Dantzic, 130 NNE of Cracow, and 300 NE of Vienna. Lon. 21° E, lat. 52° 14' N.

WARTA, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, seated on the river Warta, 12 miles NE of Siradia, and 57 SE of Posenia. Lon. 18° E, lat. 51° 19' N.

WARTENBURG, a town of Germany in Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. In 1742 it was entirely reduced to ashes, except the castle. It is 22 miles NE of Breslaw. Lon. 15° 42' E, lat. 51° 41' N.

WARWICK, a town of N America, in the state of Rhode Island, situate at the head of Narraganset Bay, eight miles S of Providence.

WARWICK, a town of N America, in Maryland, on the E shore of Chesapeake Bay, 57 miles NW of Philadelphia.

WARWICK, the county-town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but it has still a fine castle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title. Warwick is a borough, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It principally consists of one regular-built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate. It had anciently six monasteries and six churches; of the latter two only remain: it has likewise a handsome shirehouse, a good free-school, and a noted hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen. It is situate on a rocky eminence, on the river Avon, and all the passages to it are cut through the rock, over which is a stone bridge, 15 miles SSW of Coventry, and 93 NW of London. Lon. 1° 30' W, lat. 52° 18' N.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles long and 30 broad; bounded at its N extremity by a point of Derby-

shire, on the NW by Staffordshire, on the NE by Leicestershire, on the W by Worcestershire, on the E by Northamptonshire, on the SW by Gloucestershire, and on the SE by Oxfordshire. It lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester; contains four hundreds and one liberty, one city, 12 market-towns, and 158 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The air is very mild, pleasant, and healthy. The woodland division, though now, for the most part, cleared and cultivated, still retains somewhat of its wild character, being interspersed with wide heaths and moors, and sprinkled with woods. The northern part has a gravelly soil; but this changes to clay on advancing towards the middle. Much cheese of a good kind is made in this northern part of the county; and it contains coal and limestone. The southern portion, formerly called the Feldon, is a tract of great fertility, and very productive of corn. Its chief river is the Leam, which joins the Avon near Warwick. Dunsmore-heath, between these two rivers, now mostly enclosed, is the scene of some of the fabulous stories related of the famous Guy, earl of Warwick. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largest town.

WASHINGTON, the name of several counties in the United States of America, namely, in Rhode Island, in New York, in Pennsylvania, in Maryland, in Virginia, in Tennessee, in N Carolina, in S Carolina, and in Georgia. Not only these, but a great many other towns take their name from General Washington.

WASHINGTON, a commercial town of the United States of N America, in N Carolina, seated on the river Tar, 38 miles N by E of Newbern. Lon. 77° 3' E, lat. 34° 40' N.

WASHINGTON, a town of N America, in the State of Georgia. In the vicinity is a medicinal spring, beneficial in rheumatic cases. It is 50 miles NW of Augusta. Lon. 82° 30' W, lat. 33° 12' N.

WASHINGTON, a town of N America, in Pennsylvania, 300 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 80° 20' W, lat. 40° 11' N.

WASHINGTON, a city of N America, now building for the metropolis of the United States. It is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded in point of convenience, fa-

lubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called Columbia, lies partly in the state of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by those two states to the United States of America, and by them established to be the seat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by streams running due N and S, and E and W, which form the groundwork of the plan. However, from the capitol, the president's house, and some of the important areas in the city, run diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a great variety of charming prospects, but remove the insipid sameness which renders some other great cities unpleasing.—They were devised, to connect the separate and most distant objects with the principal, and to preserve through the whole a reciprocity of sight. These great leading streets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet, planted with trees on each side, which will leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages. The rest of the streets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and East Capitol Streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the respective states composing the Union, while those running N and S are, from the capitol eastward, named East First Street, East Second Street, &c. and those W of it are, in the same manner, called West First Street, West Second Street, &c. Those running E and W are, from the capitol northward, named North A Street, North B Street, &c. and those S of it are called South A Street, South B Street, &c. The squares or divisions of the city amount to 1150. The rectangular squares generally contain from three to six acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth from about 110 to 300 feet, according to the size of the square. The irregular divisions produced by the diagonal streets are some of them small, but generally in valuable situations. Their acute points are all to be cut off at 40 feet, so that no house in the city will have an acute corner. All the houses must be of brick or stone. The area for the capitol (or house for the legislative bodies) is situated upon the most beautiful eminence in the city, about a mile from the Eastern branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a

full view of every part of the city, as well as a considerable extent of the country around. The president's house will stand upon a rising ground, not far from the banks of the Potomac, possessing a delightful water prospect, with a commanding view of the capitol, and some other material parts of the city. Due S from the president's house, and due W from the capitol, run two great pleasure parks or malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. Interperfed through the city, where the most material streets cross each other, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely useful and ornamental. Fifteen of the best of these areas are to be appropriated to the different states composing the Union: not only to bear their respective names, but as proper places for them to erect statues, obelisks, or columns, to the memory of their favourite eminent men. Upon a small eminence, where a line due W from the capitol, and due S from the president's house, would intersect, is to be erected an equestrian statue of general Washington, late president of the United States. Proper places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hospital, with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a fort, magazines, and arsenals; a city hall, churches, colleges, market houses, theatres, &c. The president of the United States, in locating the seat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the soil to cede a certain portion of the lots in every situation, to be sold by his direction, and the proceeds to be solely applied to the public buildings, and other works of public utility within the city. This grant will produce about 15,000 lots, and will be sufficient, not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, conduct water thro' the city, and to pave and light the streets, which will save a heavy tax that arises in other cities, and consequently render the lots considerably more valuable. The Eastern Branch of the Potomac is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about four miles above its mouth; while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious.—This river contains 30 and 35 feet to near the upper end of the city, where it is 18 and 20 feet deep. The city being situated upon the great post road, exactly equidistant from the N and S extremities of the

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Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Ohio, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of the richest commercial territory in America, commanding the most extensive internal resources, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of congress, and it is now pressing forward, by the public-spirited enterprise, not only of the people of the United States, but also of foreigners. The inland navigation of the Potomac is so far advanced, that craft loaded with produce now come down that river and its several branches, from upwards of 180 miles to the great falls, which are within 14 miles of the city. By means of the canals at the great and little falls the navigation is entirely opened between tide water and the head branches of the Potomac; which produces a communication by water between the city of Washington and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Potomac, the Shanandoah, the South Branch, Opecon, Cape Capon, Patterson's Creek, Conococheague, and Monocasey, for upwards of 200 miles through one of the most healthy, pleasant, and fertile regions in America, producing, in vast abundance, tobacco of superior quality, hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and other small grain, with fruit and vegetables peculiar to America, in vast abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city of Washington, all around it, and for sixty miles below, are high and dry, abounding with innumerable springs of excellent water, and well covered with large timber of various kinds. A few miles below the city, upon the banks of the Potomac, are inexhaustible mountains of excellent freestone, of the white and red Portland kinds, of which the public edifices in the city are now building. Above the city, also upon the banks of the river, are immense quantities of excellent coal, limestone, and marble, with blue slate of the best quality. The Tyber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reservoir, beside the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its surplus water will fall down in beautiful cascades, through the public gardens west of the capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by major L'Enfant; and the founding of it in such an eligible situation, upon such a liberal and elegant plan, will by future generations be considered as a high proof of the wisdom of the late president of the United States, while its

name will keep fresh in mind, to the end of time, the obligations they are under to that illustrious character. It is 144 miles SW of Philadelphia, the present capital of the United States. Lon. 77 43 W, lat. 38 33 N.

WASSENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

WASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, with a castle. Lon. 12 13 E. lat. 48 4 N.

WATCHET, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of a good harbour, much frequented by coal ships, which are freighted hence with limestone, and various other articles. It is 14 miles NW of Bridgewater, and 153 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 51 12 N.

WATECOO, an island in the South Sea, discovered by Captain Cook. It is about six leagues in circuit, is a beautiful spot, with a surface covered with verdure, and composed of hills and plains. The soil, in some parts, is light and sandy; but farther up the country, a reddish cast was seen on the rising grounds, where the islanders build their houses, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people of this island, their general habits of life, and their method of treating strangers, greatly resemble those that prevail at Otaheite, and its neighbouring islands. There is also a great similarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. From every circumstance, indeed, it may be considered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Watecoo derive their descent from the same stock, which has so remarkably diffused itself over the immense extent of the Southern ocean. Lon. 158 15 W, lat. 21 1 S.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the S by St. George's Channel, on the W by Cork, on the N and NE by the river Sure, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 71 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

WATERFORD, a city and seaport of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is the second place in the kingdom, and has an excellent harbour, where ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. It stands on the river Sure, eight miles N of St. George's Channel, 26 S of Kilkenny, and 75 S by W of Dublin. Lon. 6 54 W, lat. 52 18 N.

WATERSAY, one of the Western isles of Scotland, separated from S Uist, by Chishamul Bay.

WATERFORD, a town in Hertfordshire, with a great corn market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Coln, seven miles S by W of St. Alban's, and 14 NW of London. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 51 41 N.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated under the Chiltern Hills, on a brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles SE of Oxford, and 46 W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 37 N.

WATTEN, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, seated on the river Aa, five miles from St. Omer.

WATTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, 18 miles SW of Norwich, and 90 NNE of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52 36 N.

WAXHOLM, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, situate on a small island at the entrance of the lake Malar, where all homeward bound ships are searched. It is 16 miles E of Stockholm.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a town of the United States of N. America, 30 miles S of Augusta. Lon. 82 46 W, lat. 33 45 N.

WEAR, a river, which rises in the W part of the county of Durham, and divides it into two parts; flowing SE by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence NE by Durham receives numerous tributary rills from the mountains and falls into the German Ocean, at Sunderland.

WEARMOUTH, a village in Durham, opposite Sunderland. This place is famous for a bridge which has the largest arch in England. It is built of iron and the span of the arch is 236 feet.

WEATHERSFIELD, a town of the United States, of N America.

WEDENSCHWEIL, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, 10 miles SE of Zurich.

WEERT, a town of Dutch Brabant. The French took possession of it in 1794. It is 12 miles W of Ruremonde. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 51 7 N.

WEEVER, a river which rises in the N part of Shropshire, runs across the middle of Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the E discharges itself into the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford, some miles above Northwich in Cheshire.

WEIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in

the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 miles SE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 49 19 N.

WEICHTERBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Hsenberg, seated on the river Kinz, with a castle, where the count resides.

WEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle and palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the Nab, 10 miles NW of Leuchtsenberg. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 49 34 N.

WEIL, or **WYL**, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is a free and imperial town and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. It is seated on the Worm, 12 miles W of Stutgard, and 20 N of Tubingen. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 48 46 N.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Nassau. It is seated on the Lahn, 22 miles NE of Nassau, 22 NW of Frankfurt, and 29 E of Mentz. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 50 13 N.

WEILHEIM, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Lauter.

WEIMAR, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a magnificent castle, the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weimar. It is seated on the Ilm, 20 miles NE of Erfurt, and 20 WSW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 51 6 N.

WEINGARTIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Printza, four miles NE of Dourlach, and nine S of Philippsburgh. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 49 5 N.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 10 miles N of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 49 35 N.

WEISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, where there are hot baths in high esteem. It is eight miles NE of Mentz, and 15 W of Frankfurt. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

WEISBRAIN. See **VESPERIN**.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortress of Western Prussia, seated at the mouth of the Vistula, below Dantzic, whose harbour it defends. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 54 24 N.

WEISSENBURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French drove the Austrians in 1744; and, the French were driven from the same position in 1793. It is seated on the Lauter, 10 miles SW of Landau, and 22 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 48 53 N.

WEISSENBURG, a free imperial town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Aich-

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Adat. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Rednitz, five miles N of Pappenheim, and 30 SW of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 49 4 N.

WEISSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxony, 20 miles N by W of Wittemberg, and 20 NE of Dessau. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 52 8 N.

WEISSENBURG, or **ALBA JULIA**, a city of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Ompias, 35 miles W of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 46 26 N.

WEISSENBURG, or **STUHLWEISSENBURG**, a town of Lower Hungary, seated at the E end of the Platten See, 36 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 47 22 N.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, remarkable for a victory which the Swedes gained over the Austrians. Above the town is a fine citadel, called Augustusburg, the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is seated on the Saale, 17 miles SW of Leipzick. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 51 9 N.

WEILE, or **WEDEL**, a seaport of Denmark, in the province of N Jutland. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 55 45 N.

WEILTINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 58 N.

WEINSBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, famous for its wine. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 49 15 N.

WELLAND, a river, which rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; it passes by Market Harborough to Stamford, and is thence navigable to the Fossilike Wash, which it enters below Spalding.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. A fire happened here in 1738, which consumed above 800 houses. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nen, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 68 N by W of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 52 16 N.

WELLINGTON, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 152 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 52 40 N.

WELLINGTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Tone, 15 miles NE of Exeter,

and 147 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 50 57 N.

WELLS, a seaport in Norfolk, which has a large church, and a considerable corn trade. It is 27 miles N of Swaffham, and 121 NNE of London. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 53 1 N.

WELLS, a city in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is a bishop's see, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat. The city is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is the centre of a great manufacture of knit worsted stockings. It is 16 miles S of Bristol, and 120 W of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 51 12 N.

WELLS, a town of the United States, of N America, situate on Wells bay 88 miles NE of Boston. Lon. 70 32 W, lat. 43 20 N.

WELLS, a town of Germany in Upper Austria, seated on the Traun, 18 miles S of Linz. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 48 4 N.

WELSHPOOL, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday. It is the principal trading town in the county, being the great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c. The castle, called Powis castle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. It is seated in a rich vale, on the river Severn, nine miles N of Montgomery, and 169 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 33 N.

WELTENBURG. See **ABACH**.

WELWYN, a village in Hertfordshire, Of which Dr. Young was rector; and here were written his celebrated Night Thoughts.

WEM, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Roden, nine miles N of Shrewsbury, and 164 NW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 52 50 N.

WENDLINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 48 38 N.

WENDOVER, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seven miles SE of Aylesbury, and 35 W by N of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 46 N.

WENLOCK, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 12 mile SE of Shrewsbury, and 147 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 52 36 N.

WENNER, the largest lake of Sweden, in W Gothland, NW of the lake Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, and, in some places, 40 in breadth.

WERNERSBURG, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, which is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Wermland to Gothenburg. It is seated at the SW extremity of the lake Wenner, 15 miles E of Uddevalla.

WENSVESSEL, a peninsula of Denmark, which makes the N part of N Jutland; bounded on the S by the canal of Alburg, on the E by the Categate, and on the N and W by the German Ocean.

WENSVESSEL, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland; capital of a prefecture of the same name. It is seated on the Ryaa, 17 miles NW of Alburg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 57 4 N.

WENTWORTH, a village in Yorkshire, three miles NW of Rotherham.

WEOBLY, an ancient borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is eight miles NW of Hereford, and 24 1/2 WNW of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 9 N.

WEREN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, formerly a strong passage on the river Elbe, but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is seated at the place where the Havel falls into the Elbe, 60 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 12 12 E, lat. 53 5 N.

WERCHTEREN, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle, nine miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 51 0 N.

WERDEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, with an abbey. The inhabitants are protestants, under the protection of Prussia. It is seated on the Roer, 10 miles NE of Dusseldorf, and 20 E of Duisburg. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 51 17 N.

WERDENBERG, a town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Glarus, and capital of a country of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect. It is 16 miles NE of Glarus. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 58 N.

WERDENFELDE, a town of Germany in Bavaria.

WERDOHL, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 51 14 N.

WERE, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Sisek, 30 miles S of Munster. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WERMELAND, or **WARMELAND**, a province of Sweden, in W Gothland, 100 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by Dalecarlia, E by the Westmania and Nericia, on the S by the lakes Wenner and Dalia, and on the W by the mountains of Norway. It is fertile, and diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir. It also abounds with lakes, which succeed each other almost without intermission: they are from four to 40 miles in circumference; some so narrow as to appear like broad rivers, and others of a circular shape; their shores, in some parts, steep and rocky; in others gently sloping, and feathered with hanging wood to the margin of the water. Numerous rivulets flow from these lakes, and form, sometimes, small picturesque cataracts. Carlstadt is the capital.

WERN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, with a monastery, seated near the Lippe, 28 miles S by W of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WERNIGERODE, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony with a trade in brewing, and manufactures of cloth and stuff. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 52 2 N.

WERRA. See **WESER**.

WERTHEIM, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Tauber and Maine, 20 miles W of Wartzburg. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 49 46 N.

WESSEL, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a strong citadel, near the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe. Here are two Calvinist churches one for the Lutherans, and another for the papists; but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calvinists. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, but now belongs to the king of Prussia. It was taken by the French in 1759, but restored in 1761. It is 25 miles SE of Cleves, and 45 N of Cologne. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 51 27 N.

WESSEL, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, 20 miles S of Coblenz, and 46 ENE of Treves. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 50 4 N.

WESENBURGH, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia, seated on the Wiä, 55 miles SE of Revel, and 55 NW of Narva. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 59 10 N.

WESER, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the county of Henneburg, being then called the Werra. It passes by Smalkald, crosses a corner of

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Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunswick, and receives the Fulde, at Münden. It then assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Hameln, Minden, and Hoya; receives the Aller, below Verden; and, passing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean.

WESTBURY, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles NW of Salisbury, and 101 W of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 51 16 N.

WESTERHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday. This place had the honour of producing general Wolfe, who is interred in the church. It is seated on the river Darent. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 18 N.

WESTEROS, a town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, across the lake Maeler: particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines, which abound in the province of Westmanland. It is a large straggling town, composed of wooden houses, and contains the ruins of an ancient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden, and the cathedral, which is built with brick, is celebrated for the tower, esteemed the highest in the kingdom: the lower part of this tower is square, and supports a hexagon spire tapering gradually like a pyramid, and covered with painted metal. Within the cathedral is the tomb of that unfortunate monarch Eric XIV. Westeros is seated on the lake Maeler, 45 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 59 38 N.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, in Weteravia, with a castle. It is the capital of a lordship of the same name, and 35 miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 18 E, lat. 50 26 N.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES and HEBRIDES.

WESTERN TERRITORY, a country in N America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies to the NW of the river Ohio. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi, on the N by the Lakes, on the E by Pennsylvania, and on the SE and S by the Ohio. It contains 11,000 square miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres; from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 for water, there will remain 220,000,000 acres, belonging to the federal government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt. The country on the Ohio is every where pleasant, with large level spots

of rich land; and remarkably healthy. One general remark of this nature will serve for the whole tract of the globe comprehended between the western skirts of the Allegany mountains; thence running south-westwardly to the distance of 500 miles to the Ohio falls; then crossing them northerly to the heads of the rivers that empty themselves into the Ohio; thence E along the ridge that separates the lakes and Ohio's streams, to French creek. This country may, from a proper knowledge, be affirmed to be the most healthy, the most pleasant, the most commodious and most fertile spot of earth, known to the European people. Very little waste land is to be found in any part of this tract of country. There are no swamps; and though the hills are frequent, they are gentle and swelling, no where high, nor incapable of tillage. They are of a deep rich soil, covered with a heavy growth of timber, and well adapted to the production of wheat, rye, indigo, tobacco, &c.

WESTERWALD. See WETTERAVIA.

WESTERWICK, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the Baltic, 50 miles N of Calmar, and 120 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 57 40 N.

WESTHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine.

WESTHOFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace.

WESTMANIA, or WESTMANLAND, a province of Sweden. Proper, between Sudermania, Gestricia, Nericia, and Upland. It is 75 miles long and 45 broad, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Westeros is the capital.

WESTMINSTER, a city of Middlesex, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. This city had its name from the situation of its abbey, anciently called a *minster*, in respect of that of St. Paul. That part properly called the city of Westminster, comprehending the parishes of St. John and St. Margaret, was once an island formed by the Thames, called Thorney Island, from the thorns with which it was over-run; and the abbey that stood in it, Thorney Abbey. The liberties of Westminster contain the several parishes of St. Martin in the Fields, St. James's, St. Anne, St. Paul, Covent Garden, St. Mary le Strand, St. Clement, Danes, St. George, Hanover Square, and the precinct of the

Savoy. The government, both of the city and liberties, is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Westminster, in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs; and their authority extends to the precinct of St. Martin le Grand, by Newgate-street; and in some towns of Essex, that are exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London and the archbishop of Canterbury; but the management of the civil part has, ever since the Reformation, been in the hands of laymen, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. See **LONDON**.

WESTMORELAND, a county of England, enclosed between those of Cumberland, York, and Lancaster; the first bounding it on the N and NW; the second on the E; and the last on the S and SW. It has the natural boundaries of lakes, streams, and mountains, almost every where except to the S, where it links undistinguishably into Lancashire. From the sea it is excluded by the detached part of Lancashire; and

only just touches upon the bottom of that wide sandy wash which separates the two parts of that county. Its shape is so irregularly angular, somewhat resembling that of a vine-leaf. Its size is less than of the other northern counties; yet, in its greatest length and breadth, it measures about forty miles. The name of this county is descriptive of its nature. It is the *west moor-land*; a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, and black barren moors, which here, as well as in Cumberland, are also called *fells*. The valleys in which the rivers run are tolerably fertile; and in the north-eastern quarter there is a considerable tract of cultivated plain. The rest of the county affords only narrow dells and glens of fertility amidst the dreary hills and extended wastes. Neither are its mineral treasures considerable. It wants coals; and the metallic ores it contains either lie so dead, or are so remotely situated, as not to be worth working. It abounds in slate of the finest quality, large quantities of which are exported. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lune, and Ken. It has also several fine lakes, the principal of which is Winnander-mere, or Windermere-water. In the forest of Martindale, to the S of Ulls-water, the breed of red deer still exists in a wild state. Appleby is the county-town.

WESTMORELAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 50 miles long and 40 broad. In 1790, it contained 16,013 inhabitants. Greensburg is the capital.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by Lower

Saxony; on the S by Hesse, Westphalia, and the Rhine; on the N by the United Provinces; and on the W by the German Ocean. The soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem; especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Embs, Lippe, and Roer. It contains the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburg, Munster, and Paderborn; the principality of Minden; the counties of Ravensberg, Tecklenburg, Rintburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegelburg, Shauenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden or E Friesland, Bentheim, and Lingen. These are to the N of the river Lippe. To the S of it are the abbeys of Essen and Verden; the town of Dortmund; the counties of Mark and Homburg; and the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. Munster is the most considerable city in this circle.

WESTPHALIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the N by the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe; on the W by that of Mark; on the S by the territories of Nassau; and on the E by the counties of Wittgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgraviate of Hesse, being about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but moderately fertile; and is subject to the elector of Cologne. Arnsberg is the capital.

WESTPORT, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. Lon. 9 22 W, lat. 53 48 N.

WESTRA, one of the Orkney Islands, eight miles long, and from one to three broad, containing about 1300 inhabitants.

WESTROGOTHIA. See **GOTHLAND**.

WETHERBY, a town of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 53 57 N.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, with an island in the middle of it, SE of the lake Wenner. It is 100 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W.

WETTERAVIA, or **WETTERAW**, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, having the palatinate of the Rhine on the W, and Hesse and Eulde on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn: one called Wetteravia Proper, and the other North Wetteravia, or Westphalia.

WETTING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, situate on the Saale. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 51 33 N.

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WETTINGEN, a town of Switzerland, on the Limmat, one mile S of Baden. Here is a beautiful bridge the last work of Grubenman, the self taught architect, 240 feet long and suspended 20 feet above the water. It is a much more elegant bridge than that at Schaffhausen.

WETZLAR, a free imperial town of Germany, in Wetteravia, surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers. The inhabitants are protestants, and have a council of 24 members. In 1893, the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the palatinate. It is seated at the confluence of the Lahn, Disle, and Dillen, five miles S of Solms, and 78 N by E of Spire. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 50 46 N.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Wicklow, on the E by St. George's Channel, on the S by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W by Waterford and Kilkenny, and on the NW by Catherlough. It contains 109 parishes, sends 18 members to parliament, and is fruitful in corn and grass.

WEXFORD, a considerable seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the first colony of the English, and has a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the Slana, on a bay of St. George's Channel. The Irish rebels took this town in May 1798, and held it three weeks, but after they were defeated by the regular troops at Enniscorthy on the 22d, June they were driven out of it. It is 33 miles ENE of Waterford, and 75 S of Dublin. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 52 18 N.

WEXIO, an episcopal town of Sweden, in Smoland, with a harbour. It is seated on a lake, in which there are several islands. It is very small, and the houses mostly of wood. It is 50 miles W of Calmar, and 155 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 56 41 N.

WEY, a river, of England which has its source in Hampshire and flowing through Surrey by Guildford, falls into the Thames at Weybridge.

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surrey, seated on the Wey, at its entrance into the Thames, two miles E of Chertsey.

WEYHILL, a village in Hampshire, three miles W of Andover, famous for an annual fair on the 10th October, for sheep leather, hops, and cheese.

WEYMOUTH, a town in Dorsetshire, incorporated with that of Melcomb Regis, but a distinct borough. It is seated on the

W side of an inlet of the sea, but its port is injured by the sand, and its trade, which was once considerable, is much reduced, a few ships only being sent hence to Newfoundland. This town is remarkably well situated for bathing, having an excellent sandy beach, and on that account is resorted to by persons of all ranks, and their majesties and the royal family generally honour this place with their residence a few weeks every year. This in some degree compensates for the loss of its trade. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Weymouth is 150 miles WSW of London. See MELCOMB REGIS.

WHIDAN, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, extending about 10 miles along the Atlantic, under 6 29 N lat. It is a very populous country, and very well furnished with large villages; and there are so many small ones, that they are not above a musquet shot from each other. The houses are small, and round at the top, and encompassed with mud walls or hedges, together with a great number of all sorts of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the most beautiful prospect in the world; inasmuch that those that have been here represent it as a perfect Paradise. The fields are always green, and they cultivate beans, potatoes, and fruits; nor will the negroes here let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. Besides, they sow again the very next day after they have reaped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized and very respectful to each other; especially to their superiors, and they are also so industrious, that even the women are never idle. These brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a considerable trade with the product as well as in slaves; for some of them are able to deliver 1000 of the latter every month. The chief men have generally 40 or 50 wives, the principal captains 3 or 400, and the king 4 or 5000. However, they are extremely jealous, and, on the least suspicion, will sell them to the Europeans for slaves. If any one happens to touch the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual slavery. This being considered, it is no wonder that the women are not fond of being the king's wives; nay, some of them will prefer a speedy death to such a miserable life. The king sets little value upon his daughters, for he will dispose of them to the factors of the English company, or the masters of ships that come there. They live in a manner by guests; for they

have no festivals nor distinction of days, hours, weeks, months, or years. The custom of circumcision is used here; but they are not able to tell why they use it, nor from whence it is derived. They are such great gamesters, that they will stake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. Their religion is very superstitious; for they have vast number of idols; and they deify the most contemptible animal that they see first in a morning, not excepting even stocks and stones. However, they have a principal regard for snakes, very high trees, and the sea. An English factor new come over, found a snake in the house belonging to the factory, and killed it without the least scruple: which so incensed the negroes, that they were for revenging the death of the snake, not only upon him that killed it; but upon the whole factory; but by the force of presents, and the interposition of the people of the other factories, this affair was made up, and the snake honourably interred. However, to prevent the like accidents, they give them warning not to do the like for the future. With regard to the animals, they have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, and hogs, as well as tame fowls; such as turkeys, ducks, and hens, which last are extremely plenty. There are many wild beasts within land, such as elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares, with several uncommon animals, which we have not room to describe. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananoes, tamarinds, and several others; and they have vast numbers of palm-trees, from which they get their wine. All the common people go naked here, as in other parts of Guinea, only they have a cloth or clout to cover their nakedness. Their trade consisted of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 200 miles E of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful assagays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation. Xavier, or Sabi, is the capital.

WHITBY, a seaport in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated near the mouth of the Esk. It is a considerable town with a great traffic in the building of ships, and the carrying business. Its harbour is the best on this coast, and is protected by a fine pier; but it has no river communication with the inland country. Several ships are sent from hence to the Greenland fishery. This place had the honour of producing the greatest navigator that the world ever saw, the much-lamented Captain Cook.

In the neighbourhood of Whitby are large works, in which alum is procured from a kind of slate. In December 1787, a strong new-built quay, fell into the sea with a thundering crash, followed by large masses of the cliff. The remains of the massy church of an ancient abbey stood on this cliff, till November 1794, when the most part of it fell to the ground. Whitby is 48 miles NNE. of York, and 243 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 24'$ W, lat. $54^{\circ} 30'$ N.

WHITCHURCH, a decayed borough in Hampshire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 58 W. by S. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 10'$ W, lat. $51^{\circ} 15'$ N.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 161 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 40'$ W, lat. $52^{\circ} 0'$ N.

WHITCHURCH, or **LITTLE STANMORE**, a village near Edgeware, in Middlesex, eight miles NW. of London. It has a church which contains the remains of the magnificent seat of Canons which belonged to the Duke of Chandos built, in 1712, by James first duke of Chandos, who lived here in a kind of regal state, and died in 1744. It was demolished in 1747, and the materials were sold by auction. The church contains all that now remains of the magnificent seat of the Duke of Chandos called of Canons.

WHITEHAVEN, a town of Cumberland, 10 miles SW. from Cockermouth, 36 from Carlisle, and 290 from London, is so called from the white cliffs near it, that shelter the harbour from tempests. It is a populous rich town, chiefly beholden for its improvement to the Lowther family, containing at least 12,000 inhabitants, and has about 300 ships employed in trade. It has a good artificial harbour, with a long pier. In 1566, it had but six houses, and one fishing boat; in 1582, 12 small ships. The coal-mines here are the most extraordinary in the world, being sunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and extended under the sea to places where there is over them depth of water for ships of large burden. In 1791, part of the earth of three gardens suddenly sunk: by this accident several lives were lost, and one building was considerably damaged. Coal had been brought under the places where the apertures appeared about 50 years preceding 1291. Four fire engines belong to a colliery here, which, when at work, discharge at the rate of 1,768,620 gallons of water in 24 hours. Here are copperas-

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works, which yield considerable profit. Its chief trade is furnishing Ireland and part of Scotland with salt and coal, it is the most eminent port in England, next to Newcastle, for the coal trade, and Lord Londale is said to send as many coals from hence to Ireland and the Isle of Man, as bring him in near 16,000 a-year. It is 10 miles SW of Cocker-mouth, and 305 NW of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 34'$ W, lat. $54^{\circ} 36'$ N.

WHITEHORN, a royal burrough of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. This place is said to have been the first bishop's see in Scotland.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, in North America. They extend NE and SW to a length not yet ascertained. The height of these mountains, above an adjacent meadow, is reckoned from observations made in 1784, to be 3500 feet; and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although they are 70 miles within land, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44° N.

WHITE SEA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean in the N. of Russia, situated between Russia, Lapland, and Samojede, at the bottom of which stands Archangel; this was the only communication which the Russians had with the sea, before the conquest of Livonia from the Swedes in the beginning of the present century, by the czar Peter the Great.

WHITSUNTIDE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 12 miles long and five broad, and was discovered by Captain Wallis, on Whitsunday, 1767. Lon. $168^{\circ} 20'$ E, lat. $15^{\circ} 44'$ S.

WHITTLEBURY FOREST, a forest in the S. part of Northamptonshire, nine miles in length, and, in some parts above three in breadth. Here the wild cat is still found. It is according to an accurate survey of it, nine miles two furlongs and twenty six perches in length, from the river Ouse on the SE to the NW end of Wapenham-wood. It is a royal forest, and the duke of Grafton is ranger.

WIBLINGEN, a town of Germany in Austrian Suabia, three miles SW of Ulm.

WIBURG, a government of Russia, for-

merly Russian Finland, and comprised in Carelia. It was ceded by the Swedes to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nyfstadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo in 1743. This province retains most of its ancient privileges, with some occasional modifications, which have been necessarily introduced under the new government. The country produces, besides pasture, rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants. Wiburg retains its own civil and criminal courts of justice: in penal cases, not capital, the punishments prescribed by the provincial judicature are inflicted; but whenever a criminal is condemned to death, the Russian laws interfere, and, relieving him from the sentence of beheading or hanging, as enjoined by the Swedish code, consign him to the knout and transportation to Siberia. In the governor's court, business is transacted in the Swedish, German, and Russian tongues. The peasants talk only the Finnish dialect; but the inhabitants of the towns understand Swedish also, and many of them German. Lutheranism is the established religion; but the Greek worship has been introduced by the Russians.

WIBURG, a commercial seaport of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel, containing about 9000 inhabitants. The houses are constructed of wood, except some few which are of brick. It was ceded to Russia, by the Swedes, in 1721, and is seated on the NE point of the gulf of Finland, 110 miles NNW of Petersburg, and 250 NE of Riga. Lon. $29^{\circ} 10'$ E, lat. $60^{\circ} 56'$ N.

WIBURG, a considerable town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726, a terrible fire burnt the cathedral, a church, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been rebuilt in a more magnificent style. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 93 miles N of Sleswick, and 110 NW of Copenhagen. Lon. $9^{\circ} 50'$ E, lat. $56^{\circ} 20'$ N.

WICK, a town in Caithnessshire, with a harbour, seated on an inlet of the German Ocean. Lon. $3^{\circ} 2'$ W, lat. $58^{\circ} 30'$ N.

WICK, a fortified town of Dutch Limburg, seated on the Maese. It has a communication with Maestricht by a bridge. Lon. $5^{\circ} 41'$ E, lat. $50^{\circ} 52'$ N.

WICH-BY-DUERSTED, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle, seated at the place where the Leek

branceless off from the Rhine, nine miles W of Rhenen, and 15 SE of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 0 N.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Dublin, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the S by Wexford, on the W by Caterlough and Kildare, and on the NW by Kildare. It is indifferently fruitful, contains 54 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

WICKLOW, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland, seated on the Irish Sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which stands a rock, instead of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall, 24 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

WICKWARE, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It is 17 miles NE of Bristol, and 111 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 26 N.

WIDDIN, a Greek archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe. This town has been long a subject of contention between the Turks and Austrians, and has several times been taken and retaken. It is now well known on account of being the capital of the government of the late Pacha Pashwan Oglou, who has been in arms for several years of late, and has repeatedly defeated the Turkish armies sent against him. In 1799 the Porte were obliged to make peace with him almost on his own terms, from which we may infer he is no despicable enemy. It is seated on the Danube, 88 miles NE of Nissa, and 150 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 24 27 E, lat. 44 12 N.

WIEN, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

WIENENBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 51 48 N.

WIEUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia. It was ruined by the Swedes in 1656, but has been since rebuilt, and has a good castle. It is seated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S of Siradia. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 22 N.

WIELITSKA, a village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt mines, which lie eight miles SE of Cracow. They appear to be inexhaustible, as will easily be conceived from the following account of its dimensions. Its known breadth is 1115 feet; its length 6691 feet; and depth 743; and the best

judges on the spot suppose, with the greatest appearance of probability, this solid body of salt to branch into various directions, the extent of which cannot be known: of that part which has been perforated, the depth is only calculated as far as they have hitherto dug: and who can ascertain how much farther it may descend. Here are several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is sold on certain days of the year; one of these chapels is above 30 feet long and 25 broad: the altar, the crucifix, the ornaments of the church, the statues of several saints, are all carved out of the salt. Many of the excavations or chambers, from whence the salt has been dug, are of an immense size; some are supported with timber, others by vast pillars of salt, which are left standing for that purpose: several of vast dimensions are without any support in the middle. I remarked (says Mr. Coxe) one of this latter sort in particular, which was certainly 80 feet in height, and so extremely long and broad, as almost to appear amid the subterraneous gloom without limits. The roofs of these vaults are not arched, but flat. The immense size of these chambers, with the spacious passages or galleries, together with the chapels above-mentioned, and a few sheds built for the horses which are foddered below, probably gave rise to the exaggerated accounts of some travellers, that these mines contain several villages inhabited by colonies of miners who never see the light. It is certain that there is room sufficient for such purposes; but the fact is, that the miners have no dwellings under ground, none of them remaining below more than eight hours at a time, when they are relieved by others from above. In truth, these mines are of most stupendous extent and depth, and are sufficiently wonderful without the least exaggeration. We found them as dry as a room, without the least damp or moisture; observing only in our whole progress one small spring of water, which is impregnated with salt as it runs through the mine. These mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1773, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king, who drew from them an average profit of about 97,000*l*.

WIESENSTEIG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 48 30 N.

WIGAN, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Here the strongest

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checks are made, and other articles of linen and cotton manufacture. That most elegant species of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty and great perfection in the neighbourhood. The small stream the Douglas is made navigable hence to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool. Wigan is 30 miles s of Lancaster, and 196 NNW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 53 34 N.

WIGHT, an island on the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is in length about thirteen miles, in breadth twenty one. It is nearly divided into two equal parts by the river Cowes, which, rising in the s angle, discharges itself at the N into the channel, opposite the mouth of Southampton-bay. The e and w points of the island are almost cut off from the body by arms of the sea. The s coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed out into caverns in various parts. The w side is fenced with ridges of rocks, of which the most remarkable are those called, from their sharp extremities, the Needles. Between the island and the main are various sand-banks, especially off the e part, where is the safe road of St. Helen's. Across the island from e to w runs a ridge of hills, forming a tract of fine downs, with a chalky or marly soil, which feed a great number of fine-sheeped sheep. Rabbits are also very plentiful here. To the N of this ridge the land is chiefly pasture; to the s of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, and has no manufactory. It is one of the principal resources of the London market for unmalched barley. Among its products are to be reckoned a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white crystalline sand; of the latter of which great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. Its principal town is the borough of Newport; it likewise contains the two small boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

WIGTON, a town in the s riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated at the source of the Skellter, 16 miles SE of York, and 193 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 53 52 N.

WIGTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated among the moors, 12 miles SW of Carlisle, and 304 NNW of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 54 30 N.

WIGTON, and borough a seaport, the county-town of Wigtonshire. Here are several vestiges of antiquity, and to the NE is a great marsh, called the Moss of Cree. It is situate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 55 0 N.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county in Scotland, comprehending the w part of Galloway, and the Regality of Glenluce, extends about 31 miles in length from e to w, and as much from N to s, is bounded on the N by Ayrshire, and on the w by the Irish Sea. This part of it stretches into the sea in form of a peninsula, indented on both sides by two inlets called Lochrian and the bay of Glenluce. Galloway is a hilly country, well watered with lakes and running streams, and having several commodious creeks and harbours, but is destitute of wood and fuel. The people employ themselves perpetually in fishing on the coast, as well as in the lakes and rivers; in which last they catch innumerable multitudes of eels, part of which they salt for importation.—Those who do not employ themselves in this manner, engage themselves in farming, or in breeding of sheep, whose wool turns out to great advantage; or in raising black cattle, of which 50,000 are annually exported to England. They have likewise a small breed of horses peculiar to the county, and called Galloways; which are very strong, gentle, and fit for labour. The land that projects into the sea between the two bays of Lochrian and Glenluce, is called the Kennes of Galloway, and counted one of the most barren and rugged parts of Scotland. On the w coast is Port Patrick, from whence the packet boat sails to Donaghadee, in Ireland; the channel in this place being not more than 20 miles over. From a neighbouring hill, one may see, in a fine day, Ireland to the SW, the coast of Cumberland and the Isle of Man to the SE, and to the N the island of Ilay and the Mull of Kintyre.

WIHITSCH, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles SE of Carlsbad. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 45 34 N.

WILBAD, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, with warm baths. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 43 N.

WILDBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situate on the Nagold. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 48 38 N.

WILDEHAUSEN, a town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick, united to the duchy of Bremen. It is seated on the

Hande, 18 miles SW of Bremen. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 52 55 N.

WILKESBOROUGH, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of the county of Luzerne. It is situate on the NE branch of the Susquehanna, 118 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 59 W, lat. 41 13 N.

WILKOMIER, a town of Poland in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 45 miles NW of Wilna. Lon. 24 54 E, lat. 55 19 N.

WILLIAM FORT. See CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM FORT, a fort in Inverness-shire, Scotland.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Virginia, formerly capital of that state. It is situate between two creeks; one falling into James, and the other into York River. The distance of each landing place is about a mile from the town, which, with the disadvantage of not being able to bring up large vessels, has occasioned its decay. Here is a college, designed for the education of the Indians, but which never answered the purpose. It is 60 miles E of Richmond. Lon. 76 30 W, lat. 37 10 N.

WILLIAMSTADT, a strong seaport of Holland, built by William I, prince of Orange, in 1585. The river near which it stands, is called Butterfliet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant. The French laid siege to this place in 1793, but were obliged to raise the siege, after a gallant defence; but they took it in 1795. It is 15 miles NE of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 12 SW of Dort. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 39 N.

WILLIS ISLAND, a rocky island at the N end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and is covered with the nests of many thousand frags. Lon. 38 29 W, lat. 54 0 S.

WILLISAW, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among high mountains, on the river Wiger, 25 miles NW of Lucern.

WILMANSTRAND, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, famous for a battle fought in its vicinity, between 16,000 Russians, and 3,000 Swedes; wherein the latter were defeated. Lon. 27 54 E, lat. 61 20 N.

WILMINGTON, the largest town of the state of Delaware, situate on Christina Creek, near two miles W of the river Delaware, and 28 of Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, a town of N Carolina, situate on the E side of the S branch of

Cape Fear River, 34 miles N of Cape Fear, and 85 SW of Newburn.

WILNA, a commercial city of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, a university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood. It was taken by the Russians in 1794; and is seated at the confluence of the Wilia and Wilna, 15 miles E of Troki, and 215 NE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 39 E, lat. 54 38 N.

WILSPRUH, or **WILSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 13 28 E, lat. 51 5 N.

WILSHOVEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Wils and Danube, 30 miles NW of Passau.

WILSNACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from it into the Elbe.

WILTON, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now of small note, though it sends two members to parliament, and has a manufacture of carpets and thin woollen stuffs. It is seated at the confluence of the Willy and Nadder, seven miles NW of Salisbury, and 85 W by S of London. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 51 5 N.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, so called from the town of Wilton, once its capital. It is 53 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the NE by Berkshire; on the E by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the W by Somersetshire; on the S by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and on the SW and N by Gloucester. The land in this county is of various quality, but in general dry and elevated. The N part, formerly over-run with forests, and at present sprinkled with woods, is hilly, but fertile; and affords pasture for cattle. The height of this tract is proved by the various rivers which have their sources in it. The heads of the Thames in Gloucestershire are very near the border of this county; and several of its tributary rills rise in the N of Wiltshire. The chalk hills occupy by their various ridges a considerable part of the middle of this county, forming wide downs in the neighbourhood of Marlborough. Below the middle begins that extensive tract of open downs and heaths, great part of which bears the name of Salisbury plain, the most remarkable spot of the kind in England. Over these wilds, stretching beyond the reach of sight, wander vast flocks of sheep with their solitary

shepherds except a few of Roman are among this unruly fine are the place of the inhabitation stream Nadder among quarries borders appear differ The p Lower and K diocese dreds, 304 p parliament WIL an elev longing be seen those of Wimbly campm trench suppose a battle the W Kent At WIL failure of japa WIN the can 18 mile 34 N WIN Germa kar, ei E of I 20 N WIN a town Friday place, Minister were in is seat fix mile don.

shepherds, the sole tenants of the plain, except the bustard, the wheat-ear, and a few other lovers of the desert. Ruins of Roman, Saxon, and Danish monuments are scattered through these districts, among which the famous Stonehenge rises distinguished to the view. The soil of this uncultivated waste is said to be naturally good, producing wild burnet, and fine grasses excellent for sheep. Its edges are fertilized by folding the flocks upon the plowed land, and yield abundant crops of rye, barley, and wheat. To the South of the largest tract of plain is a rich well-inhabited country, watered by various streams. Between the rivers Willy and Nadder lies the Chicklade ridge, of hills, among which is Chilmark, noted for its quarries. Beyond the Nadder, to the borders of Dorsetshire, the open plain reappears. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. This county lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 39 hundreds, one city, 24 market-towns, and 304 parishes; and sends 34 members to parliament. Salisbury is the capital.

WIMBLETON, a village in Surry, on an elevated heath. Here is a park belonging to Earl Spencer, whence may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. On Wimbleton Common, is a circular encampment, including seven acres, the trench very deep and perfect. Camden supposes it to have been the site of a battle in 568, between Cædlin king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. At Wimbleton are copper mills, a manufacture for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware.

WIMMIS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 18 miles S. of Bern. Lon. 7 8 E. lat. 46 34 N.

WIMPEEN, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the Neckar, eight miles N of Hailbronn, and 22 E of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 20 N.

WINBORN, or WINBORN MINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is a pretty large well-inhabited place, has a handsome church called the Minster, and had a monastery, in which were interred some W. Saxon kings. It is seated, between the Stour and Allen, six miles N of Poole, and 103 SW of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 50 47 N.

WINOAMTON, a town, in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the side of a hill, 24 miles S of Bath, and 108 W by S of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 51 1 N.

WINCHCOMB, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot had a seat in parliament. It is seated in a deep bottom, 16 miles NE of Gloucester, and 93 WNW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 55 N.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Sussex, one of the cinque ports. It was built in the reign of Edward I, on the destruction of a more ancient town of the same name, with 18 churches, and distant about three miles. It was swallowed up by the sea, in a terrible tempest, and the new town being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, dwindled to a mean place. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choked up. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed. Winchelsea is two miles SW of Rye, and 71 SW of London. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 50 58 N.

WINCHENDON, a town of the United States of N America. In 1795, a dreadful tornado, did a deal of damage to this town. It is situated on Miller's River, 60 miles NW of Boston.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesday, and Saturday. It is pleasantly seated in a valley between hills, on the delightful river Itching, and is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are four gates: however, there is some waste ground within the walls, and at present but five parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings, and queens, and its altar piece is said to be the finest in England. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is without the walls. King Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but he never lived to see it finished; nor has it been hitherto according to the original plan. In the late wars it was fitted up for the reception of prisoners, but is now inhabited by a great number of the French emigrant clergy. Near the S end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four

out-prisoners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. Near the E gate of the city is St. John's hospital, in the hall of which the corporation give their entertainments. The city is interspersed with a great many gardens which contribute to its healthiness and beauty. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. The city is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated in a valley on the river Behen, 22 miles NW of Chichester, and 63 W by N of London. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 51 N.

WINCHESTER, a town of the United States of N America, in Virginia, with a great manufacture of hats and another of saddles. It is seated on the Potomac, 213 miles N by W of Richmond. Lon. 78 22 E, lat. 39 13 N.

WINDOW, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, and a harbour at the mouth of the Wetaw, in the Baltic, 70 miles NW of Mittaw, and 100 N of Memel. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 57 20 N.

WINDERMERE-WATER, or WINANBER-MERE, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lancashire. It extends 10 miles from N to S, but in no part broader than a mile; and exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any lake in England. It is famous for its fine-char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike, and eel. It has a communication on the W with Esthwaite water; and its principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brathay. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, and spotted with islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, an oblong tract of 30 acres crosses the lake in an oblique line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely wooded. Not one bulrush, or swampy reed, defiles the margin of this lake.

WINDRAM. See WYMONDHAM.

WINDHAM, a town of the United States of N America, 31 miles E of Hartford.

WINNEMER, a territory of Germany, forming the E part of Carinthia. Metling is the capital.

WINDLINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 22 miles from Stuttgart.

WINDSHEIM, an imperial town of Germany in Franconia. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

WINDSOR, a town of the United States

of N America, seated on the river Connecticut.

WINDSOR, a town of the United State of N America, three miles N of Hartford.

WINDSOR, a town of N Carolina, situate on the Cushal.

WINDSOR, a considerable borough in Berkshire. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, on a beautiful eminence. It is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. It has been enlarged and repaired by several monarchs, and Charles II restored the castle to its pristine splendour: he enlarged the windows, and made them regular; furnished the royal apartments with paintings; enlarged the terrace walk, made by queen Elizabeth on the N side of the castle; and carried another terrace round the E and S sides. His present majesty has also made very fine improvements in it. This castle is seated on a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent. It is a place of great strength on account of its situation, as it stands on an eminence and affords a most delightful and extensive prospect over the country to a considerable distance. The royal foundations in this castle are; the order of the garter, instituted in 1349, consisting of the sovereign, and 25 knights companions, exclusive of the princes of the blood-royal; and the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, seven minor canons, and 18 poor knights; and the ceremony of installing the knights of the Garter is performed on St. George's day, with great pomp and magnificence; and St. George's Hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the finest rooms in Europe. The royal chapel, at the E end of it, is also paved with marble and adorned with carved work, exceeding curious. St. George's chapel, in which the knights of the Garter are installed, is one of the most beautiful and stately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the stalls for the 26 knights, with banners over them, and a throne for the sovereign. As the knights die, their banners are taken down, and their titles and coats of arms engraved on little copper plates and nailed to the stalls, from whence they are never removed. The apartments of this palace are adorned with curious paintings, and the rooms are large and lofty, inasmuch that they are hardly to be paralleled in Europe. Opposite the SE side of the castle, is a modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park. On the

S side which has a noble double Lodge. Henry majesty park is proven considerable quility, in 17 23 W 30 N.

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side of the town is the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circumference. It has a noble road from the town, through a double plantation of trees, to the Ranger's Lodge. On the death of the last ranger, Henry Frederic duke of Cumberland, his majesty took the management of this park into his own hands: and the improvements made by his majesty, are very considerable with respect to agricultural utility, as well as rural beauty. Windsor is 17 miles E by N of Reading, and 22 W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 30 N.

WINDSOR FOREST, a forest in the E part of Berkshire, 30 miles in circumference. Though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it has long been famous for its rural beauties, and for the pleasures of the chase which it has afforded to a long series of our monarchs. It was the theme of the juvenile muse of Pope, who was born within its precincts. Within the forest is contained the Great Park, covered with noble trees, and stocked with numerous herds of deer. It contains several towns and villages, of which Oakingham, near the centre of the forest, is the principal. See **BINFIELD**.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, such of the Caribbean Islands, in the W Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

WINDWARD PASSAGE, the strait between Point Maizi, at the E end of the island of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo.

WINNENDEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, 15 miles ENE of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 48 49 N.

WINNICZA, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It was taken by the Cossacks in 1658, but retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Bog, 35 miles N. of Bracklaw. Lon. 28 14 E, lat. 49 43 N.

WINSCHOTEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where the Prince of Orange first defeated the Spaniards in 1548. It is 6 miles SW of Doort Bay, and 16 SE of Groningen. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 53 3 N.

WINSÉN, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Ihnenau, 15 miles NW of Lüneburg. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 53 44 N.

WINDHEIM, an imperial town of Germany in Franconia, in the margravate of Nasspach. It is surrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flank-

ed with 20 towers. The inhabitants are protestants. In 1520, a fire reduced almost the whole town to ashes. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 miles NW of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 49 32 N.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday, seven miles NW of Ailbury, and 50 WNW of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 51 57 N.

WINSTER, a town in Derbyshire, which has no market but a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturday. It is five miles NW of Derby, and 152 NNW of London.

WINTERBEG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 8 13 E, lat. 51 5 N.

WINTERBEG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine.

WINTERINGHAM, a corporate town in Lincolnshire, whose mayor can only be chosen from one particular street. It has a fair in July.

WINTERTHUR, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mineral spring. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Blach, 15 miles NE of Zurich. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 47 31 N.

WINTERTONNESS, the NE cape of Norfolk, five miles N of Yarmouth.

WIPPERFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated near the source of the Wipper.

WISKA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

WIRKSWORTH, a populous town in Derbyshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a valley, near the source of the Ecclesbourne, and remarkable for having the greatest lead market in England. It is 13 miles N by W of Derby, and 139 NNW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 53 6 N.

WIETEMBURG, or **WURTEMBERG**, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; bounded on the N by Franconia, the archbishopric of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E by the county of Oetting, the marquisate of Burgaw, and the territory of Ulm; on the S by the principality of Hohenzollern, the county of Furstenburg, and the marquisate of Hohenburg; and on the W by the marquisate of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is 65 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. Though there are many mountains and woods, it is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal



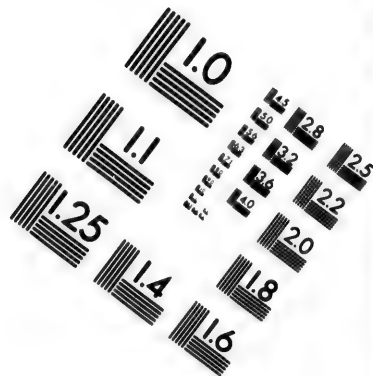
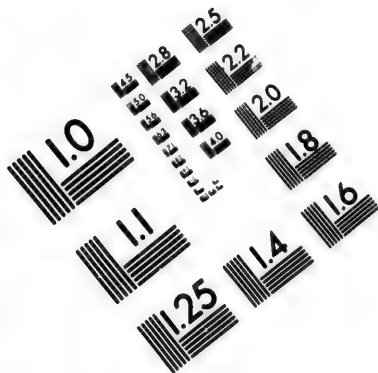
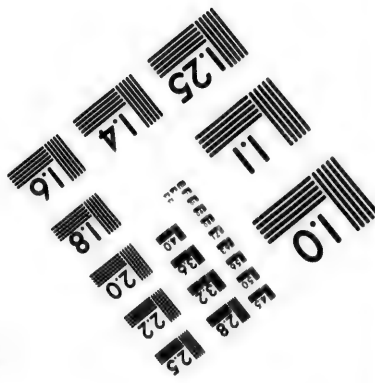
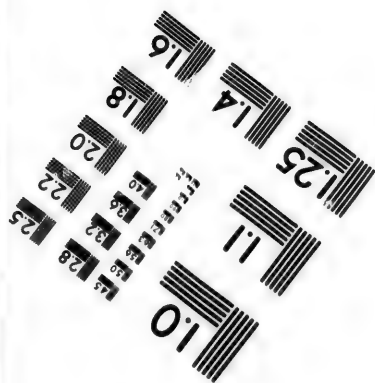
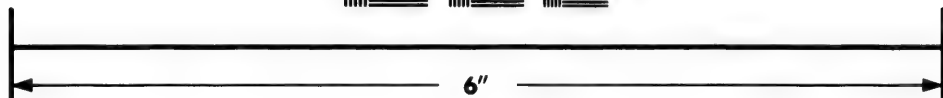
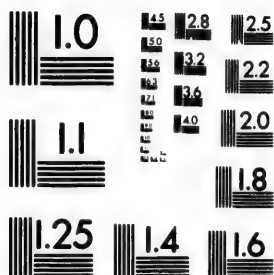


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of wine. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. Stutgard is the capital.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau, capital of a lordship of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau-Saarbrück. It is famous for its warm baths, and mineral waters; and is five miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

WISBEACH, a town in Cambridge-shire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a fenny country, in the lakes of Bly, between two rivers, and possesses a considerable trade in the export of corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Barges only can come up its river; large vessels stopping six miles below. It is 89 miles N by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 52 38 N.

WISBY, a seaport of Sweden, in the isle of Gothland, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the Baltic, 38 miles SE of Stockholm. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 36 N.

WISCASSSET, a town of the United States of N America, with a considerable trade. It is 56 miles NW of Portland. Lon. 70 5 W, lat. 44 47 N.

WISST, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Maese, seven miles N of Liege, and 20 NW of Limburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 41 N.

WISCHGROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocksko, seated on the Vistula, 58 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 52 44 N.

WISLOCHE, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elfatz, eight miles S of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 49 18 N.

WISMAR, a strong seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Lubec, and 66 W by S of Stralsund. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 54 N.

WISTON, a corporate town in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is governed by a mayor, and was formerly strengthened with a castle, which is now a gentleman's seat. It is 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 225 WNW of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 51 53 N.

WITCHWOOD, the only forest in Oxfordshire worthy of notice.

WITBESKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. The fortifications are so good, that the Russians have besieged it several times in vain. It is seated in a morass, at the confluence of the Dwina and

Widsha, 63 miles E of Polctsk, and 80 WNW of Smolensko. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

WITHAM, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. Its church, an ancient Gothic structure, stands one mile from the town, at a place called Chipping Hill. It is eight miles NE of Chelmsford, and 37 ENE of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 51 N.

WITHAM, a river in the district of Kesteven, in Lincolnshire, which rising in the SW corner, flows by Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boston. It is but a shallow stream, and abounds in vast quantities of Pike. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal, called the Fossdike, cut by king Henry I.

WITLSTH, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, with a castle, seated on the river Moselle.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens; called bearskins and kerseys. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 64 WNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 51 52 N.

WITTHAUSEN, a town of Germany, capital of a territory of the same name, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 24 N.

WITTEMBERG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous university, and a castle. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony are held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was professor in the university, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the Elbe, 55 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. 12 47 E, lat. 51 49 N.

WITTENBERGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 43 E, lat. 53 2 N.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 miles S of Revel. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 58 47 N.

WITTIMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated near the German Ocean. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 53 41 N.

WITTLESEA-MERE, a lake in the NE part of Huntingdonshire, six miles long and three broad. It is four miles S of Peterborough.

WITTEICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate

of Treves, 38 miles SW of Coblentz. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 50 7 N.

WITTSROCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 53 10 N.

WIVELSCOMB, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles NNE of Exeter, and 155 W by S of London. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 51 4 N.

WLOSIMEITZ, a town of Little Poland, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Volhinia, with a castle. It is seated on the Luy, which falls into the Bug, 36 miles W of Luchto, and 56 N of Lemburg. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 51 3 N.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Islands, seven leagues NW of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE and NW parts, it is the finest island of the group. A bay is formed by the N and W extremities, into which a fine river empties itself, through a deep valley; but the water is brackish for 200 yards from the entrance. It contains 60,000 inhabitants. Lieutenant Hergist, commander of the *Dædalus* storeship, who had been sent from England, in 1791, with a supply of provisions for the *Discovery* sloop, captain Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here surprised and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Lon. 157 51 W, lat. 21 43 N.

WOBBURN, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a rising ground, and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Woburn was burnt down in 1724, but has been neatly rebuilt, and has a free-school, and a charity-school, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 miles S of Bedford, and 41 NNW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 52 2 N.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, seated on the Bianitz, 12 miles NW of Budweis, and 56 S of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 9 N.

WOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Rhine, 18 miles S of Amsterdam. This town was taken by the French, in 1794. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 52 6 N.

WOHLAU, a strong town of Bohemia, in Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. The greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, 20 miles NW of Breslaw, and 32 SE of Glowgaw. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 51 18 N.

WOKINGHAM. See OKINGHAM.

WOLBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

WOLLENBUTLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Brunswick, with a castle, wherethe duke of Brunswick Wolsenbottle resides. It is one of the strongest places in Germany. Here is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. It is seated on the Ocker, seven miles S of Brunswick, and 30 W of Halberstadt. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 18 N.

WOLFSERDIKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N Beveland and S Beveland.

WOLFSBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on which the district about it depends. It is seated on the Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, whence the town took its name. It is 26 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 56 N.

WOLGAST, a considerable town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name with a castle, and one of the best and largest harbours on the Baltic. It is seated on the Psin, 12 miles SE of Gripswald, 25 SE of Stralsund, and 45 NW of Stetin. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 54 1 N.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 100 miles SE of Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 miles SE of Grodno. Lon. 24 46 E, lat. 53 4 N.

WOOLER, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday. In a plain near this town, was fought a battle so bloody as to gave the name of Redriggs to the place where it was fought. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 34 N.

WOLLIN, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony in Prussian Pomerania, capital of an island of the same name, in the mouth of the Oder. It is 10 miles W of Cammin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 54 4 N.

WOLMAR, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated on the Aa, 38 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 57 32 N.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a handsome chapel. It is chiefly noted for a great iron manufacture, consisting of

locks, hinges, buckles, corkscrews, and japanned ware. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles S of Stafford, and 124 NW of London. Lon. 2° 0' W, lat. 52° 47' N.

WOLFEY, a village in Warwickshire, five miles SE of Nuneaton. Here Edward IV was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil earl of Warwick.

WOODBRIDGE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the E side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, eight miles from the sea. It has docks for building ships carries on a great corn trade is famous for refining salt, and much lime is burned here from fossil sea shells. It had an abbey, of which there are no remarkable ruins. It is seven miles ENE of Ipswich, and 76 NE of London. Lon. 1° 25' E, lat. 52° 11' N.

WOODBURY, a town of New Jersey, in the United States of N America.

WOODCHESTER, a village in Gloucestershire where some antiquities have lately been discovered.

WOODSTOCK, a borough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a manufactory of ornamental goods in polished steel, which employs a few hands; and another of gloves. It was formerly famous for its royal park, in the intricate recesses, of which king Henry II. concealed his mistress, the fair Rosamond. The spot is now no less celebrated for the magnificent seat of Blenheim, a gift of the British parliament to the great Duke of Marlborough, on account of his signal victory over the French at Hochstet, or Blenheim, in Germany. It is one of the noblest seats in Europe. One of the passages to it is over a bridge with one arch, 190 feet in diameter, resembling the Rialto at Venice. The gardens take up 100 acres of ground; and the offices which are very grand, have room enough to accommodate 300 people. The apartments of the palace are magnificently furnished, and the staircases, statues, paintings, and tapestry, surpassingly fine. Chaucer the poet, was born, lived, and died here. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 62 WNW of London. Lon. 1° 15' W, lat. 51° 52' N.

WOOLFIT, a town in Suffolk, famous for the manufacture of white bricks.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. Here are several fine docks, rope-yards, and spacious magazines, this place being wholly taken up and raised by the works erected for the naval service. Besides the stores of plank, masts, pitch, tar, &c. there is the gunyard, called the Warren or Park, where they make

trial of the guns, mortars, &c. in which may be seen some thousand pieces of ordnance for ships and batteries, besides mortars, bombs, &c. without number. Under the military branch is the warden, where artillery of all kinds and dimensions are cast. Here is also a laboratory, where the mattrresses are employed in the composition of fire works and cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcasses, grenades. A royal academy is established here, under the board of ordnance, for the instructing and qualifying of young gentlemen intended as candidates for the office of engineer in the military branch of that office. The largest ships ride here safely, even at low water. Some hulks are moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, who are employed in raising gravel from the river. It is 10 miles E of London. Lon. 0° 10' E, lat. 51° 30' N.

WORCESTER, a town of the United States of N America and capital of a county of the same name. It is 47 miles W of Boston.

WORCESTER, a city in Worcestershire, capital of that county, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It contains nine churches, besides the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city; and has also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, and a well-contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament. It is a large well inhabited city carrying on a considerable trade in gloves, and has likewise a large manufacture of elegant china ware. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained what he called his crowning victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II, who, after this defeat, underwent such fatigue and romantic hazards in escaping from his enemies. Worcester is seated on a gentle ascent, on the Severn, 36 miles NNE of Bristol, and 118 WNW of London. Lon. 2° 0' W, lat. 52° 9' N.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E by Warwickshire, on the W by Herefordshire, and on the SE and S by Gloucestershire, being in circuit 124 miles, and contains 600,000 square acres. It is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city 10 market towns, and 70,000 inhabitants. It is in the diocese of Worcester, and sends 9 members to parliament. The air of Worcestershire is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture

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particularly the rich vale of Evesham, which is justly styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, except Malvern hill; and feed large flocks of sheep. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them; and therefore these works are now chiefly carried on with coal, with which this county abounds. A number of rivers and rivulets water the fine meadows; and give them a richness that is easily perceived in the butter and cheese. Here is plenty of fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges, and on that account perry is here in great repute. The chief commodities are coals, corn, hops, cheese, cyder, perry, and salt. Its chief manufactures are carpeting, china and earthen ware, woollens, and stockings. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tond, and Avon.

WORCUM, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Mase. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 51 52 N.

WORCUM, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 18 miles SW of Lewarden. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 53 0 N.

WORDEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony.

WORDINGBERG, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 55 3 N.

WORKINGEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, eight miles from Cologne.

WORKINGTON, a seaport in Cumberland, seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. This was the landing place of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, when she was driven to take refuge in the dominions of her insidious rival, Elizabeth. In its neighbourhood is a large iron foundry. Workington is seven miles W of Cocker-mouth, and 307 N of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 53 42 N.

WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. Quantities of licorice are grown in its vicinity, and there are a great many noblemen's seats near it. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes by this place. It is 24 miles N of Nottingham, and 146 N by W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 20 N.

WORMS, an Imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an episcopate, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person

The protestants have a church here, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. Worms is noted for an excellent wine, called our Lady's Milk, which is made in the neighbourhood. The French took this town in 1794. It is seated on the W bank of the Rhine, 20 miles SE of Mentz, and 32 SW of Francfort. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 31 N.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, noted for being the place, where worsteds were first made. It is 12 miles N of Norwich, and 120 NE of London. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 52 52 N.

WOTTON BASSET, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the forest of Brandon, sends two members to parliament, and is 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 51 31 N.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and inhabited chiefly by clothiers. It is seated under the hills, 20 miles NE of Bristol, and 108 WNW of London. Lon. 2 11 W, lat. 51 40 N.

WRAGBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 11 miles ENE of Lincoln, and 144 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 53 18 N.

WRATH, CAPE, a vast promontory in Sutherlandshire, which forms the NW point of Great Britain. It is the dread of mariners, for against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide bursts with incredible fury.

WREXHAM, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is the most populous town in all N Wales, and a place of considerable traffic, in Welsh flames. It has a Gothic church, the lofty steeple of which is the boast of this part of the country. In the vicinity of Wrexham is a large foundry for cannon and other articles. It is seated on a river, in a country affording plenty of lead. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 53 2 N.

WRINTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the birth-place of Mr. Locke, is noted for calamine, and seated among the Mendip-hills, 11 miles WNW of Wells, and 125 W of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 21 N. See LAVER.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, 11 miles WNW of Maidstone, and 24 SE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 18.

WUNNENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is 14 miles

S of Paderborn. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 51 26 N.

WUNSIEDEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with mines of copper, and quarries of marble, in its vicinity. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 50 10 N.

WUNSTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

WURTENBURG. See WIRTEMBERG.

WURTZBURG, a bishopric of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia; bounded by the county of Henneberg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulde, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishopric of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim; being about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire.

WURTZBURG, a city of Germany, in Franconia. It is defended with good fortifications, and has a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The castle stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge, on which are 12 statues, representing as many saints. Wurtzburg was taken in 1796, by the French, but upon their defeat in September following, it was retaken. It is seated on the Maine, 40 miles SW of Bamberg, and 300 NW of Vienna. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 49 46 N.

WURZACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 48 6 N.

WURZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, with a citadel. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 51 19 N.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 52 53 N.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, 11 miles SSE of Berlin.

WYE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Stour, 10 miles S of Canterbury, and 56 SE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

WYE, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganshire, and running SE, divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock; then crosses Herefordshire, passes by Hereford, and turning directly S, runs by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

WYE, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the NW part, above Buxton, and flowing SE falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

WYE, a town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a palace. It is built on an eminence, 16 miles SSW of Constance. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 47 34 N.

WYL. See WEIL.

WYNENDALE, a town of Austrian Flanders, where general Webb, in 1708, with 6000 men only, defeated 24000 French. It is eight miles ENE of Dixmude.

WYRE, a river in Lancashire, which rises near Wyresdale, six miles SE of Lancaster, and passing by Garstang, enters the Irish Sea, below Poulton.

X

XABEA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 38 40 N.

XACCA, or SACCA, a seaport of Sicily, with an old castle. It is seated on the S coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles SE of Mazara, and 41 SSW of Palermo. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 37 41 N.

XAGUA, a seaport on the S coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, 84 miles SE of Havanna. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 22 10 N.

XALAPA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, with a bishop's see. Lon. 98 20 W, lat. 19 32 N.

XALISCO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara, Proper, seated on the Pacific Ocean, 400 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 110 5 W, lat. 23 30 N.

XATIVA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Xucar, 32 miles SW of Valencia, and 50 NW of Alicante. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 39 4 N.

XAVIER, or SARI, the capital of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coast of Guinea. It is noted for its great market, which is held at the distance of a mile from the walls. The market-place is surrounded by sutlers' booths, which are only permitted to sell certain sorts of meat, as beef, pork, and the flesh of goats and dogs. Here slaves of both sexes are bought and sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish, and birds. Here are to be found various commodities of Whidah

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manufacture, and every thing of European, Asiatic, or African production. Xavier is seated one mile from the river Euphrates.

XAVIER, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 35 miles SE of Pampeluna.

XAVIER, St. a town of Paraguay, in the province of La Plata, 200 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50 6 W, lat. 24 0 S.

XERES-DE-BADAJOS, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, and in the territory of Tra-la-Guadiana, seated on the rivulet Ardilla, 27 miles SE of Badajoz. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 38 9 N.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Spain in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 18 miles N of Ayamonte. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 30 N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, famous for excellent wine; and hence, is derived the name of that we call Sherry. It is seated on the Guadaleta, five miles N of Port St. Mary, and 110 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 36 42 N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 25 W, lat. 22 35 N.

XICOCO, an island of Japan, between Nippon and Saikoka.

XIMO, an island of Japan, the second in size and eminence, to the SW of Nippon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. It is 300 miles in circumference.

XIXONA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle. It is seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles SW of Alicant. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 38 6 N.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

XUDNOGROD, a town of Turkish Croatia, 17 miles N of Sebenica, and 37 E of Kzara. Lon. 16 51 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Y

Y, an arm of the Zuider Zee, which enters that sea, five miles E of Amsterdam. It forms the boundary between N and S Holland, and is pronounced Ey.

YADKIN RIVER. See PEDEE.

YAIK. See URAL.

YAIK COSSACKS. See URALIAN COSSACKS.

YAITSIK. See URALSK.

YAKUTSK, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk, in the eastern part of Siberia.

YAKUTSK, a town of Siberia, capital of a Russian province of the same name, seated on the river Lena. Lon. 129 53 E, lat. 62 7 N.

YALE, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon.

YAMBO, a seaport of Arabia, with a castle, on the coast of the Red Sea, 60 miles SW of Medina. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 23 40 N.

YAMBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. Lon. 28 16 E, lat. 59 15 N.

YANG-TCHEOU, a populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is 45 miles NE of Nan-king.

YANG-TSE-KIANG, a great river of China, which rises in the province of Yun-man, and having crossed Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the isle of T'fong-ming, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth. In the months of April and May, a great number of excellent fish are caught in this river which are sent to court, covered with ice in barks kept for the purpose.

YARE, a river in Norfolk.

YARKAN. See IREKEN.

YARMOUTH, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and has long been known as one of the principal sea-ports in England; and though from the fluctuation of trade several newer ones have outstripped it in business, it still retains considerable consequence in its double capacity of a port and a fishing town. By means of its rivers it enjoys all the import and export trade of Norwich, and various places on that side of Norfolk and Suffolk. To them it conveys coal, timber, and foreign products; and by its means are exported their corn and malt in vast quantities, and their manufactured goods. Its harbour will not admit ships of large burden, but is extremely convenient for business, the vessels lying in the river along a very extensive and beautiful quay. The foreign trade of this port is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. The home fishing is carried on at two seasons: that for mackerel in May and June, and

that for herring in October and November. The latter is the most considerable; and, besides the boats belonging to the town, many cobbles from the Yorkshire coast, hired for the purpose, are employed in it. Yarmouth is much frequented in the season as a place for sea-bathing. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The market place is very spacious; but the streets, in general are very narrow, and just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through. These carriages are a kind of sledge, drawn by one horse, and calculated entirely for these narrow streets. Here are two churches; that of St. Nicholas has a lofty steeple, which serves as a seamark, and which ever way it is viewed, it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast, at a distance, form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 miles E of Norwich, and 112 NE of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 45 N.

YARMOUTH, a borough in Hampshire, on the W coast of the Isle of Wight, with a strong castle. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a creek, eight miles W of Newport, and 123 SW of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 50 40 N.

YAROSLAF, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow.

YAROSLAF, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated at the confluence of the Volga. Lon. 38 59 E, lat. 57 35 N.

YARUM, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Tees, over which is a stone bridge, 40 miles NNW of York, and 238 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 54 31 N.

YARUQUI, a village of S America in Peru. Here Ulloa and the French mathematicians measured an arch of the meridian.

YELL, one of the Shetland Islands, to the N of that called Mainland. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and has several good harbours.

YELLOW RIVER, or **HOANG-HO**, a large river of Asia, which, after a course of nearly 600 leagues across Tartary and China, enters the Eastern Sea, to the N of the mouth of the Yan-tse-kiang. It is very broad and rapid, but so shallow, that it is scarcely navigable. It is called the Yellow River, because the clay and sand

which it washes down, especially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow colour.

YELLOW SEA, a gulf of China, between the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chang-tong on the W, and the peninsula of Corea on the E.

YENISEI, or **JENISA**, a river of Siberia, which running from S to N, enters the Frozen Ocean, to the E of the bay of Ob.

YENISEISK, or **JENISKOI**, a large and populous town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, seated on the river Yenisei. Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 57 46 N.

YEN-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fokien. It has in its district seven cities of the third class; it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, upon the brow of a mountain which is washed by the river Min-ho; it is fortified by inaccessible mountains, which cover it on every side, and all the barks of the province must pass by the foot of its walls, to go to their different places of destination. It is 275 miles S of Nan-king.

YEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. The jurisdiction of this city is very extensive containing four cities of the second and 23 of the third class; and it is seated between two rivers, 275 miles SE of Peking.

YEN-TCHING, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and jurisdiction of Tsi-nan-fou, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate and brittle, that it cracks when exposed to the smallest injuries of the air.

YEOVIL, or **IVEL**, a corporate town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a manufacture of cloth, but the principal one is of gloves. It is seated on the Ivel, 20 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 55 N.

YESD, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Isfahan. It has a silk manufacture; and here are made the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 miles ESE of Isfahan. Lon. 56 50 E, lat. 32 0 N.

YONNE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of Nièvre, and passing by Chateau Chinon, Clamecy, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

YORIMAN, a province of Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river Amazon.

YORK, a city, the capital of York-

shire, with an archbishop's see, and a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c. have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom: and, although it is now surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns, it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is the residence of many genteel families. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the minster, is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in the kingdom, Lincoln perhaps excepted. From its top is seen a vast extent of country, particularly the open Wolds to the E, stretching almost to the sea. Besides this cathedral, York contains 17 churches in use. It is divided by the Ouse into two parts, which are united by a stone bridge of five arches, and the river is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. Its castle built by William the Conqueror, is now a county prison for debtors and felons. This city, which is a liberty independent of either of the ridings, has jurisdiction over 36 villages and hamlets W of the Ouse, called the Liberty of Ainsty. It is divided into four wards, has 28 parishes, and is walled round. There was a great trade here formerly; but it has decayed since the reformation, and the abolition of the court of the president of the north. The plenty and cheapness of provisions here brings abundance of strangers hither for the convenience of boarding; and the remains that are still to be seen here, of the ingenuity and grandeur of the old Romans, besides the ruins of abbeyes, castles, and churches, of a later date, attract and detain every traveller who is inquisitive after antiquities or curiosities. It is a dukedom belonging to the royal family of England. The guildhall, built in 1446, is a grand structure, supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar, a single tree. The corporation built a mansion house, in 1728, for the lord mayor: and here is also a theatre royal, and an asylum for lunatics. York is 70 miles S by E of Durham, and 198 N by W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 53 59 N.

YORKSHIRE, a county of England, double in size to any of the other; bounded on the N by Durham and Westmoreland; on the E by the German Ocean: on the W by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the S by the counties of Chester, Derby, Nottingham, and Lin-

coln. Its most remarkable natural inland boundaries are, the river Tees to the N, the ridge of hills called the English Apennines to the W, and the arm of the sea named the Humber to the SW. The length of this county is above eighty miles, and its breadth an hundred. From its great extent it has been distributed into three main divisions, called Ridings. Of these the N Riding comprehends the whole northern part from side to side, descending to the capital in the centre: the E Riding takes the south-eastern part, from the river Ouse to the sea; and the W Riding comprises all the rest of the county, which is not only the western, but most of the southern part. Yorkshire, in this wide compass, contains an abstract of the whole kingdom with respect to soil, products, and face of country. Towards the NW and W it possesses all the grandeur and romantic variety of the mountainous regions. The middle part, from N to S, is equal in fertility to most tracts of land in England. Part of the S and SE is marshy, and affords excellent pasturage for cattle. Much flax is grown in parts of this district. The sea-coast, except the southern part of it, is in general naked and dreary, consisting of wide extended moors and barren hills. This county is extremely well watered, and its rivers are disposed in a singularly beautiful manner. They rise, in general, in the mountainous skirts of the county, from the NE round to the SW; and, uniting as they proceed towards its centre, like the veins of a spreading leaf, at length terminate in one main trunk, which issues in the Humber. Of these the principal, and that which alone preserves its name to the Humber, is the Northern Ouse. From the mouth of the Tees the Yorkshire coast commences high and rude, interspersed with many fishing villages, singularly placed like nests upon the ledges of the rocks. No coast in England abounds more in fish of various kinds than this; and it breeds an industrious and hardy race of fishermen, who pursue their prey to great distances, and supply the inland country for a large extent. The district of Cleveland, inland from this part of the coast, is a fertile, though mountainous country, and breeds great numbers of cattle. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the vallies and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cattle. Richmondshire, on the NW of this riding, was formerly a county of itself: here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire likewise are the districts of Cleveland, Holderness,

and Craven. In this last district are two of the highest hills in England; the one named Warnside, the other Ingleborough. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Don, Derwent, Calder, Aire, Warf, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

YORK, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is 88 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 43 W, lat. 39 7 N.

YORK, a town of the United States in N America. It is 75 miles NNE of Boston. Lon. 70 40 W, lat. 43 7 N.

YORK, NEW, one of the United States of America, bounded on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; on the N by the 45° of lat. which divides it from Canada; on the NW by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Ontario and Erie; and on the SW and S by Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is 350 miles long and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties, containing 44,000 square miles. New York, in general, is intersected by ridges of mountains running in a NE and SW direction. Beyond the Allegany mountains, however, the country is quite level, of a fine rich soil, covered in its natural state, with various kinds of trees. East of the Allegany mountains, the country is broken into hills and rich intervening vallies. The hills are clothed thick with timber, and when cleared afford fine pasture. The vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, Indian corn, &c. The hills are covered in various parts of the state, with several kinds of oak, such as white, red, yellow, black and chefnut oak. Besides these is the sumach, which bears clusters of red berries; the Indians chew the leaves instead of tobacco; the berries are used in dyes. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the staple, of which immense quantities are raised, and exported. Indian corn and peas are likewise raised for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home consumption. In some parts of the state large dairies are kept, which furnish for the market butter and cheese. The best lands in this state, which lie along the Mohawks river, and W of the Allegany mountains, are yet in a state of nature, or are just beginning to be settled. This state abounds with several fine rivers and lakes.

YORK, NEW, a city of the United States, capital of a state of the same name; and so long as it continues to be the seat of the general government, must

be considered as capital of the United States. It stands on the SW point of an island, at the confluence of the Hudson and E River. The principal part of the city lies on the E side of the island, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on E river is about two miles, but falls much short of that distance on the banks of the Hudson. Its breadth, on an average, is nearly three-fourths of a mile; and its circumference may be four miles. The situation of the city is both healthy and pleasant. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed with cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. York island is 15 miles in length, and hardly 1 in breadth. It is joined to the main by a bridge called King's Bridge. The channels between Long and Staten islands, and between Long and York islands are so narrow as to occasion an unusual rapidity of the tides, which is increased by the confluence of the waters of the Hudson and E River. This rapidity in general prevents the obstruction of the channel by ice, so that the navigation is clear, except for a few days in seasons when the weather is uncommonly severe. There is no basin or bay for the reception of ships, but the road where they lie in E River is defended from the violence of the sea by the islands which interlock with each other; so that except that of Rhode Island, the harbour of New-York, which admits ships of any burden, is the best in the United States. The number of inhabitants, in 1786 was 23,614. New York is 97 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 74 9 W, lat. 40 43 N.

YORK RIVER, a river of the United States of N America, in Virginia, formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony, 30 miles above York Town, below which place it enters Chesapeake Bay.

YORK TOWN, a town of the United States of N America, in Virginia, situate on the S side of York River. It has the best harbour in the state for vessels of the largest size, and is 13 miles E of Williamsburgh.

YO-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, which may be reckoned one of the wealthiest cities in China. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class; and it is seated on the Yangtse-kiang, 275 miles SW of Nan-king.

YUGHALL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is surrounded by walls, has a very com-

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modious harbour, with a well-defended quay, and sends two members to parliament. It has a manufacture of earthen ware, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 18 miles E by N of Cork. Lon. 47 5 W, lat. 51 59 N.

YPRE, a large city of Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth and ferges; and every year in lent there is a well frequented fair. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when they were obliged by the emperor to withdraw their garrison. The French took this town in 1794. It is seated on the Yperlee, 12 miles W of Courtray, 15 NW of Lisle, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 2 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.

YSENDYCK, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders, in the isle of Calfsand, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Blie, eight miles E of Sluys, and 18 NW of Ghent. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 51 20 N.

YSEL. See **ISSEL**.

YSELBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 12 miles E of Cleves, and 22 NE of Gueldres. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 51 42 N.

YSELMOND, an island of Holland, situate between the Merwe and a branch of the Maese.

YSELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, with a castle, seated on the river Yffel, five miles SW of Utrecht. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 7 N.

YSENGEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Languedoc, 10 miles NE of Puy.

YSTAD, or **YDSTAD**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, 26 miles SE of Lund. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 55 22 N.

YTHAN. See **EITHAN**.

YUCATAN. See **JUCATAN**.

YUEN-YANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and six of the third class. It is 300 miles W of Nan-king.

YVERDUN, a strong town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a flat situation, at the S end of the lake of Yverdun, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele, 30 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

YVERDUN LAKE OF. See **NEUCHÂTEL**.

YVETOT, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, five miles NE of Caudebec.

YUMA, one of the Bahama islands, in the W Indies, lying to the N of Cuba; 55 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

YUMETO, one of the Bahama islands, in the W Indies, to the N of the isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is 37 miles in length,

YUN, the largest canal in China, called also **THE IMPERIAL CANAL**. This celebrated canal, which extends from Canton to Pekin, forms a communication between the N and S provinces. In the course of its navigation a great number of locks are found, which the want of water sufficient to carry large barks has rendered necessary. The obstacles which nature opposed to the execution of this magnificent work, the strong and long dikes by which it is contained, its banks decorated and often lined with cut stone, the ingenious mechanism of its locks, all render it an object of admiration to the European traveller.

YUNG-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its district contains one city of the second and five of the third class; and is 87 miles E of Pekin.

YU-HING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan. Its district contains two cities of the second and 12 of the third class. It is 175 miles NW of Nan-king.

YUN-NAN, one of the most fertile and opulent provinces in China; bounded on the N by Se-tchuen and Thibet, on the E by Quang-li and Koei-tcheou, on the S by the kingdoms of Laos and Tonquin, and on the W by those of Burmah and Pegu. This province is reckoned one of the most fertile and opulent in China; its inhabitants are brave, robust, affable and fond of the sciences, which they cultivate with success; its rivers, gold, copper and tin-mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, precious stones, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants and linen have procured it a reputation which renders it respectable to the Chinese. Its commerce is immense, as well as its riches, which are said to be inexhaustible.

YUN-NAN-FOU, the capital of the province of Yun-nan, in China, once remarkable for its extent and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions. Its district contains four cities of the second and third class. It is 430 miles NW of Canton.

ZURUF, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

YVOY, a town of France, seated on the Cher. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 49 30 N.

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ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 25 miles W of Philipburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 11 N.

ZABOLA, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, five miles SW of Neumark.

ZABURN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 15 miles N of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 30 N.

ZACHAN, or **SOCHAN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 15 16 E, lat. 53 18 N.

ZAFRA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 20 miles SW of Medina. Lon. 6 13 W, lat. 38 19 N.

ZAGATULLA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 200 miles SW of that city, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 104 35 W, lat. 17 50 N.

ZAGARA, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, near mount Parnassus, and almost always covered with snow. It is the ancient Helicon, from which issued the fountain, Hippocrene.

ZAGRAD, a strong town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 25 miles NE of Carlsbad, and 137 SW of Buda. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 46 40 N.

ZAMARA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel. It is 47 miles SE of Seville. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 36 52 N.

ZAHARA, or **THE DESERT**, a vast country of Africa, bounded on the N by Barbary, on the E by Fezzan and Cassina, on the S by Tombuctoo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The air is very hot, but wholesome to the natives. It is a mere desert, as the name imports, and so parched for want of water, that the caravans from Morocco and Negroland are obliged to carry both water and provi-

sions, the province producing hardly any thing for the support of life. The inhabitants are wild and ignorant. They have a number of petty princes; and the Mahometan religion is professed throughout the country.

ZAHNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 51 33 N.

ZAIKE, a large river of Africa, which, rising in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below Sogno.

ZAMORA, a strong town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see. In its environs fine turcois stones are found. It is seated on a hill, on the river Douero, over which is a bridge of 17 arches, 135 miles N of Salamanca, and 130 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 41 41 N.

ZAMORA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In its neighbourhood are rich mines of gold, and it is seated near the Andes, 230 miles S of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 5 6 S.

ZAMORA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara, 30 miles SE of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 30 W, lat. 20 30 N.

ZAMORA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 230 miles W of Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 00 N.

ZAMONKI, a strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, now the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 miles NW of Lemburg. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 50 52 N.

ZAMPANGO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico Proper, 25 miles N of Acapulco.

ZANFARA, a kingdom of Negroland, to the W of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

ZANGUEBAR, a country on the E coast of Africa, between 3° N and 18° S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants, except those converted by the Portuguese, are either Mahometans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Mombasa, Lamu, Melinda, Quiloa, Mosambique, and Sofala. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa, between the tropics.

ZANZ, an island of the Mediterranean,

near the coast of the Morea, 27 miles SE of the island of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and very fertile. Its principal riches consist in currants, which are uncultivated in a large plain, under the shelter of mountains, which gives the sun greater power to bring them to maturity. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, each of which weighs eight or ten ounces: also excellent figs and oil. In short, it would be a perfect paradise if wood were not so dear, though this island was formerly full of forests. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholic, among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. This place has no fortifications, but there is a fortress upon an eminence planted with cannon. In one part of this island is a place which shakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a spring which throws out a great deal of bitumen, especially at the time of an earthquake. It serves instead of pitch, to pay the bottoms of the ships, and about 200 barrels in a year are used for this purpose. This island belongs to the Venetians, who have constantly a governor residing in the fortress. There are about 30 villages, but no other large town than Zante, which is seated on the E side of the island, and has a good harbour. It contains near 20,000 inhabitants; and the houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here. Lon. 27 3 E. lat. 37 53 N.

ZANZIBAR, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Mafia, with the title of a kingdom tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugar canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 6 0 S.

ZARA, a strong city of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with an archbishop's see, a citadel, and a harbour. It was formerly much more considerable, the circumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the inhabitants not above 6000. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helia, are two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. There are fine paintings in the churches, done by the best masters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simon, brought from Judea, and kept in a shrine, with a crystal before it. Zara is seated on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 80 miles SW of Jajza, and 130 SE of Venice. Lon. 15 6 E, lat. 44 39 N.

ZARNATE, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, agreeably seated on an eminence, 20 miles W of Misira.

ZARNAW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 miles N of Cracow. Lon. 19. 56 E, lat. 51 13 N.

ZASLAW, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, seated on the Horin, 15 miles SE of Ostrog. Lon. 27 11 E, lat. 50 20 N.

ZATMAR, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake formed by the river Sampa, 50 miles E by S of Tockay, and 130 E of Buda. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, capital of a starosty of the same name, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Vistula, 20 miles SW of Cracow, and 50 SE of Ratibon. Lon. 19 42 E, lat. 49 54 N.

ZAWEH, a town of Persia, situate 20 miles from the Caspian Sea.

ZAWILA. See **ZUERLA**.

ZBARAZ, a town of Poland, in Podolia, 70 miles N by W of Kaminiack.

ZBOROW, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg. Here, in 1649, was fought a battle between John Casimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, and 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars. Zborow is 25 miles W of Zbaraz, and 50 E by S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 46 E, lat. 49 46 N.

ZEALAND, an island of Denmark, almost of a round form, 700 miles in circumference, and the largest of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, having the Schaggerack Sea on the N, the Sound on the E, the Baltic on the S, and the Great Belt on the W. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent pasture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. A fourth part of this island consists of a forest, in which there is plenty of game; there are also a great many deer and wild boars, which are reserved for the king's own hunting. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

ZEALAND, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the isles of Holland, on the E by Dutch Brabant, on the S by Dutch Flanders, and on the W and NW by the German Ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Wal-

cheren, Schowen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolfersdike. The inhabitants are at a great expence to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheld forms the most of these islands; and the soil of them is fruitful, but the air is unhealthy, especially for strangers. The inhabitants are excellent seamen. The principal towns are Middelburg and Flushing.

ZEALAND, NEW, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1642. He traversed the E coast from lat. 34 to 43° S and entered a strait: but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers Bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States General, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent; till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W side of this strait, in lat. 41 S Queen Charlotte's Sound is situated, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. These islands lie between the lat. 34 and 48 S, and between the lon. of 166 and 180 E. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. Among the vegetable productions, the trees claim a principal place. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for building of any kind. The trees are chiefly of two sorts; one as large as an oak, distinguished by a scarlet flower, the wood of which is hard and heavy; another remarkably tall and straight, of which probably very fine masts might be made. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and overrun with weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places every thing had been rooted out, to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domestic, and for food.

and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to follow them in the woods, on account of the underwood, and climbing plants, yet a person, by remaining in one place, may shoot as many in a day as will serve for six or eight others. Captain Cook introduced European poultry; and on his last visit had the satisfaction to find them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. Their creeks swarm with fish, which are not only wholesome, but equally delicious with those of Europe. The rocks are furnished with great quantities of excellent mussels, one sort of which measures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other shell fish. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the lazy and luxurious inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society isles; and they are also exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are smaller and not so tall as the men; but possessing few peculiar graces of form or person, are chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. Their colour in general is brown, but in few deeper than that of the Spaniard who has been exposed to the sun, and in many not so deep; and both sexes have good features. Their dress is very uncouth, and they mark their bodies in a manner similar to the inhabitants of Otaheite, and which is called tattooing. Their principal weapons are lances, darts, and a kind of battle-axes; and they have generally shown themselves very hostile to the Europeans who have visited them. The people are cannibals, and for such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reason can be assigned, than what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge.

ZEBID, a city of Arabia. Lon. 43 15 E, lat. 14 13 N.

ZEBU, or **CEBU**, one of the Philippines 140 miles long and 30 broad.

ZEDIC, a town of the kingdom of Barbary.

ZEGEDIN, or **SEGED**, a town of Hungary, 68 miles N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 46 8 N.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa in Nigroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated, on the N, from the empire of Cassina. On the E it is bound-

ed by Zanzara, on the S by Benin, and on the W by unknown deserts. It consists partly of plains and partly of mountains. The latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful.

ZETZHENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, 30 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 50 52 N.

ZEIL, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 70 miles S of Ulm.

ZEITON, a town of Turkey in Europe in Janna, with a castle and an archbishop's see. It is a small place, and seated on a hill, by the gulf of the same name, near the river Eaylada, 50 miles SE of Larissa.

ZEITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a castle, and a well frequented college. It is seated on the Elster, 25 miles SW of Leipzick, and 45 E of Erfurt. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ZELL, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, which devolved to the house of Hanover by marriage. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chestnut and lime trees. It is a small town, without trade or manufactures, but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick-Lunenburg are held here, and the inhabitants derive their principal means of subsistence from this circumstance. The castle, a stately building, surrounded by a moat, was formerly the residence of the dukes of Zell; and was repaired by George III, king of Great Britain, for the residence of his unfortunate sister, the queen of Denmark, who died here. Zell is seated on the Aller, 31 miles NW of Brunswick, and 47 S by W of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 52 49 N.

ZELL, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 48 12 N.

ZELL, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, seated on the Zeller See.

ZELLANY. See JESO.

ZELLERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz forest; six miles SSW of Goslar.

ZEMBLA, NOVA, a large island, in the Northern Ocean, to the N of Russia, from which it is separated by the strait of Waigate. It has no inhabitants, except wild beasts, particularly white foxes and bears. In 1595, a Dutch vessel was cast

away on the coast; and the crew were obliged to winter here: they did not see the sun from the 4th of November to the beginning of February, and had great difficulty to keep themselves from being frozen to death.

ZEMLIN, or **ZEMPLIN**, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Bodrog, 25 miles SE of Cassovia, and 27 NE of Tockay. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

ZENGUIA, a town of Turkey in Asia. Lon. 37 50 E, lat. 36 25 N.

ZENTA, a town of Hungary, where the Turks under Mustapha II, were defeated by Prince Eugene. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 46 5 N.

ZERBI. See GERBES.

ZERBST, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a district of that name, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, where the princes commonly reside. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brewing good beer. It is 27 miles NW of Wittemberg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 52 0 N.

ZERIGA, a town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, seated in a narrow plain, between mountains. It has produced several very famous Arabian authors.

ZIA, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the SW of Negropont. It is 15 miles long and 8 broad, and well cultivated. It abounds in barley, wine, and silk; also a fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called Villam, is the best trading commodity of the island, and of which they sell vast quantities in a year, it being used by dyers and tanners. The principal town is of the same name, and seated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a disagreeable valley. It resembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houses, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and they have a bishop who resides at Zia.

ZIBET, a territory in Arabia Felix, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E by the principality of Tehama, and on the W by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but it now belongs to an Arabian prince.

ZIBIT, a trading town of Arabia Felix, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Zibit, 150 miles NW of Aden.

ZIGET, a strong town of Hungary

It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists. Lon. 17 42 E, lat. 46 21 N.

ZIRICZEE, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen, 12 miles NE of Middleburg, and 18 SW of Briel. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 36 N.

ZITTAW, a fortified town of Germany, in Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handsome place and surrounded with a wall, and has ditches and bastions. Besides the suburbs and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. Its merchants trade with those of Prague and Leipzig, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral has three organs, and two high steeples. Near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloisters is a library, the finest in all Lusatia; and at a small distance from it, is the orphan house. It was pillaged by the Austrians in 1757. It is seated on the Neisse, 17 miles SW of Gorlitz, and 25 SE of Dresden. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Teya, 24 miles SW of Brinn, and 32 N of Vienna. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 48 38 N.

ZOARA, a fortified town on the coast of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 miles W of Tripoli. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 32 45 N.

ZOBLITZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; the chief subsistence of the inhabitants is working the serpent stone, which is found in the neighbourhood, into tea and coffee cups, &c. A red species of this stone is also found here, which is considered as the finest, and therefore claimed by the sovereign as his property. It is 17 miles S of Freyburg.

ZOFFINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland, three miles from Arburg. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 47 5 N.

ZOLNOCK, a town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It

was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken in 1685. It is seated on the Teyffe, where the Sagelia falls into it, 62 miles NE of Colocza, and 62 E of Buda. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 47 10 N.

ZORNDORF, a village of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, famous for a battle between the king of Prussia, and the Russians.

ZOUT PAN, a curious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, situated a few miles N of Point Padron. It is a plain, much above the level of the sea, and between three and four miles in circumference. At some seasons of the year, it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, which has a very striking appearance. It was visited in December 1778, by lieutenant Paterfon, who found, that a short time before his arrival, the middle part of it had been dissolved by the heavy rains, but that round the sides was a hard crust of salt exactly resembling ice.

ZUEELA, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, situated in a district of remarkable fertility, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories of corn, exhibit such vestiges of ancient splendour, as will probably attract and highly reward the attention of future travellers. It is 140 miles E of Moorzook. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 27 59 N.

ZUG, a small canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E and N by that of Zurich, on the W by that of Lucern and the Free Provinces, and on the S by that of Schweitz. It is rich in pasturage, has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman catholics, and the government is democratic. The inhabitants of this canton, and especially of the town of Zug, have somewhat more influence, and enjoy a greater share in the administration of affairs, than those of the capital burghs in the five other democratical cantons.

ZUG, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and the only walled town of all the popular ones, stands delightfully upon the edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding in corn, pasture-ground, and fruit-trees. In 1435, a street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up. There are several handsome churches, and a good townhouse. Zug is 12 miles NE of Lucern, and 42 SE of Basil. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 10 N.

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man Ocean, which extends from S to N in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overysse, Guelderland, and Holland.

ZULPHA, a town of Persia, almost close to Isbahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderou. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

ZULPICH, or ZULCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne. It is seated on the Nasse, 10 miles S of Juliers, and 10 W of Bonn. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 46 N.

ZURIC, a canton of Switzerland, 50 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen, on the S by that of Schweitz, on the E by Thurgaw and the county of Tocken-burg, and on the W by the canton of Zug and the Free Provinces. Zuric was formerly an imperial city, and obtained from the emperor Frederic II. very considerable privileges; which were acknowledged and augmented by several of his successors. The civil war between the magistrates and the people, in 1735, was very near reducing the city to ruins; but the former being banished, the citizens, in 1737, established a new form of government, which was confirmed by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. The exiles, after several fruitless attempts, were at length readmitted; but it being discovered that they had engaged in a conspiracy against the citizens, they were all of them put to death. In consequence of this transaction, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms against the town: the latter, after having applied ineffectually for assistance to the emperor Charles IV, entered into an alliance with the four cantons, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy. This event happened in the year 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zuric: which privilege it enjoys at present; being the first canton in rank, and the most considerable in extent both of territory and power next to Berne. This canton, in 1784, contained 174,572 souls, including 10,500 in the capital. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn, for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. The sove-

reign power resides exclusively in the burghesses of the town, consisting of about 2000, which are divided into 13 tribes. The legislative authority is vested by the burghers in the sovereign council of 200 members drawn from the 13 tribes. This council comprises the Senate, or Little Council (composed of 50 members, including the two burgomasters) which has a jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes. The burghers, moreover, enjoy the sole right of commerce; all strangers, and even subjects, being excluded from purchasing wrought manufactures in any part of the canton.

ZURIC, a considerable city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of lake Zuric, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limmat, which issues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow, and the houses high. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Zuric was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius. The two divisions of Zuric are called the Old Town and the Suburbs. The former is surrounded by the same battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century; the latter are strengthened by fortifications in the modern style. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon and ammunition, and contains muskets for 30,000 men. Here are several manufactures; particularly muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Zuric is 35 miles SW of Constance, 40 SE of Basle, and 55 NE of Bern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 20 N.

ZURIC, a lake of Switzerland, near 10 leagues in length, and one in breadth. In the vicinity of Zuric, the edges of the lake are skirted with a continued range of villas, which being intermixed among vineyards and pasture grounds, produce a most pleasing effect. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the southern part of the lake appears at some little distance bounded with the high stupendous mountains of Schweitz and Glarus: the scenery all together is picturesque, lively, and diversified. The river Limmat runs through the whole length of this lake to the city of Zuric.

ZURITA, a town of Spain, in Old

Castile, with a castle, seated on the Tajo, very near Toledo. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 39 50 N.

ZURZACH, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, seated on the Rhine.

ZUTPHEN, a strong and considerable town of Dutch Guelderland, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who restored it in 1674. It is seated at the confluence of the Berkel and Yssel, nine miles S by E of Drenther, and 55 E by S of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 52 10 N.

ZUYST, a village of the United Provinces, five miles from Utrecht. The Maritime brethren are employed here in various kinds of manufacture, and their workmanship far exceeds that of any other part of Holland.

ZWICKAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, formerly imperial, but now subject to the elector of Saxony. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly said, that they are Milnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. Zwickau is seated on the Muldaw, 15 miles S of Altenburg, and 20 NE of Plawen. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 50 45 N.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Germany,

in the landgraviate of Hesse Darmstadt, eight miles S of Darmstadt, and 12 N of Worms.

ZWOLL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, and in the district of Zallant. It is defended by some fortifications; and the canal, which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, is defended by several forts. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Augustin convent, in which Thomas Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, and is seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yssel, five miles S of Hasselt, and eight SE of Campen. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 33 N.

ZYGETH, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel. It was besieged, in 1566, by Solymán II, emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death; but was afterward retaken by the Austrians. It is seated in a morass, made by the river Alma, 50 miles NW of Eszék, Lon. 18 38 E, lat. 46 17 N.

ZYDOMISZ, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Ciecirief, 70 miles W of Kiof, and 120 E of Lucko. Lon. 29 25 E, lat. 50 35 N.

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